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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles. JUNE, 1894 Price, Ten Cents.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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Almendro Experimental Orchard, One and Four-year old trees.

The West End
OF
Antelope Valley

LIEBRE RANCH

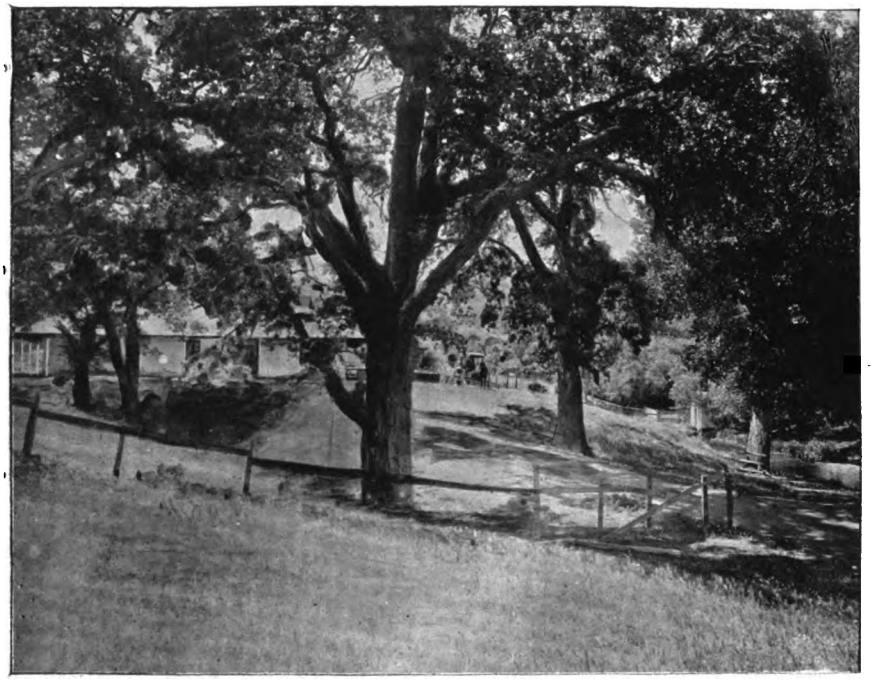


Manzana Almond Orchard, One-year old trees.

The greater part of Southern California is still a *terra incognita* to the citizens of this land of sunshine and plenty. Not one in a thousand has seen anything beyond the vista from the car windows. The iron rail is the "rabbit run" over which both citizen and tourist are whisked with the rapidity of their white-tailed ancestors eluding a coyote or a hound.

It is both the pleasure and wealth of some, however, to leave the "madding crowd" to seek spots where, for a time at least, they can dwell in rural simplicity, like Abram under the oaks of Mamre, shielded from the heat of the midday sun, and open to visions and revelations of the Most High.

The west end of Antelope Valley, where are situated the Liebre Ranch and the great almond plantations, is one such spot among many in this land of grandeur, beauty and fertility. We have not room in our allotted space to give the history of the contest between the late General Beale and the Great Monopoly of California, whereby the latter, to satisfy its greed for subsidies and punish those who would not yield to its iron will, went fifty miles or more out of its way to reach Los Angeles, scaled the rugged Tehachapi, crossed the arid plains on the borders of the Mojave Desert, descended the treacherous Soledad, and how, in doing so, it has cost millions of treasure and forced upon the helpless traveling public, for seventeen years, a dreary monotonous seven hours' ride over 140 miles of slow and dangerous road, in lieu of three hours over 90 miles through a country fruitful, timber-clad and unsurpassed for picturesque beauty. Such has been commercial tyranny.



GENERAL BEALE'S RANCH HOUSE, LIEBRE RANCH.

The distance from the point where the Southern Pacific railroad emerges from the Tehachapi going south, to Palmdale where it strikes the Sierra Madre and Soledad Cañon, is forty miles. On this line as a base erect an equilateral triangle toward the west and the apex would be found somewhere near the quaint old ranch house of the late General Beale, a cut of which, under the oaks, is the center-piece of this page. The sides of the triangle, from this apex, to either end of the base, mark the line of the foothills of the Tehachapi and Sierra Madre ranges, which meet at the Liebre ranch, and include within its area about 800 square miles of arable land.

Possibly there is no place in California where in an equal compass there are massed such vast, varied and valuable natural resources as are to be found herein to inspire the genius and draw out the power of man. The valley is admirably adapted by surface configuration to the application of water in irrigation. It hangs like a great sheet suspended from the two mountain ranges, and the soil is the detritus of ages, enriched by animal and vegetable matter. The mountain ranges themselves are full of treasures—granite, marble, limestone, clay, timber, volcanic rock, quicksilver, silver, copper, and gold, as well as natural reservoirs of water, waiting the advent of man to subdue these elements for his wealth and comfort. Very little has yet been done. Last year about 60,000 acres skirting the foothills were sown to wheat and barley, and a portion of the crop, about 730 carloads hauled to Lancaster station. A marble quarry was opened, a sample of which may be seen in the corridors of the Stimson building, Los Angeles. A survey has been completed, demonstrating that the waste waters of Piru Creek can be stored in a reservoir at Crain Lake (near the apex of our triangle, a cut of which appears on this page), sufficient to irrigate at least one-tenth, or 80,000 acres, of the arable land in the west end. The Liebre ranch of 49,000 acres has been thrown open to settlement, and a town is to be established at that point. The only feasible pass for a railroad from the San Joaquin valley to Southern California is over the old stage road through Liebre ranch. A city of no mean size will some day grow up there.

The most interesting and important development of the west end is the great almond plantation at Manzana. Here is also a fine water supply from King's cañon, and an irrigation district has been formed. Lake Katrina, formerly called Tweedy Lake, is a thousand feet higher than Manzana, and is but the uncovered surface of an immense subterranean reservoir, receiving the drainage of many square miles.

Manzana is noted as being probably the largest almond plantation in the world. Including several colonies running for a distance of five or six miles along the foothills, there have been planted in the last two or three years over 2,200 acres in nuts, deciduous fruit and raisin grapes, over three-fourths of which are almonds, and some 2,000 acres more remain to be planted. This immense plantation is cultivated with scrupulous care, almost regardless of expense, it being the future home of those who are preparing it beforehand for their dwelling place. Manzana borders closely on the Liebre ranch which skirts our triangle on both sides from the apex, some twenty miles on the north, and half that distance on the south side. It contains about 77 square miles of land, but from its peculiar location in the point where these two great ranges meet, with granite on one side and marble and limestone on the other, mountain and plain, rolling hills and smooth valley, rocks and rills and timbered heights, its treasures of gold and silver, and magnicent scenery, it includes within its compass great variety of resource. The climatic features of this region, which is an elevated table-land, will be presented in a future article.

T. W. HASKINS.

For information about Liebre Ranch, Manzana and Almendro Colonies, almond culture and other developments at the west end of Antelope Valley, address

401–403, Stimson Building,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Crain Lake, Liebre Ranch.



Lake Katrina, Manzana.

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Land · of · Sunshine

LOS ANGELES *SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA* *JUNE, 1894*

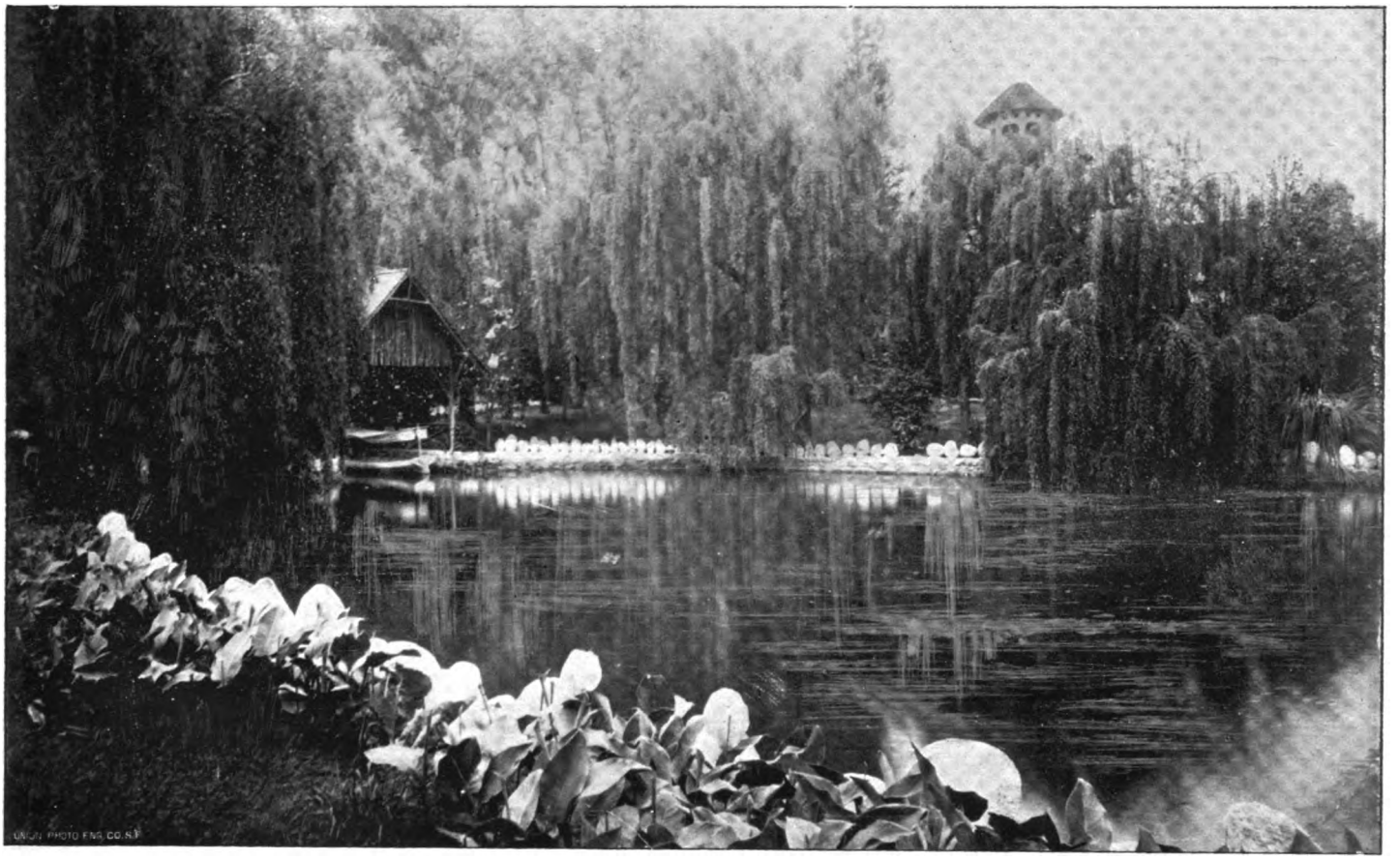
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RESORTS.

Tourists and pleasure seekers will find a great variety of attractive and interesting resorts in this section. There is something to suit every taste. Those who love the ocean will find some of the finest beaches in the world along the Southern California coast, where bathing, yachting and fishing may be enjoyed. In the mountains there are attractive, shady cañons where the streams abound with fish, and higher up, cool, breezy spots among the pine trees, which offer a welcome relief from the heated atmosphere of the plains in summer. Those who are fond of antiquities will visit the Missions, those relics of a by-gone era, which tell of patient work on the part of the old padres.

One of the most popular trips for tourists in this section is through the world-famed San Gabriel Valley, the garden spot of Southern California. The trip is generally made by coach, although it may be reached by two lines of railroad. Driving through Pasadena, past the great Raymond Hotel, the tourist next comes to an extensive natural park of live-oaks. This is a part of the great Baldwin ranch, near the center of which is Baldwin Lake, a favorite objective point for tourists. This is a most beautiful spot, surrounded by orange groves and graceful shade trees. Vegetation here seems to run riot. The Baldwin race horses are noted throughout the country. The stable is well appointed and is itself worth the trip. In the shady walk in front of the house hangs one of the old Mission bells.

A short distance from Baldwin's ranch is the old Mission of San Gabriel, which is still in a good state of preservation. Services are held here regularly.

Among the seaside resorts is Santa Monica, a town which has attained considerable importance, It is about 18 miles from Los Angeles and is reached by two lines of railroad. In summer Santa Monica is crowded with visitors, not only from Los Angeles, but from interior points as far away as Arizona. The beach is a very fine one, and here, as at other points along the coast, sea-bathing is indulged in all the year round. One of the finest bath-houses in the country is approaching completion on the beach. Three miles from Santa Monica is the picturesque Santa Monica cañon, near which is the big wharf of the Southern Pacific Company. About the same distance inland is the branch National Soldiers' Home, with a thousand inmates.



BALDWIN'S LAKE, SANTA ANITA. Waite Photo

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A few miles south of Santa Monica is Redondo, a popular resort which has been built up during the past five years. Here is a wharf where much shipping business is carried on, a pavilion and a fine hotel. There is also a pebble beach.

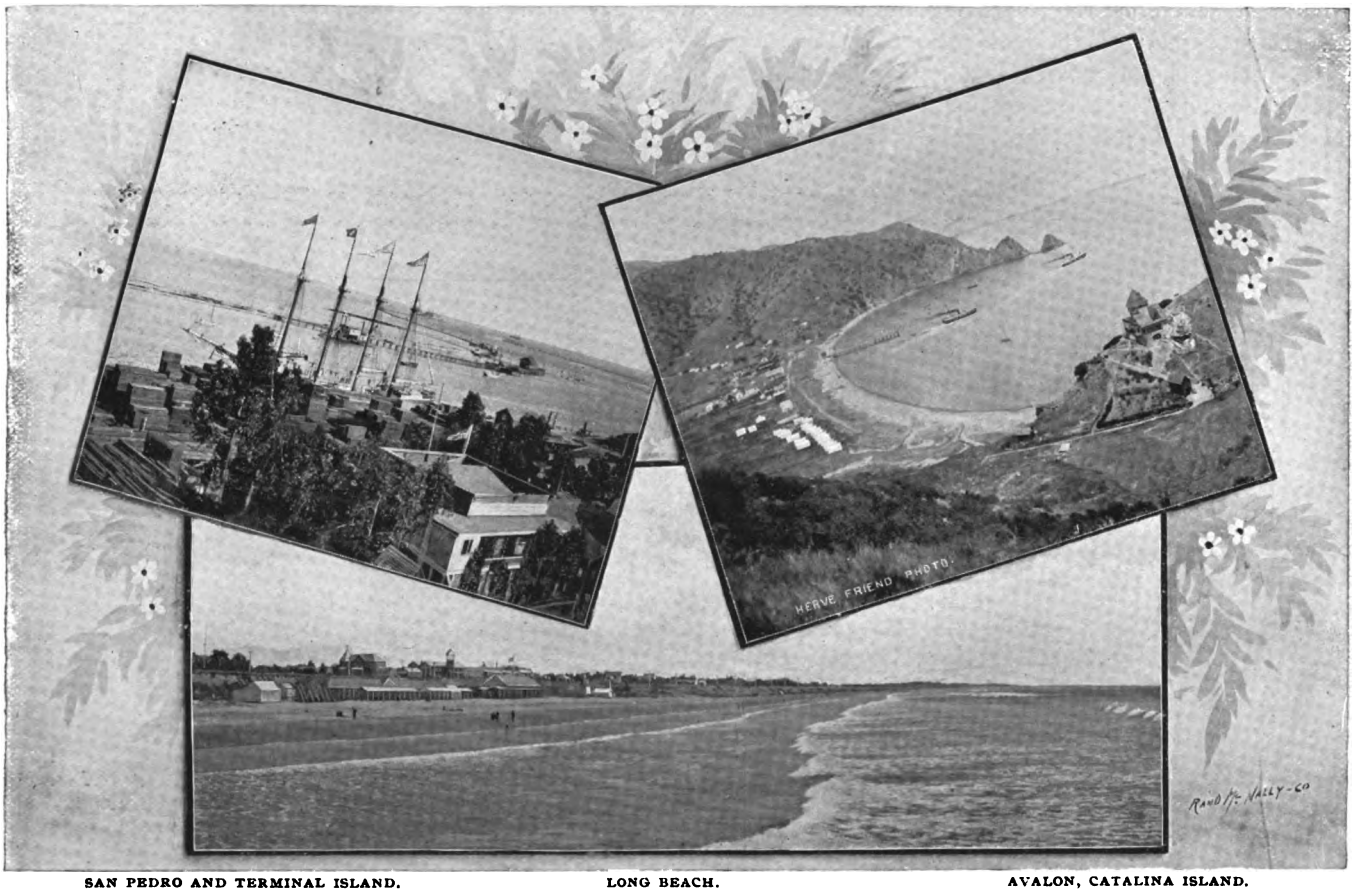
San Pedro is the leading port of Los Angeles county, and has not hitherto been much frequented as a pleasure resort. On the other side of the bay is Terminal Island, which is reached by the Terminal Railway Company. Here there is a fine beach and a pavilion has been built.

Catalina Island, twenty miles off the coast, has grown to be a very popular resort during the past few years. It is reached regularly by steamships. There is clear, still water, where the finest of fishing may be had. The mountains are high, affording pasturage for a large number of wild goats. Catalina is rich in Indian relics.

La Jolla Park and Del Mar are pretty, breezy, little places near San Diego, which are much frequented in summer by the citizens of that place and by tourists during the winter.

Last, but by no means least, among the seaside resorts south of Los Angeles is Coronado Beach. This place is a remarkable instance of what may be done in the way of developing a resort when enterprise and money are combined. About seven years ago the site of Coronado was a desolate sandy spit of land. Now it resembles a beautiful garden, with handsome residences, stores and all the belongings of a small city. The Coronado Hotel is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the United States, and when crowded with guests, as it frequently is, forms a little city of itself. A ferry runs regularly between Coronado and San Diego.

The visitor to San Diego seldom fails to visit Tia Juana, a



SAN PEDRO AND TERMINAL ISLAND. LONG BEACH. AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND.

Long Beach boasts of one of the finest stretches of sandy beach on the coast. It is a quiet family resort, with a number of tasteful cottages surrounded by flower gardens.

Newport, in Orange county, serves as a summer resort for the people of Santa Ana and Anaheim and neighboring towns. There is good bathing here. Many families spend the summer months in tents on the beach, and in the picturesque cañons running back from the shore.

San Juan Capistrano, at the southern extremity of Orange county, is a picturesque little valley opening into the ocean, in which is situated the ruins of the old Mission. It is a quiet and sleepy place, which has not made much progress hitherto. Just beyond is San "Juan-by-the-Sea."

Oceanside, in San Diego county, is quite a lively little town, with a fine hotel, beach and a wharf.

At Carlsbad there are mineral springs, which are said to be very efficacious in many diseases; there is a commodious hotel.

frontier village on the line of Mexico. The great Sweetwater dam should also be inspected by tourists, as it is one of the finest pieces of work of this kind in the world. In Cajon valley, a short distance from San Diego, is Lakeside, an attractive little resort.

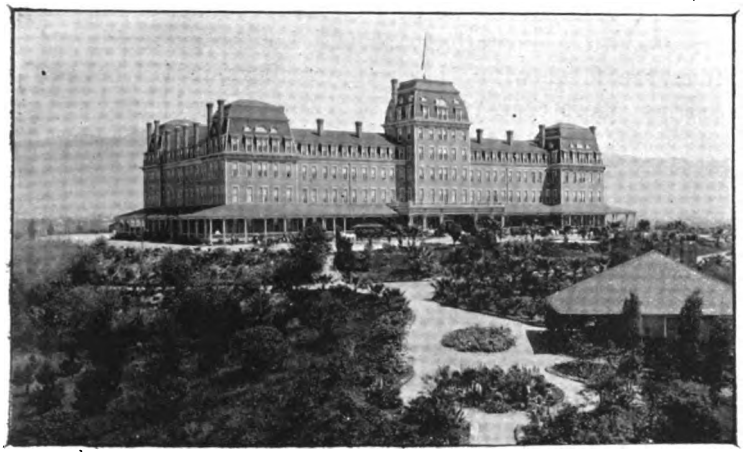
At Old San Diego are the ruins of San Diego Mission, the first mission to be established in what is now known as Southern California.

Traveling north from Los Angeles, the first place of importance on the coast is Ventura, an attractive little city facing the ocean. There are ruins of an old mission near by.

A short distance north of Ventura is Santa Barbara, which is notable even in Southern California for the mildness of its climate, which permits the most delicate trees and plants to thrive all the year round. Bananas and dates ripen here in the open air. The location has much in common with the celebrated resorts on the Mediterranean Rivera, but the climate

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is much superior. Here, also, is an interesting old mission. Off the coast are several picturesque islands of considerable



THE RAYMOND HOTEL, PASADENA, CAL. L. A. Eng. Co.

size. Up in the mountains, and reached by stage from Santa Barbara, is Nordhoff, a beautiful valley with park-like clumps of live oak. There are some who prefer the mountains to the seaside. Of mountain resorts there is a wealth in Southern California, although it is only recently that they have begun to be developed and appreciated by our people. One of the most noteworthy and popular trips from Los Angeles is into Rubio Cañon, among the foothills of the Sierra Madre range, back of Pasadena, where a cable railway has been constructed, which lands visitors at a hotel on the summit of Echo Mountain. The view is very extensive, taking in Los Angeles, the ocean and a wide range of mountains, valley and mesa. Mount Lowe, and Wilson's Peak, one of the highest points of the Sierra Madre, are reached from Echo Mountain by burros or horseback, over a good trail. There is comfortable accommodation of a plain description at Wilson's camp among the pine trees on the summit. It is interesting to make this trip in winter, when in half an hour the visitor may pass from orange groves and roses to snowfields. In San Gabriel, San Antonio and other cañons opening into the Sierra Madre range there are cool shady retreats, much frequented in the summer months by campers, who find excellent trout-fishing in the streams.



ON THE TRAIL TO WILSON'S PEAK. H. Friend, Eng.

Bear Valley in San Bernardino county, and Strawberry Valley in Riverside county, are elevated mountain resorts with clear cool water and extensive pine forests, which attract many campers from the valley during the summer months.

Just below an arrowhead configuration on the face of the mountain, and overlooking San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands, is Arrowhead Hot Springs, a famous winter and health resort.

The old missions are always a great source of attraction to tourists. Besides those mentioned above, there are San Luis Rey, on the borders of Riverside and San Diego counties, and San Fernando, northwest of Los Angeles, is the valley of the same name.

The "Home of Ramona" at Camulos in Ventura County is visited by most tourists who have read the interesting novel of Helen Hunt Jackson. In Riverside County is the Indian reservation, where much of the scene of the novel is laid.

This brief reference to the pleasure resorts of Southern California would be incomplete without some mention of the attractions which this section offers to the sportsman. Among the game that is found may be mentioned wild geese, duck, snipe, quail, cotton-tail and jack rabbits, squirrels, foxes, deer, coyotes, wildcats, California lions, and cinnamon bear.

The fisherman may find no end of occupation along the shores of Southern California. Fish abound from the sardine — the true sardine of commerce — to the jew-fish weighing several hundred pounds, the shark and even the whale. Fish are caught from wharves and from open boats all along the coast.

To the devotee of the fly and rod no better field can be desired than the trout streams of our mountains.

The botanist may spend the entire year in Southern California and find new and interesting specimens every day.

Between the ocean and the mountains the geologist will find here a section that has been little explored, and if he is of a practical turn of mind he may bring to light some minerals that will prove not only interesting but profitable.

One point, which should be insisted upon in writing of the advantages of Southern California, is the fact that the visitor will find on every hand the most comfortable accommodations and courteous attention. There is no need to do any "roughing it." Railroads extend to all the principal points, and modern hotels are found everywhere.

The development of our Southern California resorts has only just commenced. When one-tenth of the labor and money shall have been bestowed upon them that has been expended on less attractive places in the East and Europe, they will be celebrated throughout the civilized world.



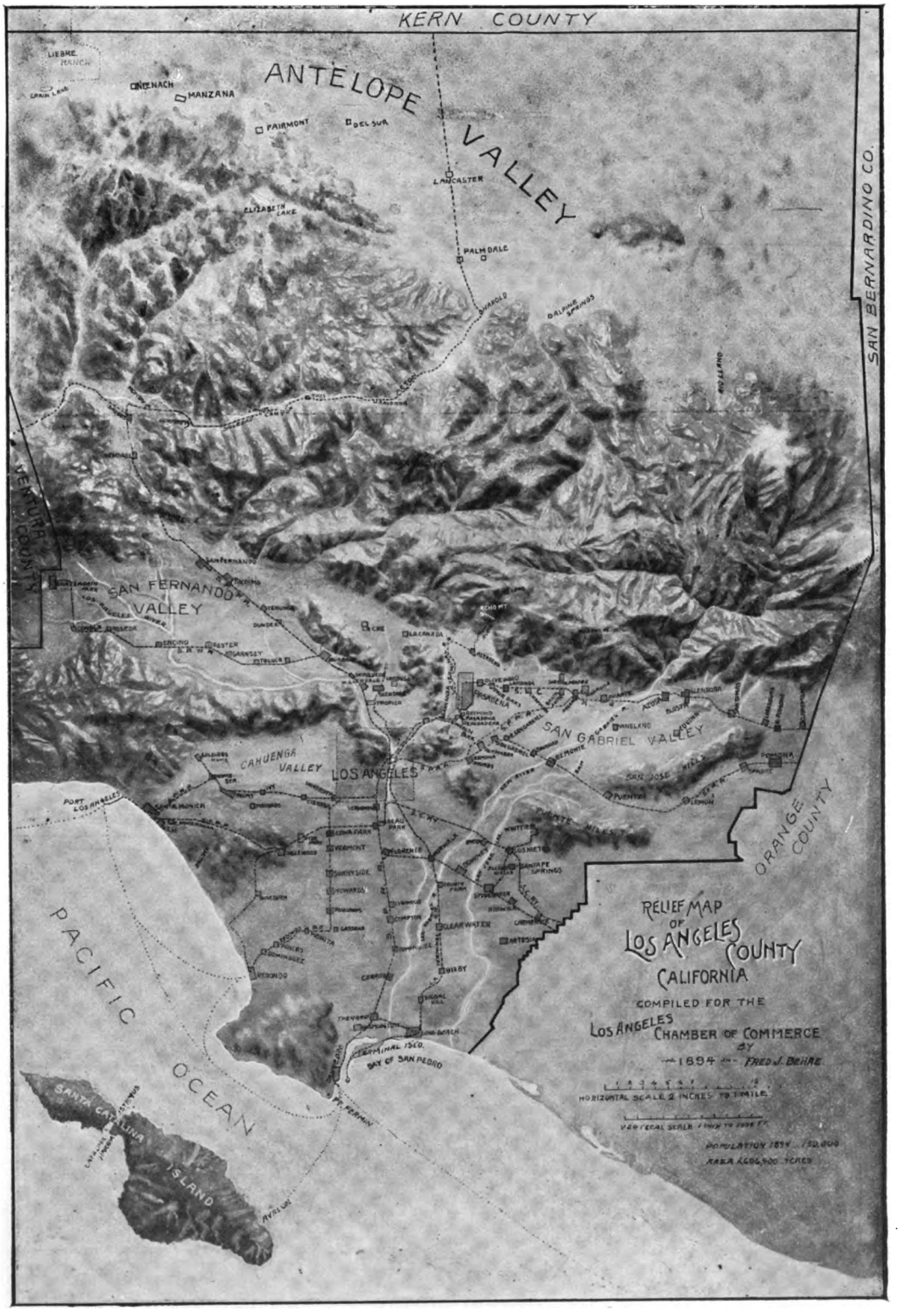
HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

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AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

This engraving is from a photograph of the relief map executed for the Los Angeles County Midwinter Fair Committee, which is one of the most notable features of the display in the Southern California Midwinter Fair building.

The relief measures 12x16 feet, and was done from data furnished by the United States Geological Surveyandrailways. An examination of the map gives the stranger, and the resident of this county for that matter, a clear idea of the relation of mountains, hills and lowlands. It presents the county to the eye much as it would appear from a balloon.



A striking feature of the map which excites general comment is the fine showing it makes for our valleys.

Adjacent to populous towns and bisected in all directions by rail as are our valleys south of the mountains, they have become familiar to both tourist and resident alike. The above map, however, reveals another section of the county whose broad level extent is not visible to the tourist as he enters the county by rail, and is hardly appreciated by many of those who live south of the mountains.

The map also shows to the eye the comparative area of the mountains and level districts of the country. The Sierras cross the middle of the county in a broad strip, leaving the Antelope Valley to the north and the remainder of the county to the south comparatively level. As the mountains themselves are filled with wide rolling valleys, it will be readily seen that more than two-thirds of the county is good agricultural land. Another important fact to be drawn from a study of the map is the immense water storage possibilities existing in the mountains. This wide expanse of roughly piled earth and granite is wrinkled by countless cañons down which millions of gallons of water flow to waste every winter. Not only does water enough fall on these mountains to irrigate, if properly stored, every acre of this county, north and south, but Orange county and some of San Diego as well. The next twenty years will see the construction of hundreds of dams, reservoirs and water systems throughout all this mountain waste, and many thousand acres now in grain will be set to fruit.

With such resources tributary to the city of Los Angeles it is small wonder that (not reckoning San Francisco) it has grown to be the largest city of the United States on the Pacific Coast and west of Denver.

When the Midwinter Fair closes, the relief map will be placed on exhibition in the new quarters to be occupied by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Fourth and Broadway.

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COPA DE ORO.

C. F. HOLDER.

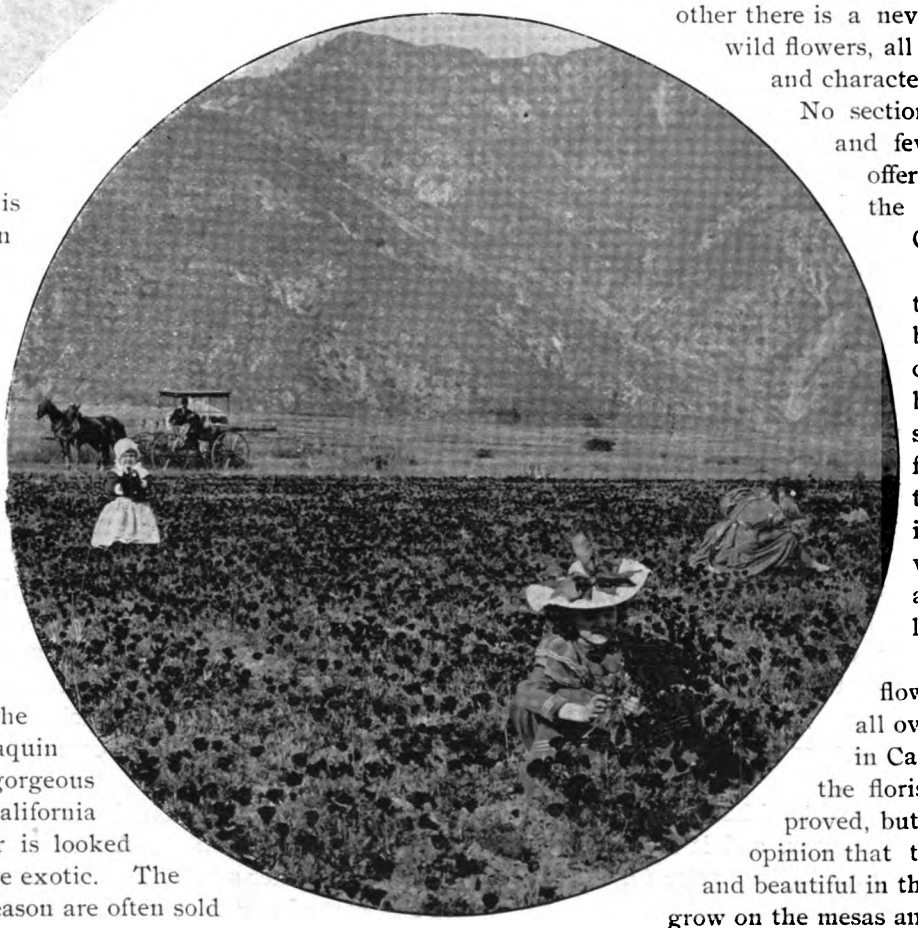
It is said that before the highlands of the San Gabriel valley were planted and ploughed they were recognized by the toilers of the sea by the fiery glow that appeared in late winter, due to the great beds of Copa de Oro or poppy. Even to-day the brilliant tint may be seen for miles—a river of fire winding away, a strong contrast to the white cap of the San Antonio.



The poppy has certainly added to the fame of California, and with its rich hue is characteristic of the Golden State.

The poppy, a veritable cup of gold as its Spanish name implies, is at once bold and self-asserting; yet admired none the less, attracting young and old, and creating a desire to gather it in great masses to enjoy the gorgeous color that seems to have a life and fire peculiarly its own. The flower is found from one end of the State to the other, and in the San Joaquin valley especially makes a gorgeous display. In Southern California its appearance every year is looked for as though it was a rare exotic. The first few poppies of the season are often sold on the streets; then they appear in the by-ways and hedges, and finally after the winter rains and warm sun have had full effect they fairly take possession of the land and run riot—over plain, valley and mesa.

The poppy sleeps at night, at least it closes up, and from a distance of several miles the change may be noticed as evening comes on. Many insects take advantage of this by creeping into the golden cups which close up over them, protecting them from the night chill, releasing them as the sun appears. A gorgeous bed-chamber this, of golden satin, and the bee or wasp is perchance lulled to sleep amid these splendors by the sleeping draught of the flower.



IN THE POPPY FIELDS
Waite Photo.

While the poppy is not the first of the so-called winter flowers, it may be considered the leader of the van, the first of a remarkable floral procession that gladdens the California winter days. In quick succession come the brodiæa, or wild onion, a rich lavender cluster of blossoms, delicately poised; the horn-back yellow violet—growing in clumps along the roadside and in fields of young grain; the nemophila, or baby blue eyes of the children, that seems to reflect the winter sky; the nodding cream cup that covers the warm hillsides like snow; the delicate shooting-star, one of the orchid tribe; the white heliotrope, which makes the air redolent with its perfume. Later, generally on hillsides, the mariposa lily appears together with daisies, painter's brush, lupins and a host of others. In fact, when the East is deep in snow, California is buried in flowers which in the limit of the present article it would be impossible to even enumerate. A volume could be written on their haunts and habits alone.

The numerous flower festivals and tournaments, all characterized by the wealth of flowers, point to the conclusion that California has wrested from Florida its right to the title, "Land of Flowers," as from one end of the year to the other there is a never-ending procession of wild flowers, all with peculiar beauties and characteristics.

No section of the United States and few sections of the world offer so many attractions to the botanist as Southern California.

Here, within the distance of a few miles may be found a constant succession of varied and beautiful flowers. The sea coast, the mesas, the foothills and the mountains all have their special varieties of blossom, while some seem to grow almost equally well in all localities.

Many of the garden flowers which are cultivated all over the world originated in California. In the eyes of the florist they have been improved, but many will be of the opinion that they are more graceful and beautiful in their simple form as they grow on the mesas and hillsides of their Californian home.

C. F. Holder

Southern California houses are notable for the independent character of their architecture. No rows of tenement houses, one just a counterpart of the other, are seen in this section. Each residence, however humble, has an individuality of its own, and is generally embowered in trees and shrubs, with a tasty flower garden, in which there is bloom every month in the year.

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IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

FRED L. ALLES, Secretary International Irrigation Congress.



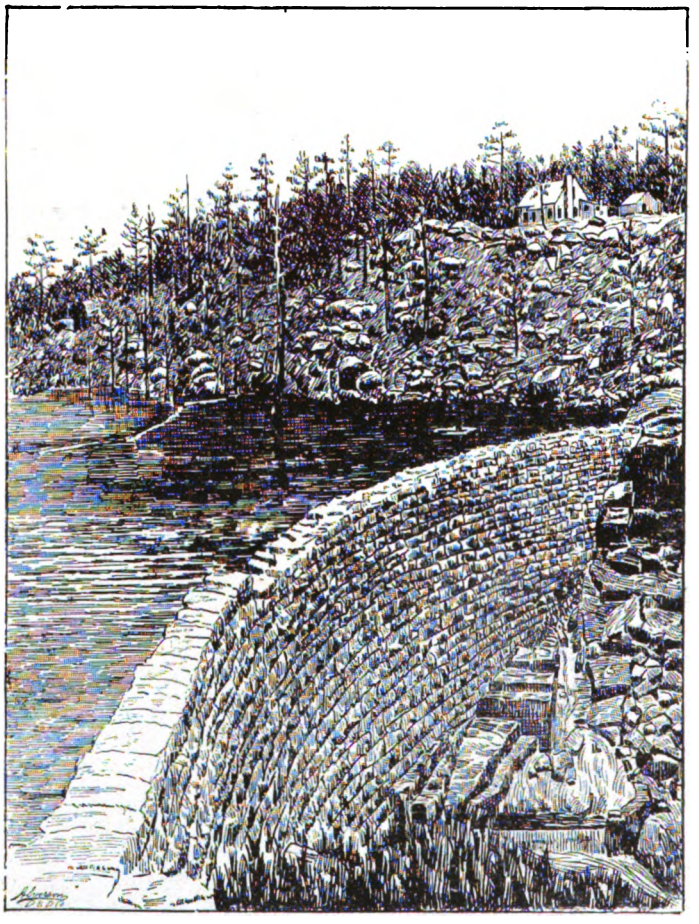
"And a river went out of Eden to water the garden." This, from the 10th verse of the second chapter of Genesis, is an evidence that irrigation is no new thing under the sun, and is also a proof that irrigation was depended upon before rainfall, for fruit growing.

Irrigation has been practiced in Southern California from its earliest settlement by the Mission Fathers, one of their first works, after the erection of the cross, being the construction of a ditch to carry water to the land to be planted to orchard and vineyard.

Irrigation in Southern California is necessary only in fruit growing and the production of alfalfa and vegetables, all grain crops on the Pacific coast being grown entirely without irrigation. The winter rains, though light the present season, are usually abundant to produce heavy crops of grains and grasses in all portions of the State, and in many sections even of Southern California, furnish all the moisture needed for deciduous fruits.

The irrigation systems of Southern California, though very small when compared to the great rivers which are turned into the irrigating canals of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming, are constructed with a scientific skill and an expenditure of money wholly unnecessary in the Srates named considering the volume of water handled. In this "land of sunshine," in the happy valleys so beautifully located, sheltered by mountain and tempered by ocean, the intelligent union of water and land has been productive of the richest results in money returns, and it is here that the fruit grower can afford to pay the highest price for water, because it will here yield him the greatest revenue.

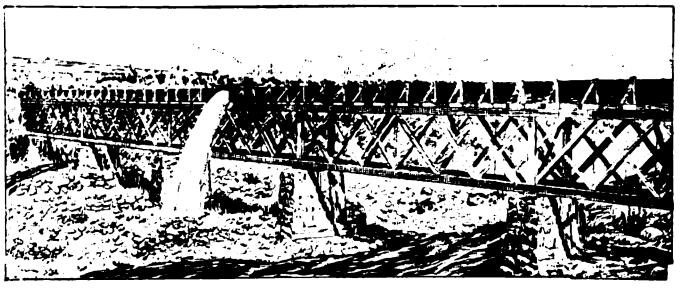
The amount of water necessary to properly irrigate an orchard varies greatly, depending somewhat on the character of the soil, the rate of transpiration, the kind of trees grown, the rainfall of the previous season, the nearness of surface water, and very much on the amount of cultivation which the orchardist is willing to give to his soil. In the early days of Southern California fruit growing there was a lavish use of water and a niggardly use of the cultivator. Water was cheap and plenty; muscle, willing to do service, was scarce and high-priced. Conditions are now reversed. We have, it is true, fully twenty times as much water stored for irrigation as we had a score of years ago, but we have spread it out over thousands of acres of land, heretofore deemed worthless, because waterless. We have also learned that we can grow heavy crops of fine fruits with a tithe of the water we once deemed absolutely necessary. An orchard in New York or Illinois receives from 35 to 40 inches of water in its annual rainfall, about one-fourth of which is wasted by the rapid run-off of heavy storms. A Southern California orchard receives about 15 inches of water in its annual rainfall, and the remaining 10 to 15 inches of necessary water must be supplied by irrigation. One inch of water to eight acres of land, a basis commonly used in this section in fixing water stock supply, will cover the ground 12 inches deep during the year, so that the Southern California fruit grower can give his orchard exactly as much water as the Eastern fruit grower can, with the added advantage of being able to use it exactly when most needed. In the periods when the ripening fruit makes the heaviest demands on the tree for moisture the fruit grower here can flood his orchard, measuring out just what is needed with scientific precision, securing results which cannot be obtained by his competitor who depends on rainfall.



BEAR VALLEY DAM.

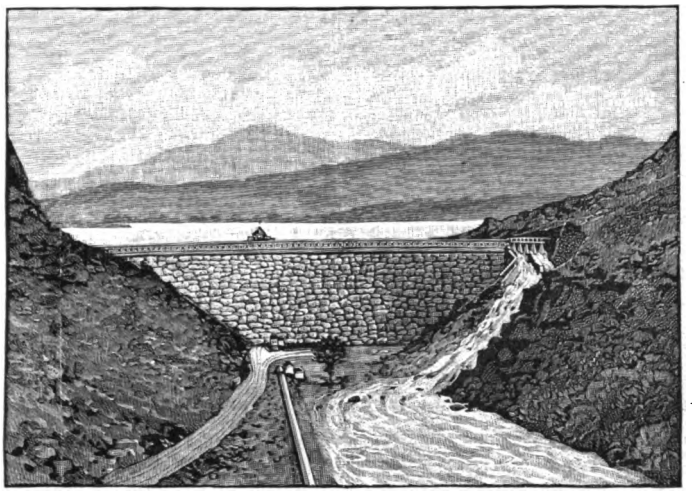
Irrigation in Southern California is not expensive when the end obtained is considered. The cost of water, like the duty of water, varies greatly. In some sections there is a fixed charge per acre per year, as in districts formed under the Wright Act, the proceeds being used to pay principal and interest on bonds issued to pay for the original water supply. In other sections there is a charge of from $3.00 to $5.00 an acre per year, whether the water is used or not, to pay for keeping up the water system, repairs, services of men handling the supply, etc. In still other places there is a fixed charge per inch flow for each 24 hours, the cost of this at Riverside, for example, being 10 cents, or $10.00 for a "head" of 100 inches for 24 hours. A 10-year-old orange grove at this place will require an expenditure of $6.00 per acre for water service, and it will not vary much from this in any part of Southern California.

The amount of water necessary to irrigate a tract of land will depend on the variety of fruit grown, the olive probably



WASTE GATE IN AQUEDUCT.

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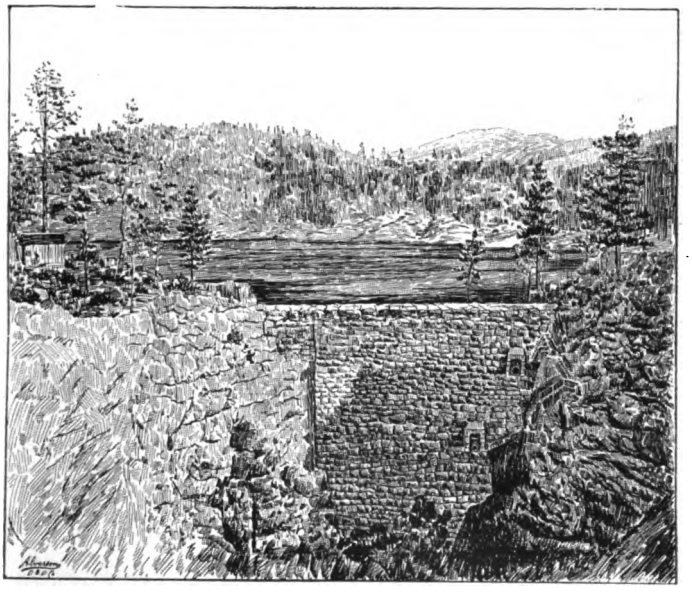


SWEETWATER DAM.

requiring the minimum and the orange the maximum. It will be a safe rule to formulate to say that the olive will require irrigation once or twice during the season; walnuts and all stone fruits probably two to three times; raisin grapes, three to four times; oranges and lemons, from five to six times; alfalfa is usually flooded after every cutting, say eight times annually.

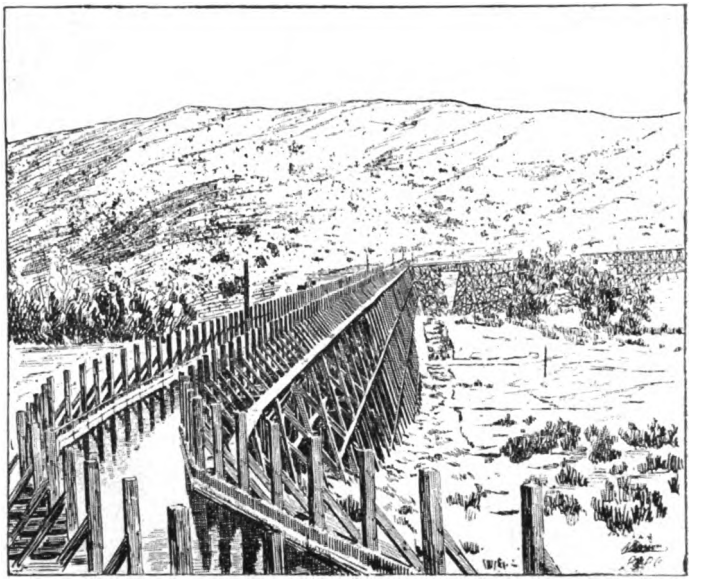
The basis of water supply is not uniform. In Ontario and some other places the rate is one inch to ten acres; at Pomona and Redlands, one inch to eight acres; Riverside is using about one inch to six acres. The largest fixed supply is probably at Alessandro, where a block of Bear Valley stock has been placed which contemplates a basis of one inch to four acres.

A distinctive feature of Southern California irrigation enterprises is the storage of water in mountain reservoirs,



LAKE HEMET DAM.

which has been brought to a high degree of perfection in this vicinity. The stupendous works inaugurated and carried to completion by the Bear Valley, Lake Hemet, and Sweetwater Dam companies have provoked the admiration of skilled engineers from all parts of the world. To go up into the mountain fastnesses and build a dam of rock across the throat of a narrow gorge, walling back the wasting winter waters and saving their flow for use on the arid acres, lying dry and desert under the rays of a semi-tropic sun, in the valleys below, was a work requiring the highest order of genius, backed by money and courage. The rich returns which the mesa lands were yielding under the magic touch of the little streams of water in use on this naked soil inspired the promoters of the great enterprises named to go ahead and bring down the waters from above, and the marvelous results obtained show that their confidence was well founded.



SAN DIEGO FLUME COMPANY TRESTLE.

The titles to water in Southern California are precisely the same as titles to land, passing by deed or grant, and have all been secured, by filing or purchase, from the general government or from the State of California. The permanence of the water supply is also unquestioned, for so long as the winter snows fall on the mountain tops and the summer sun shines



CANAL BETWEEN DESERT AND ORCHARD.

thereon, so long will the mountain streams and reservoirs be full of living waters and the valleys below be green and gold with the harvest.

Fred L. Alles

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SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

R. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce is one of the oldest organizations of this city, having been formed January 20, 1870, by a few pioneers. During twenty-four years existence it has been of great benefit to the city and county. It now numbers 350 members. Its president is Hosmer P. McKoon.

The first section of the by-laws reads:

"Foremost among the purposes of this Chamber shall be the encouragement of immigration to this county, and the development of its natural resources."

Comparatively the population is small. More settlers and more means are needed. The field for investment is rich. To bring hither the capitalist, the man of moderate means and the one who is willing to exercise his muscle, is the work of the Chamber. As a result of the Chamber's work along this line many substantial settlers have been gained. Information is constantly sent broadcast and letters answered by the hundred. In conjunction with the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair committees over 300,000 pieces of literature have been distributed during the past two years.

A representative exhibit is kept up in the rooms on F street, near Fourth. The visitor may see specimens of almost every variety of fruit in its season, quantities of vegetables, a display of cereals, an excellent collection of minerals, curios, silk and many articles of home manufacture, such as evaporated fruits and vegetables, jellies, soap, etc. In the reading-room are found many leading newspapers, and the library contains a large number of valuable books and documents, all open to the public.

Besides the commodious quarters at home, a branch office is maintained in Los Angeles, also much assistance rendered those in charge of the county's exhibit at the Midwinter Fair.

Among her varied products are certain ones in which San Diego largely excels. These are the lemon, olive, fig, raisin and apple. High awards taken at the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair attest the good quality of all.

Eleven live, energetic business men direct the work of the Chamber. They and the secretary encourage every legitimate industry, and especially that of fruit growing. Horticultural conventions are fostered, statistics gathered, seeds distributed free, and growers encouraged to make experiments that will still further test the properties of a fertile soil under a genial sun. Beautifying the city, making good roads in the country, improving the harbor, securing new industries, directing legislation and watching the interests of the city and county alike are questions that are constantly before the directors.

R. H. Young

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOTELS.

CHAS. H. SMITH, Secretary Southern California Hotel Association.

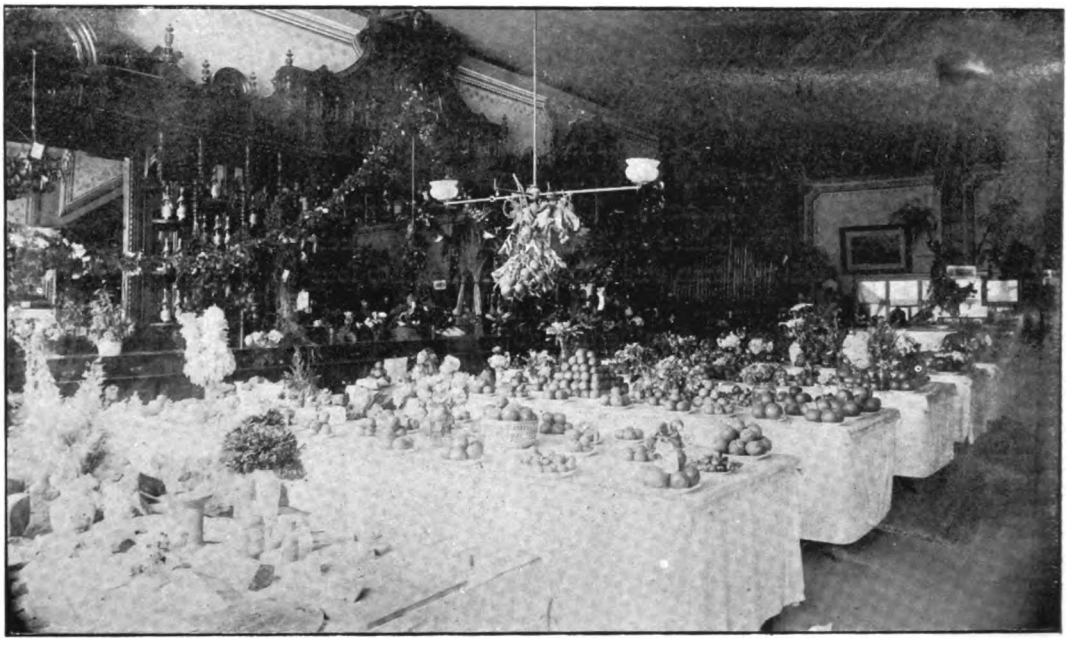
Intending visitors to a strange or new country are interested in knowing the character of its hotels, in which they may for a time be housed.

Southern California is exceptionally well provided for in this respect, and is much farther ahead, as regards its hotel facilities, than many longer settled communities.

One quality that has placed the hotels of this favored portion of our land in advance of some other more populous centers, is the general intelligence and public-spirited character of the men who are at the head of them. Another cause for progress on the part of the hotel men is the organization of the Southern California Hotel Association, which has a tendency to unite, educate, elevate and promote the best interests of the fraternity. Still another cause is the influence exerted by the trade press.

The enterprise of the hotel men of this section is well evidenced by the exhibit they have at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. What do they show? Splendid pictures of the leading hostelries of Southern California, both exteriors and interiors, together with many bits of choice scenery, all in charge of a capable custodian, who is ever ready to give any information required concerning the several houses represented, and who also distributes a neat little folder presenting in a concise form the attractions of the fourteen houses represented, which are: Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach; Hotel Florence, San Diego; Glenwood, Rowell, Riverside; Windsor, Terracina, Redlands; Hotel Green, Pasadena; Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica; Redondo Hotel, Redondo Beach; Hotel Lincoln, Abbotsford Inn, Nadeau, Hollenbeck, and Westminster, of Los Angeles.

These, with the many other fine hotels of this section, make possible a selection suited to the wishes of all, and will be found to average up to the best in the land.



INTERIOR SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chas H. Smith

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THE CROWN OF THE VALLEY.

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK.

Probably no place in Southern California so strikingly exemplifies the marvelous growth of this section during the past ten years as Pasadena, the "Crown of the Valley."



RESIDENCE OF T. S. C. LOWE, ORANGE GROVE AVENUE.

Twenty years ago the site of Pasadena was known as the San Pasqual ranch, a Spanish grant upon which a few thousand sheep found subsistence during a part of the year. An association, composed mostly of Indiana people, was looking around for a site adapted for a colony, and agreed to purchase the ranch from its owner at the munificent price of $5 an acre. The seller afterward confided to a friend that his conscience pricked him for having charged these people so much for the land.

What was then known as the Indiana Colony is now perhaps the most beautiful and prosperous city of its size in the State. Including the suburbs the population is little short of 10,000. There are well paved streets, handsome business blocks, large and tasteful churches and school buildings, an imposing library, spacious opera house, several banks, and a magnificent hotel, the Green.

After all, however, the chief attraction of Pasadena, next to its peerless location at the foot of the Sierra Madre range, is the beauty of its numerous homes. These mostly stand in

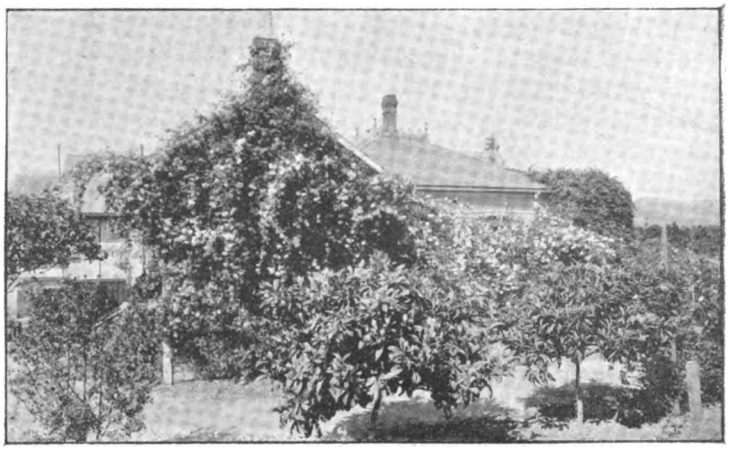


RESIDENCE OF A. MCNALLY, ALTADENA.

grounds of from half an acre to ten acres, partly covered with well kept orchards and adorned with hedges of calla lilies and geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, while the houses are almost hidden beneath roses, heliotrope, jasmine and other fragrant flowering plants. In midwinter, when the mountain peaks behind Pasadena are white with snow, the air is laden with the perfume of orange blossoms, tuberoses and other fragrant flowers. The streets, which extend for miles in every direction, are planted with graceful shade trees.

To thoroughly appreciate the beauty of Pasadena's location and surroundings, the visitor should climb the hill on which the Raymond hotel is located. In the background are the gray mountains, snow-capped in winter; off in the distance, to the west, the sun flashes on the broad Pacific, in which Catalina Island stands out like a sentinel; midway is Los Angeles, and to the north and south rise mountain ranges one above another. For miles around the spectator sees in every direction tasteful residences peep out from groves of the orange, olive, apricot, pomegranate and eucalyptus—a symphony in shades of green—while the golden fruit of the orange and the pink of the almond and peach blossom lend color to the scene.

A still more extensive and interesting view may be obtained by those who are willing to climb the mountains that act as a frame to this picture. These are reached by the Terminal Railway to Altadena, thence by electric cars into Rubio Cañon



RESIDENCE OF W. S. WRIGHT, ORANGE GROVE AVENUE.

where the cable incline railway carries you on an angle of from 45° to 62° to Mount Echo, 3,500 feet above the sea. Here is a comfortable hotel, a post-office, and a still larger and more commanding hotel under process of construction. From this point bridle trails lead to Mount Lowe and Wilson's Peak, the altitude of the latter being over 6,000 feet. From each of these points the view is grand in the extreme, the valley lying like a variegated carpet several thousand feet below the spectator.

It is small wonder that Pasadena has become one of the best known places in California to the people of the East; that it attracts every year thousands of visitors and health-seekers, and that many Eastern people have established their regular winter homes there. The fame of Pasadena is destined to grow from year to year, and within a short time, when it shall be connected with Los Angeles by an electric railroad in addition to the two steam railroads already in operation, the two cities will be practically one.

Harry Ellington Brook

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FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

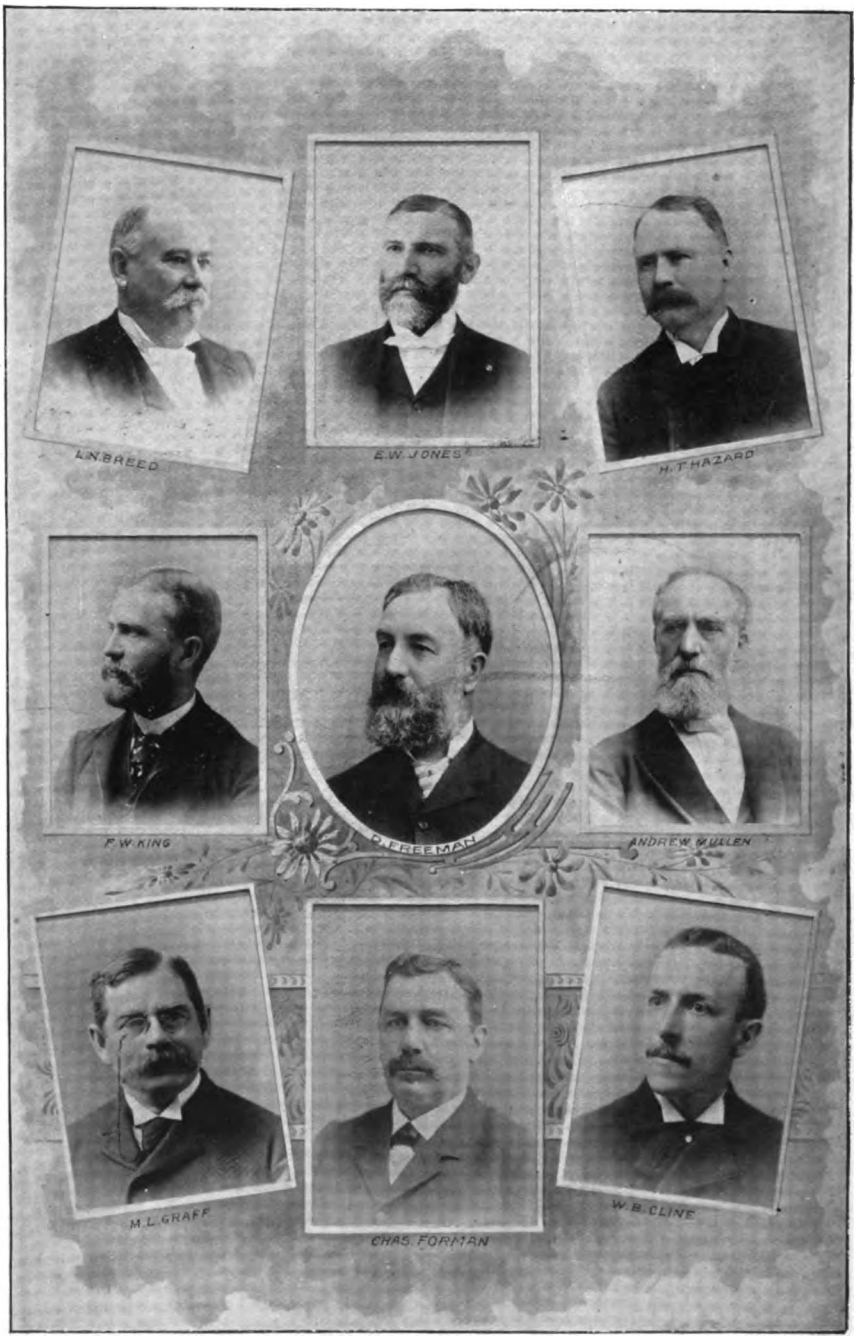
C. D. WILLARD, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

At the last annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Mr. J. S. Slauson responding to the toast "The Chamber of Commerce," made a speech which produced a decided impression on the memories of those present. Coming at the end of the program, after the hands of the clock had met and parted at midnight, it was necessarily brief, but was none the less forcible and effective. The text of his remarks lay in the statement that not circumstances nor opportunities, but men, make great cities. He described briefly his visit to Detroit and Chicago many years ago, when Detroit was much the larger of the two; how he found in Detroit a beautiful location, situated at the gates of commerce, surrounded by rich and productive territory, a great city apparently well under way. At Chicago, on the other hand, there was an overgrown village in a swamp, out of the line of visible trade, with apparently little to recommend it either to the settler or the investor. But Chicago had the men, the energetic, tireless, united workers who labored in season and out of season to bring their city to the attention of the world. To day no one thinks of mentioning Detroit in the same class with Chicago. Men have made the one, while opportunity has failed to make the other.

Probably no set of men could have been gathered together who would feel more profoundly the force of these remarks than those to whom Mr. Slauson addressed himself. Familiarized through their membership in the Chamber with the methods and results of public work, and in sympathy with the spirit which prompts men to labor for something else than their own immediate gain, they showed by the vehemence of their applause that they understood and were willing to accept the responsibility of the situation. If Los Angeles is to be a great city — the city of the Pacific Coast — it will not come about merely by force of existing circumstances, however advantageous they may be. Somebody must work; a great many people must work, steadily, harmoniously, and intelligently. The men who founded the Chamber of Commerce understood this, and believing in the power of union devised and organized this institution as it exists to-day. Its officers and Board of Directors understand it and give freely and cheerfully time and experience, which in any other service would command large remuneration.

The city of Los Angeles and Southern California are fortunate in possessing a number of men who have the desirable qualities of good judgment, public spirit and aggressiveness combined in the right proportion, and these men have by their activity in all lines of public enterprise given this section an enviable reputation in California and throughout the East. It must be confessed that men of this class are not so numerous as to make such work superlatively easy — although the results would indicate that they are more numerous here than in many other sections of the West. As a rule, in any undertaking a comparatively few men are called upon to do most of the work, and the same set are pushed from one enterprise into another, until many of them are in a state of habitual revolt, and are kept in line only by alternate coaxing and threats of disaster to the undertaking if they withdraw. This is true, however, in every American city.

One of the chief advantages to a community in the existence of an organization like our Chamber of Commerce is that it serves as a school and rallying place for public workers. It offers to the people for their consideration some other standard than that of immediate money-getting. It teaches the principle of the good of the many rather than the good of the few. To a considerable extent the existence and success of institutions of this character illustrate the growing altruistic sentiment of the time.



DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—1894.

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The workers in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the members generally, take a natural pride in the good results of its work. An enormous quantity of attractive, reliable literature about this city and Southern California has been disseminated all over the world. Thousands of settlers have been induced to come to this country through this means, and it is gratifying to note none of them have found fault with the organization for prompting their action. Many wrongs have been righted through the agency of the Chamber; many reforms have been brought about, and the views of the community have been plainly and effectively set forth on all important public questions.



DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—1894.

Its permanent exhibit of products is the largest and most attractive to be found anywhere in the State and is visited by thousands of people every year, serving as an object lesson, not only to them but also to many of our own people. The Chamber has steadily increased in membership during the past few years, the scope of its work has widened, and there is every indication that its career of active usefulness will be continued indefinitely into the future.

C. D. Willard

HORTICULTURE VERSUS MANUFACTURING.

A common objection offered to Southern California by visitors and by people at a distance, is that it has no manufacturing interests. No country can be truly and substantially prosperous, they tell us, without manufactories, and the high price of fuel and labor in this country make enterprises of that character impossible. It is true that the manufacturing interests of this section are limited, hardly filling in fact all the lines of possible profit; but it is to be questioned whether this is as great a misfortune as some are wont to suppose. Southern California is at present a horticultural country. Its people are for most part thrifty and contented. A tract of ten or twenty acres will support in comparative affluence a family of five or six, which would mean an ultimate population of 250 or 300 to the square mile. At this rate a tract 100 by 100 miles would support a population of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. A country settled to that degree of density would have all the advantages of the best social life, and the tone of morality and the average of home comfort would still be high. On the other hand, suppose this same section was given up to manufacturing, and you have, it may be, a much denser population, but you have also extremes of poverty and riches, a vast horde of half-educated or perhaps ignorant laborers, many of them undoubtedly of foreign birth and out of harmony with our institutions. Manufacturing prosperity is, moreover, notoriously unstable, whereas that of the horticulturist is reasonably secure from year to to year, especially in a country where the climate is steady and equable.

The great clouds of smoke that roll from the chimneys of factories may betoken prosperity, but the odor of orange and almond blossoms tells of happiness and content. C. R. P.

Los Angeles is the second city in population, not only in California but on the Pacific Coast of the United States. After San Francisco it is the largest city in a section of country 1200 miles long and reaching back 1000 miles, to Denver.

The perfect climate of California is limited to a restricted area in this and six other counties. Land to which a fee simple in this climate is attached will not long go begging for buyers.

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VOL. I. JUNE, 1894. NO. 1.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. — Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

It is the belief of the publishers of this periodical that a monthly paper, handsomely illustrated, artistically printed, containing well written matter on Southern California topics, will find a good many readers, both here and in the East, among travelers, health seekers, and intending settlers; and the LAND OF SUNSHINE is offered to the public on the basis of this faith.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are several hundred thousand people east of the Rockies who are talking and thinking of California, who hope sometime to come to this State, either to visit or to settle, or who are anxious to learn more about it. These people will be sought out by extensive advertising in Eastern magazines and periodicals, and the LAND OF SUNSHINE will be made to them a reality rather than a dream, through the pages of this journal.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE has set for itself a high standard, both in appearance and in matter, but we believe that the Southern California public will be inclined to support it in its purpose.

Neither labor nor expense will be spared to make the paper at once attractive, entertaining and reliable. People expect good things from Southern California, and they should not be disappointed.

We ask every one who believes in Southern California, and who wish to see its attractions spread before the Eastern people, to lend a hand to the small extent of subscribing for a copy of the paper for six months for himself (50 cents), and for another copy six months for some friend beyond the Rockies (50 cents, total one dollar). It is an easy and inexpensive way to do yourself and the country good.

THE FIESTA.

A special feature of the next issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE will be an illustrated article on the Fiesta de Los Angeles, describing the unique celebration which took place last month in Los Angeles, with cuts of the principal floats and the other features of the procession. The same number will also deal with the flower carnival at Santa Barbara, and the Spanish festival at San Diego. Events of such a striking character should be perpetuated.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The great fair at San Francisco has but two months longer to run, if the management adheres to the original plan to close July first. Its attendance has steadily increased from three or four thousand a day to ten thousand. There is little doubt but that the fair will pay expenses and come out free from debt. That it has accomplished good for California in calling attention to the enterprise and perseverance of the State cannot be doubted, but it is to be questioned whether the fair attracts many visitors to the State. Coming at any other time the undertaking would have proved a much greater success.

Whatever may be said of the fair in general, every one unites in speaking well of the Southern California exhibit. It has certainly done this section a great deal of good. It has been one of the leading attractions of the whole show, and has demonstrated to both our own people and our visitors the part which Southern California plays in the industries and prosperity of the State. We believe that few now regret that Southern California was represented in the fair, although the project to raise money for an exhibit met with considerable opposition at the start.

A unique feature of this issue is the photograph of the relief map appearing on page 4, which gives a clear idea of the topography of Los Angeles County.

The Midwinter Fair Committee have performed a decided service to the county in causing this map to be made for the instruction of visitors and our people. It is the first large relief map of this section ever constructed.

Subscribers are warned not to pay money to any agents on our account unless they are supplied with proper credentials and with our printed receipt books.

Every receipt bears the signature,

LAND OF SUNSHINE

F. A. Pattee & Co

A GOOD OMEN.

The first name to go on the subscription list of the LAND OF SUNSHINE was that of the millionaire real estate man, Mr. S. E. Gross, of Chicago. Mr. Gross is one of the largest advertisers in the country. During the past fifteen years he sold nearly 100,000 suburban lots and built 7,000 cottages. Through the easy payment plan, which he devised, 10,000 families have secured homes in the small towns surrounding Chicago. Mr. Gross learned of the LAND OF SUNSHINE incidentally, and voluntarily proffered his dollar for a year's subscription, his belief being that "it was a good thing." We accept this as a favorable omen.

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YOUR OLD FRIENDS.

You have not forgotten them - the people you grew up with back in Ohio, or New York, or Maine, or some other State just as good or better.

They often speak of you and say, "He is out in Southern California now, making money hand over fist. Lucky fellow! I wish I were there." They are slightly exuberant in their ideas about your prosperity, perhaps, but that is an amiable weakness. Some of them you used to write to before you became so overwhelmed with business.

We have a scheme for you. Our friends Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co. have done us some cards — neat ones — that read like this:

OFFICE OF Land of Sunshine
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend ——— (Your name.) ——— *who is now residing at* ——— (Your Home.) ——— *in Southern California, is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for* ——— *months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.*

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

Send us a name and address —write it very plainly—and fifty cents, and we will fill out such a card for you for some friend to have the paper six months. Or send two names and a dollar, and we fill out two cards. Or send any number of names — fifty or a hundred —and we will cheerfully take care of them all.

THE MEMBERS' ANNUAL.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has just issued a handsome pamphlet of fifty-six pages, containing a history of the organization, its membership list, an account of the work which it has accomplished for the public good, the President's annual address, the Secretary's annual report, and an account of the recent banquet at Santa Monica.

It is a very interesting and entertaining work which the members of the organization will undoubtedly prize highly. The printing is of an artistic character, and reflects credit upon Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co., the firm that sent it out. Only one thousand copies were printed, and they have all been distributed among the members and the newspapers of Southern California.

TO OUR READERS.

Please note the advertisments in this issue. If you have occasion to do business with any of these people, kindly mention the LAND of SUNSHINE.

If you are bothered with numerous letters of inquiry from the East, send them to us. We will not only answer them, but will induce the writers to subscribe for the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Redlands has an enterprising Chamber of Commerce. It has a good exhibit at the rooms of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

C. R. PATTEE, D. D.

From where the broad Pacific leaves the shore—
Where stands the City of the Angels —comes
A timely messenger to every door,
And cries: "Ho! ye, who long for health and homes,
In some fair clime where every human need
May be supplied, —give ear! and hearing, heed!"

List to that voice, commissioned thus to say:
"Come ye! to this fair land of *fruits* and *flowers;*
Where balmy ocean breezes ever play;
And all the year the birds sing in the bowers;
Where autumn winds ne'er sadden with their moan;
And sudden chilling changes are unknown."

"No winter's icy scepter reaches here;
It lies beyond the frozen realm of snow;—
A country yielding happiness and cheer;
Where pleasure, toil, and rest, alike bestow—
On mind and body—vigor, strength, and health;
And rich in boundless resources of wealth."

Who is this messenger? —dost wish to know?
Who thus this welcome message doth proclaim?
Look ye! and see inscribed upon his brow:
"THE LAND OF SUNSHINE!" —read ye there the *name*,
And bid it welcome; then, without delay,
Come to this land where it doth point the way.

C. R. Pattee

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THE SECRET OF OUR PROSPERITY.

Some Expert Opinions on the Subject.



Steckel Photo.

MARVELOUS PROGRESS.

K. H. WADE,
General Manager of the Southern California Railway.

The marvelous progress of Southern California began with railroad competition.

Southern California has always possessed the broadest field for development of any part of the world. Two transcontinental railroads made it possible to fill this section with people and to dispose of the results of their industry.

Thus far the railroad enterprises of the Coast have been accomplished mainly by private means and Eastern capital. With the adoption of laws permitting communities to aid in the promotion of such enterprises, our railroad facilities would be greatly increased.

Our temperate climate, productive soil and irrigation systems have made possible so large a miscellaneous crop of fruits and vegetables that our people have become already, to a great extent, self-supporting, and are making Southern California celebrated throughout the East.

Unlike the East, we have no seasons of total crop failure. My friend O. T. Johnson, who owns large citrus and deciduous fruit orchards, assures me that his trees have done their part every season for the past fourteen years. This reliability of crops must inevitably compel the large canneries to choose Southern California as a location for their main plants. We have experienced a marvelous boom without disaster. Our people have entered upon an era of steady and healthy progress. There is an inclination to build all enterprises upon a strong and carefully laid foundation. This beautiful, modern building in which our offices are located certainly would not have been so good and permanent an investment, if the greatest care had not been devoted to its foundation. Enterprises thus carefully founded may make slow progress at first, until the ground floor is reached. After that, development is rapid as well as lasting.

Southern California can ask no better means of promoting its welfare than the plain unvarnished facts in regard to this section, set forth so as to be rightly comprehended in the East. Many Eastern people are not only ignorant regarding this section, but have been so misinformed that they are incredulous regarding the simplest facts.

One of the mistaken ideas of Eastern people is that the trip to this coast is a great hardship. Nothing could be more erroneous. The ride to Southern California over our transcontinental lines is now made as comfortably and safely as trips elsewhere, and is no longer than others that are frequently taken each year in other directions for purposes of pleasure and rest, while the scenic beauty of the trip to this coast is unsurpassed anywhere.

There is plenty of room in Southern California for health and pleasure seekers, and for those who are willing to meet under better conditions the same business competition to which they have been accustomed in the East.

K. H. Wade



Shumacher Photo.

THE EAST HAS AWAKENED.

D. FREEMAN,
President Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

What is the reason of my abiding faith in Southern California?

The best of all reasons. The Creator stamped it with greater possibilities than any of His gardens. Where do we find more beauty and variety of scenery and altitude, where richer soil, and above all, a climate permitting such marvelous results?

Nature did her part in the beginning, but the race which preceded the one now dominant here did not appreciate this, and the East was asleep to the facts. The awakening came, and upon it followed the greatest boom of the century. Booms have their usefulness sometimes, and ours proved a great educator, leaving many valuable improvements in its wake.

While ignorance concerning this section still exists throughout the East, it does not appear so remarkable on the part of those so remote and accustomed to different conditions, when we must admit that we ourselves are but beginning to realize the possibilities of our own section.

Nature has indeed lavished upon us her best gifts. In her prodigality she has piled up mountains of rich mineral deposits as barriers to the hot breath of the desert on the East and the cold winds of the North, tempering the rays of a seldom clouded sun with healthful ocean breezes. She has given us an unsurpassed soil, an unequaled climate and provided a dwelling place of varied scenic beauty. But all this will not justify us in failing to take the utmost advantage of our opportunities. To be sure a new and more aggressive population now dominates this section. Yet there are those among us who profess to be content with the belief that the natural advantages of Southern California are so great that the future will take care of itself. This is both a mistake and an injustice to those doing yeoman work. Nature has simply provided the conditions under which the best results can be obtained, and right here our duty begins.

Our best progress has not been spontaneous, but brought about by hard work on the part of those alive to the situation.

The majority of our progressive citizens were, until recent years, Eastern people comparatively ignorant of this section. There are many other such Eastern people still to be reached with comprehensive and impartial information. For the dissemination of information our newspapers deserve great credit. The Southern California Bureau of Information has sent hundreds of thousands of fine pamphlets throughout the world. In this field the LAND OF SUNSHINE will accomplish a necessary and useful work. Our Southern California World's Fair and Midwinter Fair exhibits have opened the eyes of all who beheld them.

So far as we come to appreciate the possibilities of our own section, and so fast as the East becomes enlightened concerning the real conditions here, just so rapid and sure shall our progress be.

D. Freeman

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SUNSHINE AND EASTERN CAPITAL.



T. D. STIMSON,
A well known capitalist from Chicago.

Sunshine and Eastern capital have made Southern California as certainly as they assure its continued prosperity.

Eastern people have begun to understand the fact that this section has the best climate, the best land and the best water on earth. Why should they not desire to possess the substance as well as the knowledge?

Competition in railroads and irrigation opened the ball, and now capital is dancing to a music that no other section can furnish.

The great possibilities of our soil with water, the reliability of irrigation and railroad competition brought this section before the world, and it has been transformed from a somewhat isolated health resort into a beautiful and prosperous region, where health, pleasure and business may be found in combination.

It was the climate of this section which lured me here in the first place. It brought me here again, year after year, until on the sixth occasion I became a fixture. I think I have demonstrated my confidence in Southern California from a financial point of view.

I am, however, only one of numerous investors from the East who have been attracted to this climate. This has not only been the case in the past, but must continue to be so in the future. The capitalist must consult his health. The world is after sunshine, and here is where it may be found in the greatest abundance throughout the year, chilled by no winter blast and tempered by the ocean breeze.

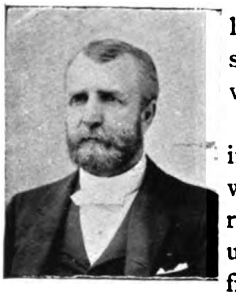
T. D. Stimson

OUR GLORIOUS CLIMATE.

HOSMER McKOON,
President of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

"What is the foundation of the prosperity of Southern California?"

The answer lies in the single word—climate. Climate is the underlying basis upon which the present is established and the future assured. "But," says the caviler, sneeringly, "one can't live on climate." That is the mistake. One can live on climate; and throughout the length and breadth of Southern California, we all do. Not only the invalid who is struggling for life, and finds new hope and added years in this genial clime; but the producer, the horticulturist, the husbandman, lives and thrives, plants his crops and reaps his harvest, in reliance upon the climate that alone gives lengthened season and abundant fruitage. The soil is fertile, but no more so than the soil of the Mississippi valley or the Mohawk. Its marvelous productiveness comes not from the dead earth, but from the living sunshine. Spread over the fields of Greenland the cloudless sky, the warm sunshine, the gentle, caressing breezes of Southern California, and the palm and orange will blossom, the fig will yield its fruitage, and all the hillsides will purple or turn golden with the ripening grape. But let the icy blasts of Greenland sweep over Southern California, and orchard and vineyard will wither, production will cease, and all this fair



land will bury its dead face in a mantle of snow, and the white bear wander where vegetation is unknown.

And it is not our fruits alone, but our industrial and commercial interests as well, which are based upon climate. The railroad and steamship follow production. Manufactures come to preserve and utilize the fruits of nature. Varied productions stimulate inventions. Each new product sets in motion another wheel in the complex mechanism of human industries, and gives a new process or a new result. Along the whole line of human effort, activities are quickened because kindly Nature crowns intelligent labor with abundant reward.

The climate of Southern California offers its inducements, not merely to the sick, but to the well, the industrious, the strong. It lessens the hardships of the poor, and makes possible an earthly paradise to the rich. It is the one unmatched jewel no other land can show. Its genial influence is drawing people of wealth and leisure from every land to find comfort and enjoyment in the balmy atmosphere man cannot make and money cannot buy. Men of letters and weary students find a deeper insight and a new inspiration in this favored clime, and are flocking hither, peopling the valleys and hillsides with ideal homes, and shedding around them an atmosphere of refinement and culture almost as delightful as the heavenly atmosphere itself.

The basis of the present and the sure foundation of the future is the climate.

Hosmer McKoon

LOS ANGELES SINCE THE BOOM.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

Few cities that ever had a "boom" can boast that they were never overbuilt. Outside of Southern California still fewer could be found that could go through two years of the most crazy of all booms without needing a nap of ten or twenty years to recuperate. A sleep of a century would not resurrect some of them even here; but there were some that went ahead as if nothing had happened, and foremost among them was the metropolis of the country, Los Angeles.

During the wildest of the great excitement we thought Los Angeles was growing rapidly. So it was; but we can now see that it was little more than the continuation of the growth that began in 1880, and became so rapid in 1885 that, in connection with the growth in surrounding places, it started the great boom. But the best and most rapid growth of the city has been since the excitement died away, and during a long process of liquidation so general and severe that it would have made hard times in any other country and in the midst of any prosperity.

But how many cities can boast that their best growth has been made during the last ten months? Yet, while banks and business houses have been failing all over the land, while merchants dare not place orders, and honest men dare incur no debts, when millions of hands have been hanging idle in the east, every hammer and saw in the city has been busy, and business houses, fine residences and neat cottages are still rising as fast as ever.

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The reason is simple enough. Los Angeles is the center of population, of trade, of railroads, of life and activity of all kinds, in a country that is now conceded by all to have the most remarkable prosperity in the United States, a country that has had it for years at an ever increasing pace, and toward which more eyes than ever are now turned. Los Angeles is the metropolis of Southern California, without even the suggestion of a rival, and whatever its fortune Los Angeles reaps the benefit. It has now reached a stage where cities grow by their own momentum, and is gathering from far and wide not only trade and business of all kinds, but thousands of people of means who wish to retire, but do not care to sit down in a small or quiet town, no matter how solid or prosperous it may be.

Counting the ten or twelve thousand people living just over the western boundary, but who are as much a part of the city as any in the center, Los Angeles has now about eighty-five thousand people, but if its limits were extended on the plan of ambitious eastern cities its population would be far more than that.

It has been said that Los Angeles could never make a great city because it was not a seaport. But Rome and Athens did tolerably well without being on a bay, and those who have traveled say that Paris is a tolerably smart bit of a town, although as far from the sea as Los Angeles. Better far be as she is, just situated so as to reach out in a score of directions with a grasp no rival can break. Better be in line to tap the rich fields and orchards of Ventura and Santa Barbara without getting out of the natural channel of trade from the wealthy counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. All these are hers forever, and even a part of San Diego county's trade comes to her as naturally as does the trade of the solid and fertile county of Orange that lies so near her doors. The trade of Los Angeles county alone is enough to make a respectable city; for Orange county is for all purposes of trade as much a part of it as it ever was, and the two together contain enough fertile land and water to make a respectable state. From where Pomona blooms at the foot of the mighty San Antonio to where Santa Monica lies beside the smiling sea, and from there to where the broad plains of the Rancho San Joaquin slope into the hills of the Santa Ana range lie a million acres that, without irrigation, will excel any part of the East in everything from the growing of the finest fruits to the most general kind of general farming, and with water will do twice and even thrice as much.



STIMSON BUILDING, 3d and Spring Streets. Waite Photo.



BRADBURY BUILDING, 3d and Broadway.

Yet this is scarcely one-half of the country that is naturally tributary to the city. Within seventy miles and on lines of railroad with easy communication several times a day, are twenty odd thousand of the small farms that form the distinctive feature of this land, each one supporting a family in comfort, and most of them in luxury, with as many more new ones coming rapidly into bearing.

The only serious objection ever made to Los Angeles as a place of residence was that it had no sewerage. This is now removed by the completion of a perfect system of glazed sewers emptying into the ocean miles away. It is in every sense a beautiful city. There are cities of its size that can show more houses costing over a hundred thousand dollars but few if any that can show as many costing over ten thousand; probably none that can show as many handsome cottages, positively none that can show so few shanties or vacant houses. Miles and miles of fine and well sprinkled streets make the best of track for carriages and bicycles, and good roads amid fine scenery lead outward in all directions. By an ancient title the city owns enough water from an unfailing supply to irrigate fully fifty thousand acres, or more than twice its present area. This is distributed over the city independent of the domestic system, and its cheapness and free use on the broad, deep lots make the year round a wealth of green found nowhere else.

T. S. Van Dyke



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The commercial location of Los Angeles is excellent, and has been recognized as such by the railroads which are here, and by those which are coming.

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SUGAR-BEET CULTURE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

RICHARD GIRD.

I would bring to the notice of your readers the cultivation of the sugar beet which, as an agricultural proposition for either profit, or as an improver of the soil, stands at the head of the list.

The intense cultivation necessary to bring the sugar beet to perfection almost entirely clears the soil of weeds. At the same time this plant is a natural subsoiler, its tap-root penetrating to a great depth (sometimes as deep as 12 feet), bringing to the surface the moisture and nutriment of the subsoil that could be reached in no other way.

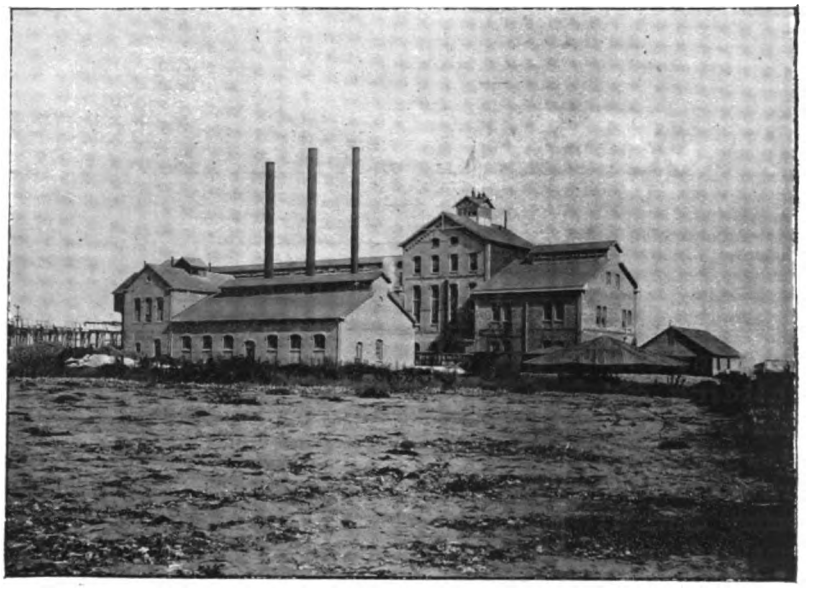
Since the introduction in Europe, by Napoleon I, of the manufacture of sugar from the beet, as a result of the British blockade, the beet sugar industry has become one of the greatest sources of revenue in France and Germany. In those districts where the sugar beet is cultivated, the production of other crops has doubled and the raising of beef cattle has increased in proportion. The bounty paid by the French and German governments on all sugar exported enables these countries to control the beet sugar business of the world and to fill their coffers with some $100,000,000 of foreign money annually, most of which is received from the United States of America.

Sugar-beet culture is an industry especially adapted to families: the plowing, harrowing, rolling, seeding, cultivating, etc., can be done by the head of the family or the eldest boy, while the thinning, hoeing, topping, etc., can be performed by children from 10 to 16 years of age (boys and girls alike), and is healthful, light work. A farmer can so arrange his crop as to afford steady employment to his family from seed-time to harvest. A family can easily take care of twenty



BEET FIELD. SUGAR FACTORY IN DISTANCE.

acres, which will net them at a low estimate $800 clear profit; add to this the cost of production, which can be saved by doing the work themselves, and they will have an annual income of $1200. This result can be achieved five months after putting the seed in the ground, and the returns are received in cash. So far the rule with the factories in California has been to make contract with the farmers before planting, at a fixed price per ton and for cash on delivery of the crop at the sugar factory. Therefore, a farmer can calculate with almost absolute certainty what he will receive for his crop and when he will get it. The establishment of a beet sugar factory in a community enhances the value of the land over ordinary farming land at least threefold, making it an income paying property on a cash basis.



CHINO SUGAR REFINERY.

The most important advantage of sugar-beet farming is the certainty of the market. In Southern California we have yet to discover an enemy of the sugar beet. On account of its long tap-root the beet is more independent of moisture than any other crop. We produced the second year (1892) on the Chino Ranch, with only ten inches of rain, 28,000 tons of beets from 2500 acres.

What better conditions can a farmer ask than a fertile soil that will most assuredly give him a good crop and a cash market at his very door?

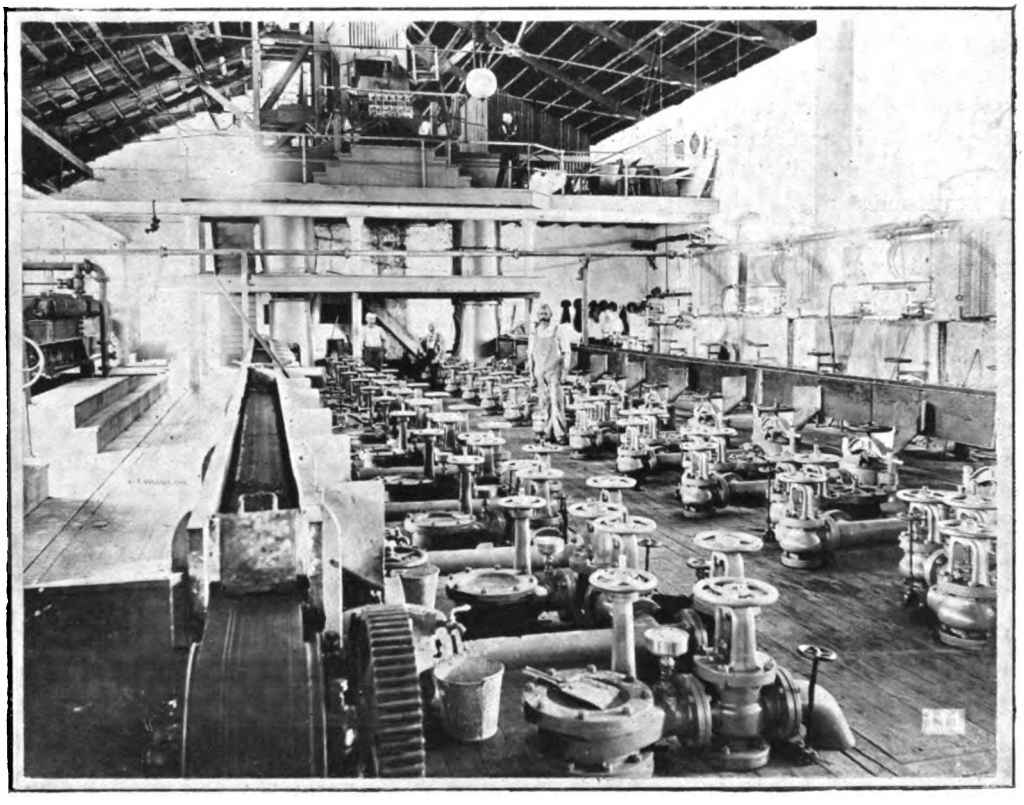
The probable cash value of the sugar-beet crop on the Chino Ranch this coming season is $275,000; this with at least $100,000 that will be paid for labor, will make a total of $375,000 that will be distributed by the sugar factory among our people, making a very nice little foundation for a prosperous community.

Southern California has many advantages over any other part of the United States, or any other country in the world, for the cultivation of the sugar beet. When I say that this is the natural home of the sugar beet, and that in the Eastern States of this country and in France and Germany it is an exotic, I have said enough to prove the assertion that no country in the world can compete with Southern California in the manufacture of sugar from beets. Still I will go somewhat into details: Here we can commence planting in February on our upper or dry lands, continuing down on to the damp lands as late as the

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middle of May. We can commence harvesting about the first of July, supplying the factory with beets taken directly from the fields up the first of December, or later, if necessary. Sugar being a carbo-hydrate deposited by the sun through the leaves into the beet, our long stretch of open sunny weather enables us to produce a higher percentage of sugar. The first 1000 tons of beets put into the Chino factory in 1892 averaged 17 per cent sugar. Our average for the whole crop is 15 per cent, the highest average I know of, and we have beaten the record with over four tons of sugar to the acre.

In France and Germany and the Eastern States of America, with their many climatic disadvantages, such as rain, hail and wind storms, and frosts, sugar-beet culture is anything but a labor of love. They have about a month to plant in, commencing about the first of May and about the same time to harvest in, commencing about the first of October, while on account of the uncertainty of the weather they must harvest all their beets at once, building costly silos in which to store them, and from which the factory draws its supplies as needed. Siloing beets causes them to lose some of their sugar, besides, in the wilted state a beet is harder to work than when handled fresh from the fields, as with us. Note the difference: There, about one month to plant and the same to harvest; here, three months to plant and five months to harvest, with no fear of frosts, hailstorms or cyclones, etc. The fact is, that in spite of the low rate of wages in Europe, we can afford to pay American wages and yet deliver our beets cheaper to the factory than they can. One of the largest manufacturers of beet sugar in Europe, after inspecting the Chino Valley beet sugar factory, and the immense beet plantation surrounding it, remarked, "I am glad for you, but sorry for us."



INTERIOR OF REFINERY.

In the fertile alluvial valleys of Southern California we have room for a hundred factories similar to the one at Chino, with a daily capacity of 1000 tons of beets, that when once firmly established would go a great way toward supplying the whole of the United States with sugar, without fear of competition.

In conclusion I will mention that the average tonnage on the Chino Ranch is fifteen tons per acre; average price $4.50 per ton; average cost of production $22.50 per acre; so that the average net profit is about $50.00 per acre.

Richard Gird

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ROADS.

The last Legislature of California passed a law allowing the counties to issue bonds for road construction. The enterprising county of Kern has issued bonds to the amount of $250,000, and is now at work constructing the roads. An election is soon to be held in Sacramento county for the issuing of $500,000 worth of bonds, and agitation is now underway in Los Angeles county for a similar development, involving the sum of $750,000.

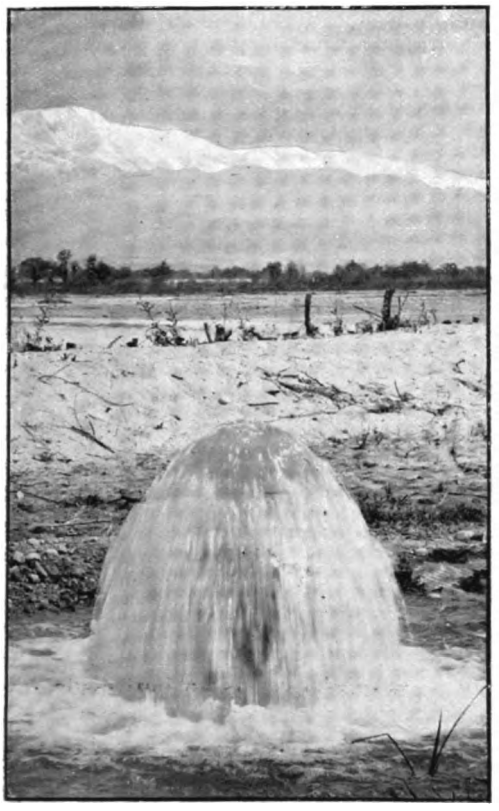
In Los Angeles county the matter was originally brought to the attention of the public by the Chamber of Commerce, which called a county road convention to meet May 12. It is proposed to circulate petitions asking the supervisors to call an election and submit to the people the question of issuing bonds to the amount mentioned above. The prospect seems good that the plan will carry through.

It is proposed to construct a system of permanent macadamized highways leading out from Los Angeles to the most thickly settled sections of the county, and into those portions of the county where the people need better roads to get their products to market. The roads when completed must be sprinkled and maintained in good order. Experience has shown that sprinkling saves enough on repairs to pay its own expenses after tanks are once put in. The plan, if carried out, will not increase the taxes of the county appreciably, as large sums which are now spent on road patching will be saved. It is believed, moreover—and the belief is based on the experience of many Eastern counties—that the immediate advance in the value of farm land through the improved facilities for carrying products to market, will compensate for the expense of the work.

In a land where there is no frost and no snow, and where the rain soon sinks away in the sand, there should be perfect roads. In course of time broad, easy boulevards will connect all the cities of Southern California.

The largest fruit-cannery in Southern California is located at Colton, which turned out about one million two hundred and fifty thousand cans last season. A fine pavilion has recently been completed, in which the Southern California State Citrus Fair was held in March, 1893.

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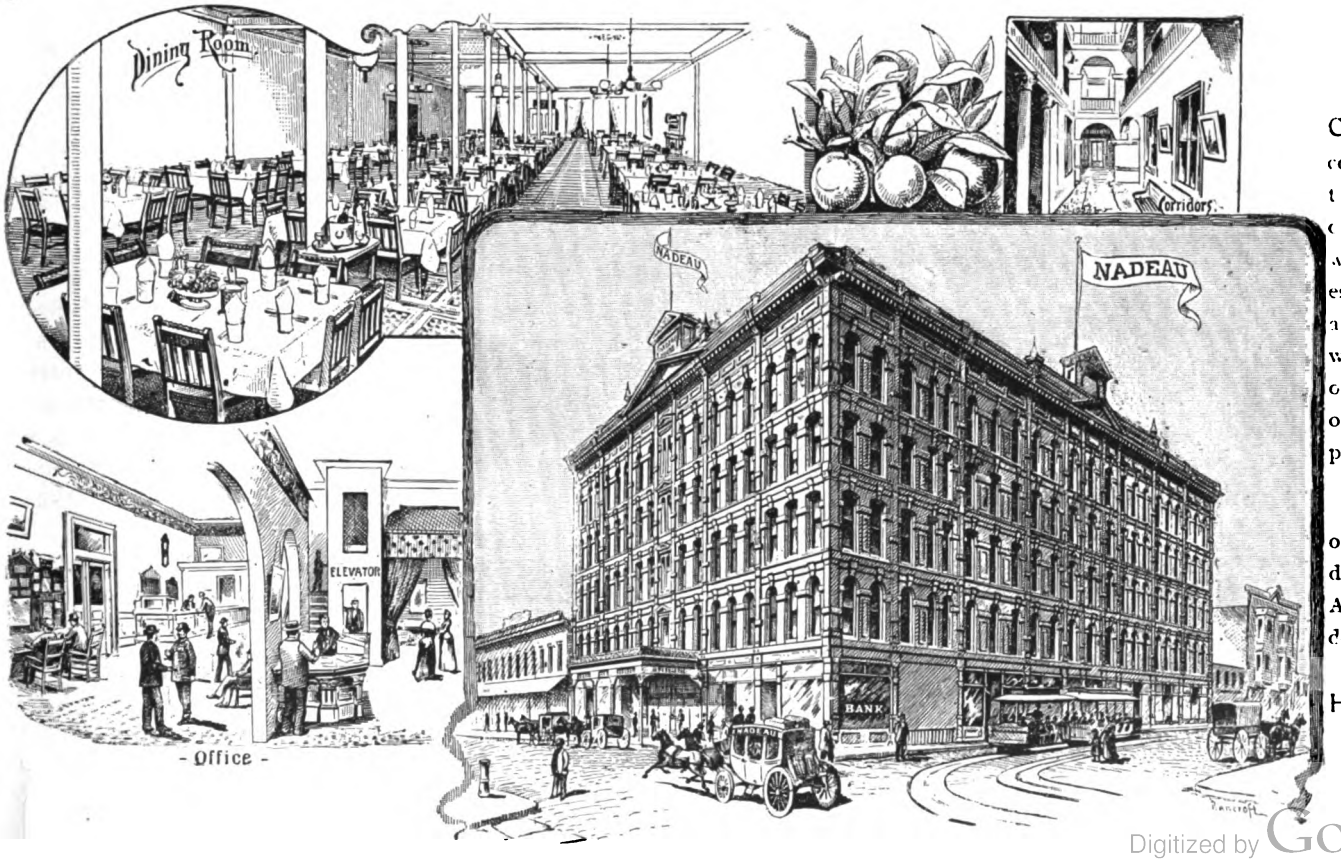
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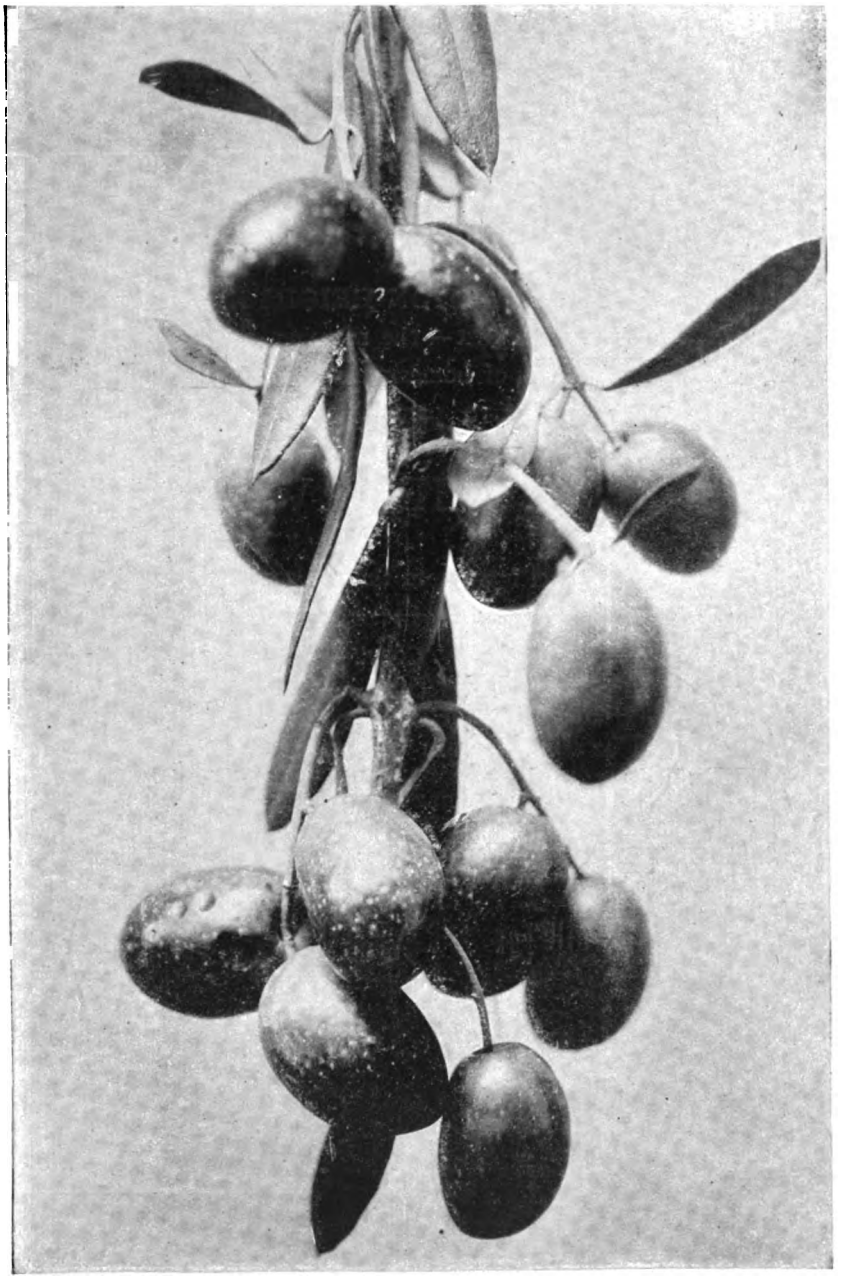
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THE OLIVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Olive culture in California is beginning to attract attention as a business. The young orchards coming into bearing in different parts of the State serve as object lessons to show the adaptability of our soil and climate to the industry. It is found that the trees thrive and bear well on the coast, in the interior valleys, and on mountain sides, whether growing in clay, adobe or sandy land.

Our olive oil and pickled olives are conceded to be superior to the imported, and the conditions for producing them in our State are so favorable that no other country can place them on our markets at so low a price; hence it follows that as soon as the goods can be produced in sufficient quantity they will displace those from abroad now so largely brought into the State. As yet our pickled olives are consumed within a few weeks after they are put up, and chiefly in the few localities where they are produced, so that only a small percentage of the people of our State have ever tasted a California olive. It is noteworthy that here in Pomona, where of late it has been possible to obtain them in some quantity, they have come into general use as a staple article of food. When they become as common all over the State as they are here their consumption will be enormous. Besides this coast we have for a market an immense field in the Eastern States, now dependent upon an inferior article. Considering these things the possibility of over-production seems to be very far in the future.



NEVADILLO BLANCO OLIVE.

California is earning a reputation for her pure olive oil, and the output meets with ready sale. The sardine industry, which is being commenced at several points on our coast, will require great quantities of olive oil, the lack of which is the only drawback to the industry, as the shores of our coast teem with the genuine Mediterranean sardine, said to be found nowhere else in the waters of our country.

Capitalists are turning their attention to olive culture, several large plantations having been made in this county by them within the past year. It augurs well for an industry when sagacious men whose foresight has enabled them to amass fortunes can see its future capabilities so plainly as to engage in it.

But to the man of limited means it seems well suited, as it does not require high priced land, and the labor of the women and children of the family may be utilized in gathering the olives at a season of the year when other fruits do not require attention.

The making of the pickles and oil is a process soon learned, and the apparatus for making up the product of a moderate sized orchard need not be expensive, but if one prefers to sell the olives direct from the trees, the buyers are already in the field. The price paid the current season was six cents per pound delivered at the works.

Hon. Charles Dondero, Italian consul at San Francisco, is authority for the statement that "There are no two countries in the world so similar in topographical conformation, position, climate and agricultural products as Italy and California. The olive is justly considered the Providence of Italy. The average duration of this tree is considered 250 years—long enough for us all. Its production increases until the age of 40 or 50 years. It remaining about the same from year to year, if properly managed, with a perceptible improvement in the oil."

There was produced in this State in the year 1889 1,141 gallons of pure olive oil; in 1890, 5,202 gallons; in 1891, 11,420 gallons. In the year 1890 there was imported into this country 893,984 gallons of alleged olive oil, which was more than double the amount imported here in 1881. The annual output of olive oil of different foreign countries is variously estimated; that of Italy is valued at $120,000,000—more than the value of wheat exports of the United States for 1891.

It has been predicted that olive culture will become one of our chief industries within a few years. The indications certainly point in that direction.

John S. Calkins

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211-213 NEW HIGH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES
Supplement to the LAND OF SUNSHINE, June, 1894

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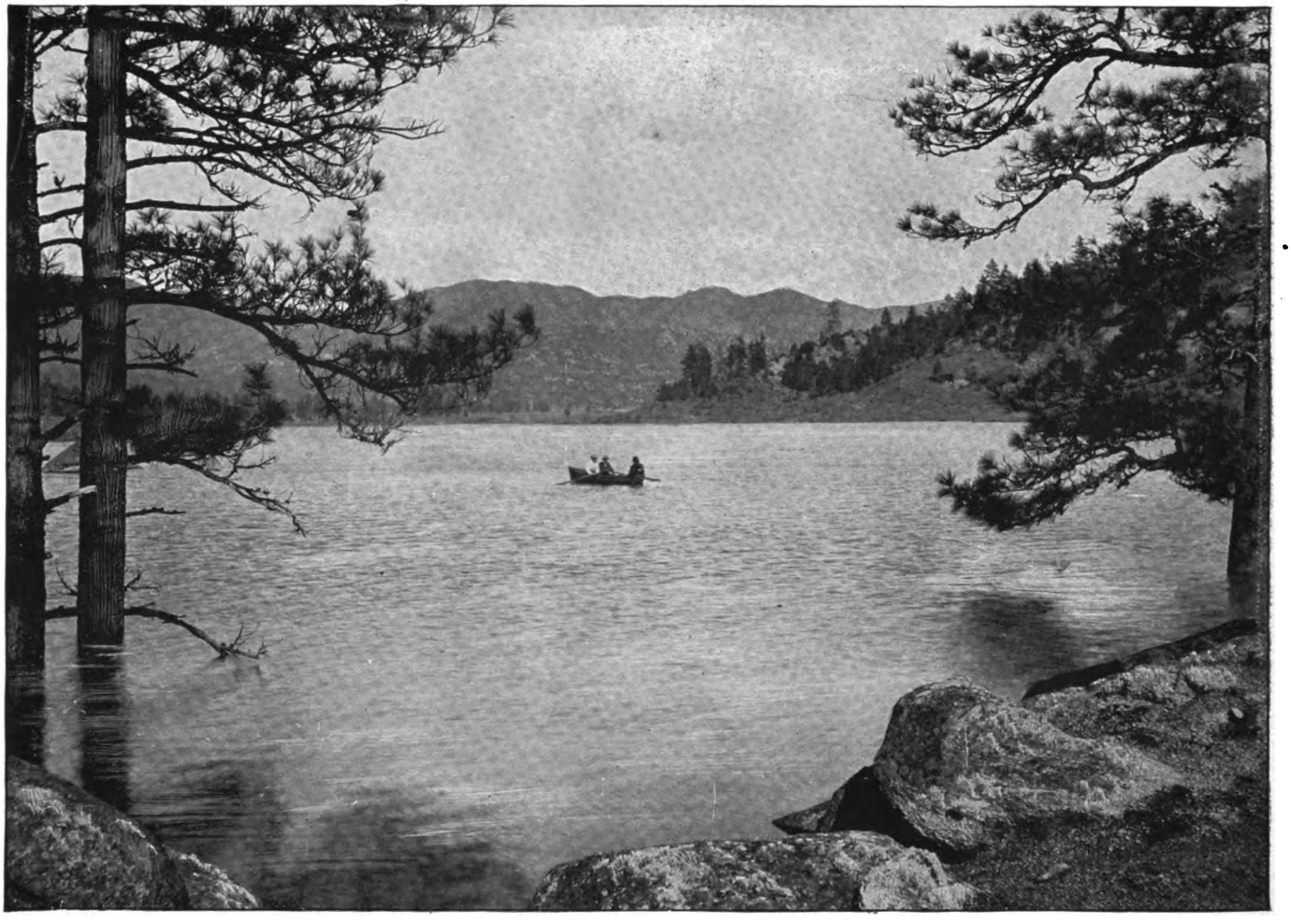
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HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CAL.



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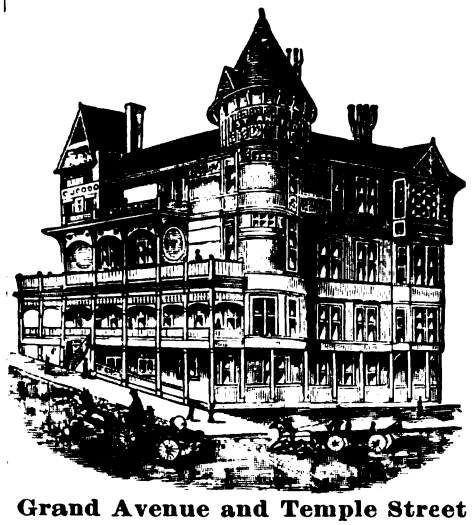
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ALMOND CULTURE. For advertisement about Liebre Ranch, Manzana and Almendro Colonies, and the West End of Antelope Valley, see inside of front cover. Persons can obtain information about these places at the office of the Companies, 401-403 Stimson Building, cor. Spring and Third Sts., Los Angeles. An illustrated pamphlet has been published, giving many interesting particulars. This will be sent free on application. Excursions are made to the Valley about every week.

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Lands are sold at very reasonable prices, $35.00 per acre for good land.

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San Diego, Calif.

Los Angeles Terminal Railway

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The Pasadena Division runs to Pasadena, one of the most famous places as a health resort in Southern California. Also up to Altadena, at the base of the mountains, near Wilson's Peak, and at Altadena connects with the Pasadena electric line for Rubio Canyon Pavilion, the incline to Echo Mountain House and the observatory on Mount Lowe, enabling the tourists to go from Los Angeles to the top of the Sierra Madre Mountains in a very short time, and with but one change, from the steam to the electric cars at Altadena.

The Glendale Division runs through one of the finest valleys in Southern California, noted for its fine deciduous and citrus fruits.

Picnic Grounds at Glendale, Devil's Gate, Millard's Canyon, Eaton's Canyon and Rubio Canyon on the Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Electric Ry.

Trains every hour. Finest Mountain, Valley and Ocean Scenery in Southern California.

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Gen'l Frt. and Pass. Ag't.,
T. B. BURNETT, Los Angeles, Cal.
Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.
Los Angeles, Cal.

NO VISIT TO CALIFORNIA

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THE MOST PERFECT HOTEL IN AMERICA

ITS ATTRACTIONS Are always fresh, pleasing and enjoyable. Driving, Horseback Exercise, Hunting, Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Boating, Swimming, etc.

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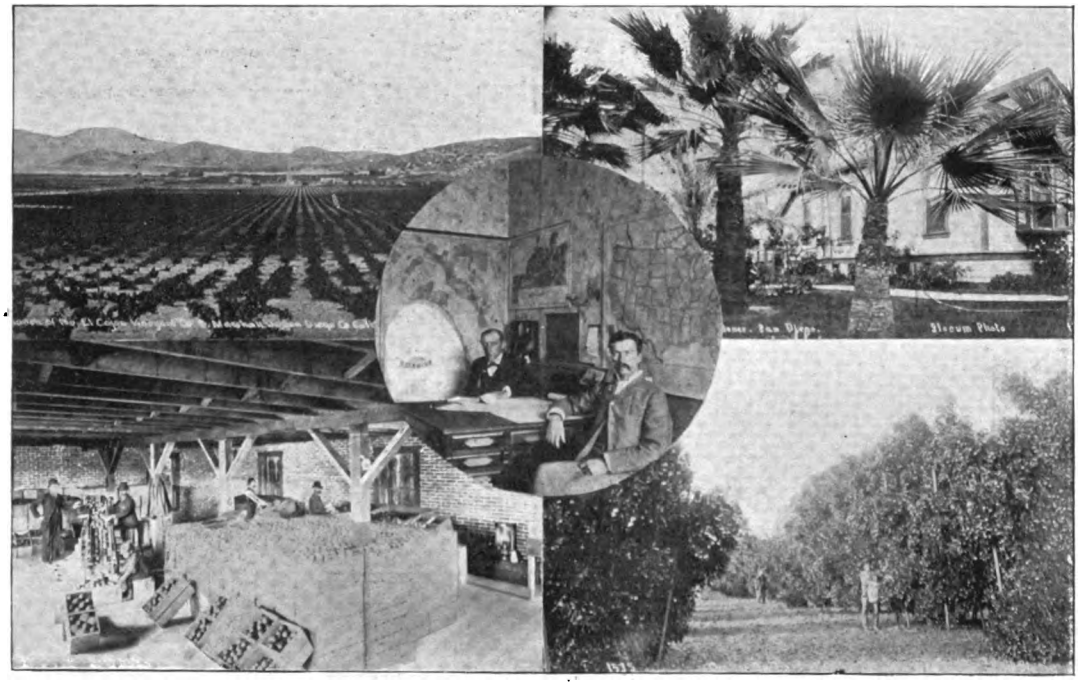
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It will give you a splendid current income and the largest renewal interest.
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We carry the largest line of Fine and Medium

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In Los Angeles.

Ask to see our large assortment of *all wool* Sack Suits at $10.00 and $12.00

Fine Cassimere and Tweed Suits at $15.00 and $18.00

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OUR CHILDRENS' STOCK IS REPLETE WITH NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Our all wool Combination Suits, with two pair of pants, are the best thing in the market. They sell at $5.00

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Negotiate Loans, Rent Houses, Manage Properties, Pay Taxes, Make Collections, Etc., Etc.

Bargains in **Residence** and **Ranch Properties**

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RATES $2.50 PER DAY AND UP.

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J. E. O'BRIEN, Manager.

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LAKESIDE, CALIF.

20 miles from San Diego by Cuyamaca R.R. Strictly First-class. Rates $9 to $12 per week. Special rates to families. Dairy connected with Hotel. Free from coast winds. Beautiful Mountain Scenery. Pleasant Drives. Livery Stable in connection with House.

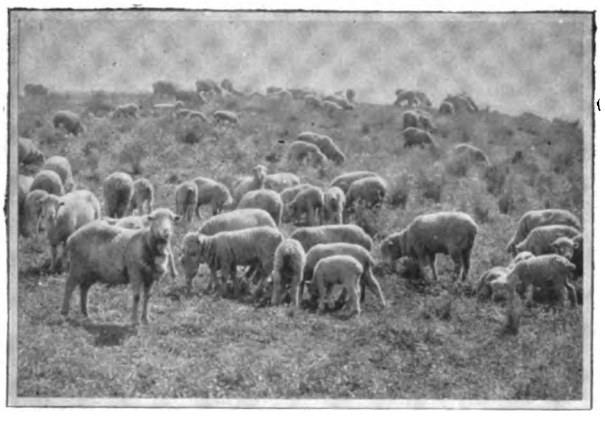


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Irrigated lands, especially adapted for oranges and lemons, and deciduous fruits of all kinds..... Chula Vista five-acre tracts for suburban homes in the *true lemon section* of Southern California..... Business and residence property in San Diego and National City.....Write for particulars.

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Centrally located, two blocks from depot. Rooms neat and clean. Furnished in good style. The best Family Hotel in the city. Electric lights throughout.

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"The most wonderful Mountain Railway in existence."—San Francisco Chronicle.



THE GREAT CABLE INCLINE ON MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY

All the most distinguished engineers have pronounced it the safest railroad in the world—"a practical miracle of genius and electricity" and have attested that it "will rank among the notable achievements of the century."

TIME TABLE

Leave Los Angeles for Echo Mountain via L. A. Terminal Railway.	Leave Echo Mountain for Pasadena and Los Angeles via Mount Lowe Railway,
9:00 a. m., daily; 11:00 a. m., daily; 1:40 p. m., daily; 4:00 p. m., daily.	9:25 a. m., daily; 11:25 a. m., daily; 2:00 p. m., daily; 4.25 p. m., daily.

ONE of the finest hotels in Southern California is **THE HOLLENBECK** of Los Angeles. It is of modern build and appointment, CENTRALLY LOCATED, and its cuisine and service cannot be surpassed by any other establishment of its character on the coast. MESSRS. A. C. BILICKE & CO., experienced and well known caterers to the travelling public's comfort, are in control of this popular house, a fact which alone guarantees courteous treatment and



first-class management. The house is conducted upon both the American and European plan, and the rates are as reasonable as those seeking superior accommodations could expect. When you go to Los Angeles check your grip to

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles. JULY, 1894 Price, Ten Cents.

THE "LAND OF SUNSHINE" MOUNTAIN.

Our monarch stands in kingly grace,
The eldest of an ancient race.
His massive form, where tall pines grow,
Gathers the white and virgin snow

Which feeds the rivulets that trace
Deep furrows in his rugged face,
And form the streams of wealth untold
That nourish trees of green and gold.

His visage gleams with radiant light
That fades with coming of the night;
'Till he, while stars their vigils keep,
Stands sentinel o'er lands that sleep.

Madge Connell.

Published by F. A. PATTEE & CO.,
144 South Main Street, Rooms 7 and 8,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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SOME REFLECTIONS FROM JUNE "SUNSHINE."

The Best Seller in the Market.

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BOOKSELLERS
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STATIONERS

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR ALL BOOKS PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

224 W. THIRD STREET
BRADBURY BUILDING

Los Angeles, Cal., June 6th 1894

Mess F. A. Patten & Co.

Gentlemen,

Please deliver by bearer another dozen of your "Land of Sunshine".

This our fourth order proves it to be one of the best sellers in our news department.

At this season of the year demand for other periodicals is considerably less than during the winter. The demand however for your paper is not only surprising, but shows that Southern California has long wanted an artistic and truthful exponent of its own.

Very truly Yours
Thos. T. Knight & Son

A Clear Southern California Note.



GLENWOOD TAVERN

FIRE PROOF, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Riverside Cal. June 8th 94

Mr. F. A. Patten
Los Angeles Cal

Dear Sir

You will find check for $2.00 enclosed subscription to your "Land of Sunshine." It is certainly the most complete and elegant local publication I have seen, from the Pacific slope throughout. I send herewith a prospectus of my new hotel on which I have employed the Sunshine as you do. Your title page is beautiful and if you will send me an impression of it on the middle of a white piece of paper I will frame it and hang in hotel office.

Yours respectfully
Frank Sanders

My latch string is out at any and all times. When my new hotel is finished or will take pleasure in giving you a hearty welcome.

From One of the Sample Copies Sent East.

Brooklyn N.Y. June 11th 94

F. A. Patten & Co Publishers.

Dear Sirs

The Land of Sunshine came to me a few days since I prize it very highly. — Please enter my name as a subscriber. I will call at your office next month and pay my subscription. As I expect to be in Los Angeles three Months hoping that your Journal will meet with that success that I think it merits I am with many thanks to you

Yours truly W. N. Hansford MD

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Land of Sunshine

LOS ANGELES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JULY, 1894

THE ADOBE IN ARCHITECTURE.



CIVILIZED man must be governed by fashion and the whims of other civilized men. He builds him a frame house in the desert or a stone house in the swamp. The Esquimau builds him a hut of thick ice to retain the little heat he is able to generate, and the Pueblo Indian of Arizona builds him a house of thick mud bricks to keep out the heat in summer and retain it in winter. The Spaniards who came to Arizona long before the time of the California Missions, seized the idea of the Indian and modified it to suit his wants; and the Mission fathers again took advantage of this same idea and modified, adapted and adorned it, and made it the "adobe" of Southern California that is fast vanishing before the wooden house of the present.



AN OLD ADOBE RESIDENCE. Pierce Photo.

The accompanying illustration gives one a fair idea of the construction of the common adobe house, but does not at all do justice to the architectural beauties of the Mission buildings or many or the ranch homes.

Adobe is the Spanish name for a sun dried brick, made in this country of the common surface clayey soil, with which a sufficient quantity of cut straw is mixed to insure an even drying. It is usually about 4"x12"x16". The bricks are laid in the wall very much as we lay common bricks, using the same mud the adobes are made of for mortar. The walls are never left in the rough state, but are plastered outside as well as inside with the same adobe mortar, then finished with a lime wash in some soft color, cream, yellow or pink. When further protected from the dampness of the ground by a stone foundation and well roofed, a house of adobe will last longer than our modern buildings are usually allowed to stand before being pulled down to make room for improvements. Some of the Mission buildings over one hundred years old are still in sound condition, notwithstanding they have been shamefully neglected. In our semi-tropical California, while the days are warm, often hot, the nights are cool, and in the time of the "adobes" fires for mere heating were almost unknown. The householder depended on his thick adobe walls to give his home a refreshing coolness in the day and a sufficient warmth at night.

One of the most attractive features of our adobe houses is the roof of tiles, which are a warm yellowish red in color, and form a delightful contrast with the weather stained, lime washed walls. The tile is not a native production, but was fashioned by the Spanish fathers in exact copy of the European tile, which is undoubtedly the most picturesque roofing material made.

Summer P. Hunt

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BY THE PACIFIC SHORE.

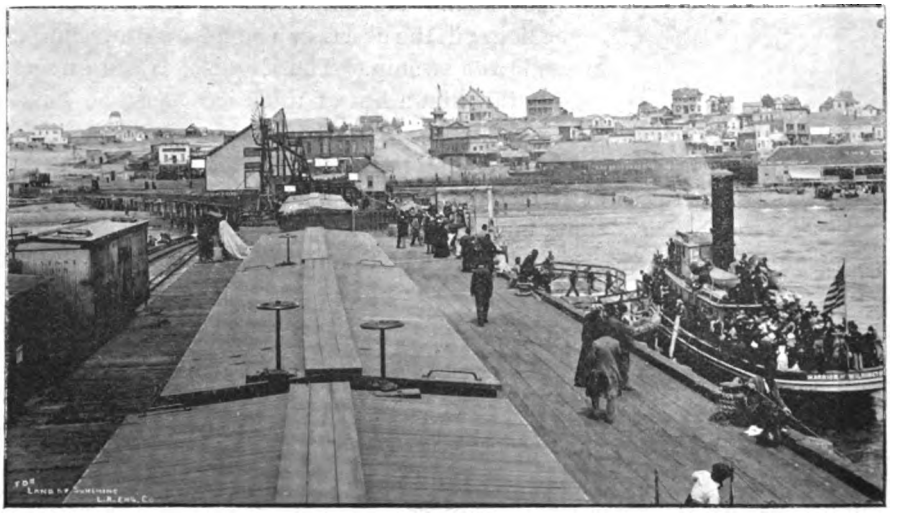


BEYOND doubt one of the chief charms of Southern California is the long strip of attractive beach which extends for a distance of some 300 miles, from Santa Barbara to San Diego. Other sections have their seaside resorts, but in few places can the sea air and ocean both be enjoyed to perfection all the year round as it is here.

One of the chief charms of Los Angeles as a place of residence, consists in the facility with which the ocean may be reached. There are half a dozen places within less than an hour's ride by rail, to which frequent trains are run, especially on Sundays, when during the summer, there is a great outpouring of people, not only from Los Angeles, but from interior points, as far east as Riverside and Redlands, to the cool and inviting shores of the murmuring ocean. Entire families often run down for a day, carrying with them mammoth lunch baskets, the contents of which disappear with marvelous rapidity. Others go to camp, for weeks or months, while others who prefer the comforts of life to roughing it, put up at one of the well appointed hotels which are found at our seaside resorts.

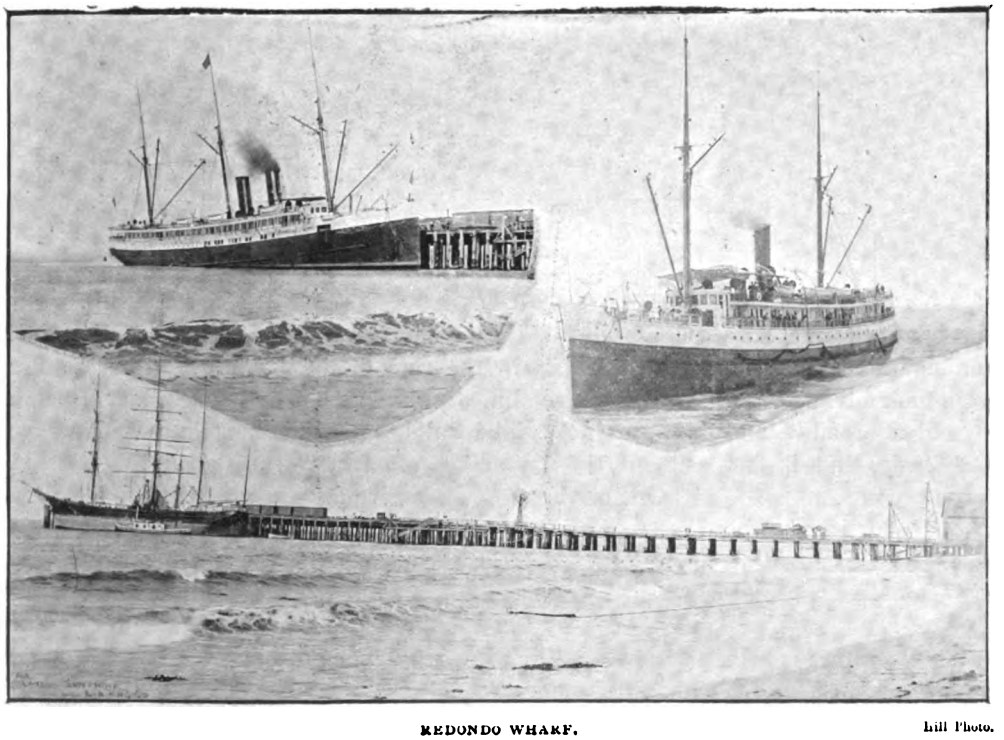
One of the most attractive resorts in this, or indeed any other part of the State, is Redondo, eighteen miles southwest from Los Angeles. It is reached in about three-quarters of an hour by either of two railways, the Redondo and the Southern California lines. The ride is a pleasant one, through smiling orchards, vegetable gardens and grain fields, until finally passing through a bank of drifting sand, the wide Pacific in all its magnificence bursts upon the view of the visitor, while the bracing sea air and the ocean smell furnish a pleasing change from city life.

Redondo is a new place, having been founded about five years ago by a couple of enterprising gentlemen from the northern part of the coast, who, within this short time, have not only built up an attractive seaside resort, but also a busy port, where steamships stop regularly, loading and



A GLIMPSE OF REDONDO FROM WHARF. Hill Photo.

discharging a very large amount of freight. There is a commodious wharf where vessels touch with safety at all seasons of the year, and near the wharf is a large warehouse. The water at the pier is of greater depth than at any port south of San Francisco. Ships of any size can lay alongside and load or discharge with perfect ease. There is absolute freedom from undertow.



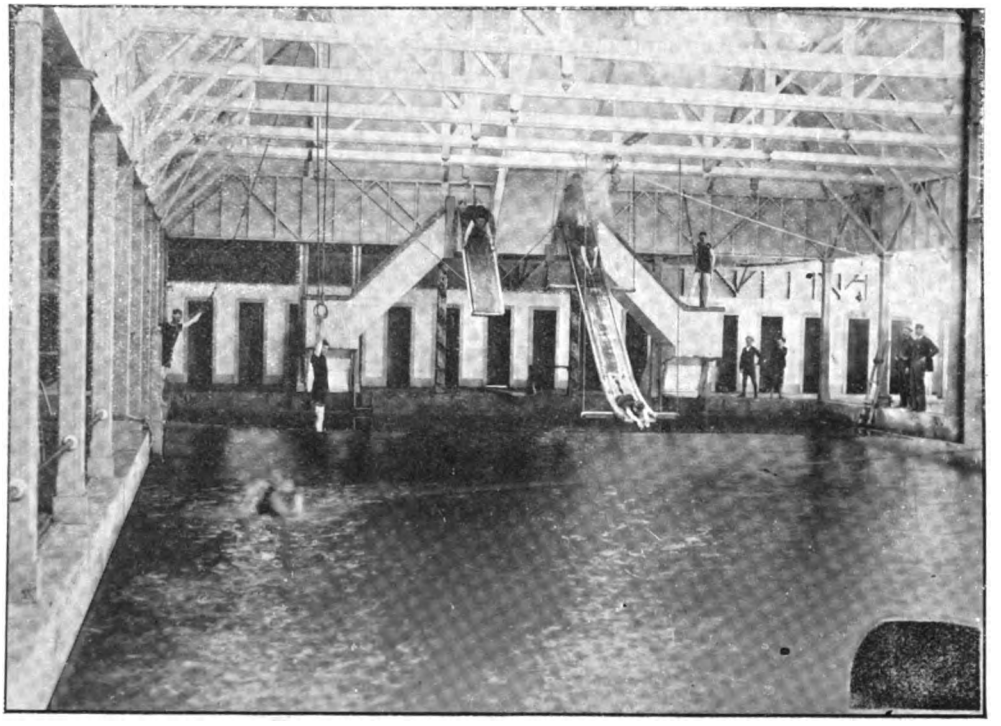
REDONDO WHARF. Hill Photo.

The townsite of Redondo Beach is one of great beauty and has already attracted the attention of a number of wealthy people, who have built residences for themselves here. In addition to the bracing sea air and the absence of malaria, which is insured by the high grounds and dry, porous soil, the town is favored with an unlimited supply of the purest and sweetest water, clear and sparkling as the finest crystal, brought to every door by a system of iron pipes, adding the last requisite for making this a health resort in both summer and winter, which, when its merits become known, will draw to it health and pleasure seekers from all quarters of the globe.

The accommodations for visitors at Redondo are excellent. There are plenty of smooth walks and commodious buildings on the beach

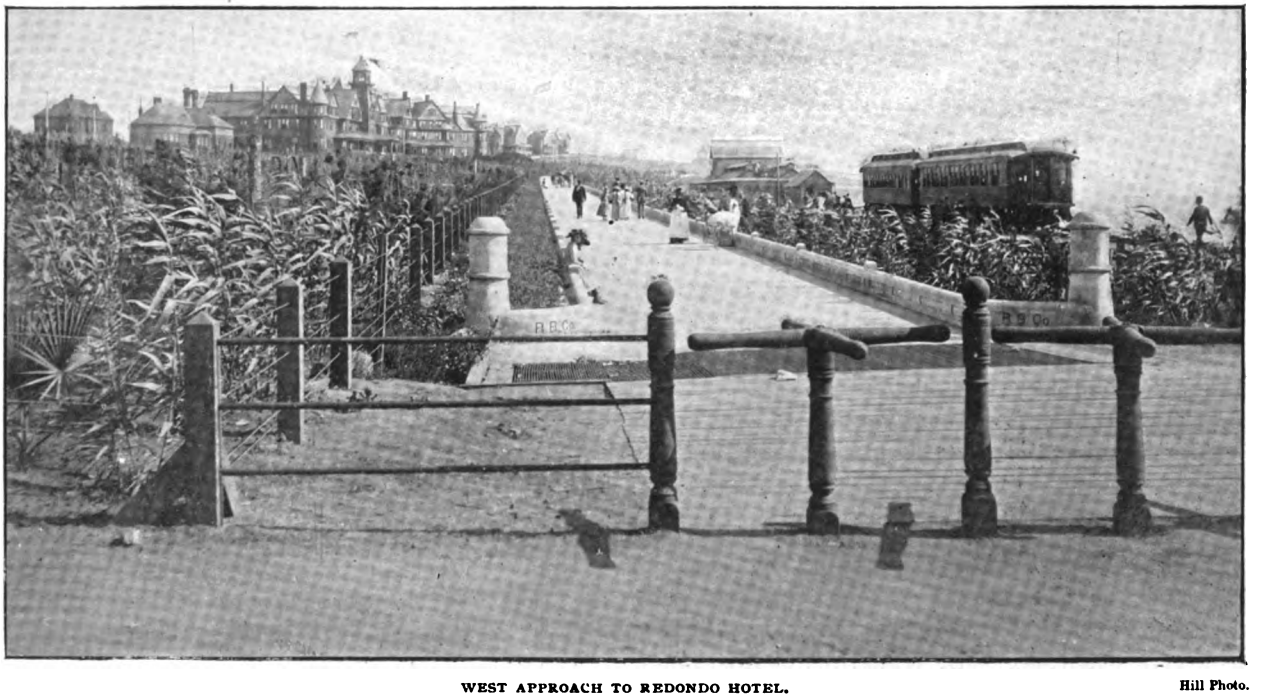
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with tables and benches where visitors may eat the lunches they bring with them, or procure refreshments at the pavilion. There is also a dancing pavilion, a large bath-house and accommodations for children. There are many persons who enjoy a swim in salt water, but find surf bathing somewhat tiring. To these and others the plunge at Redondo has great attractions. It is one of the largest hot salt water tanks on the coast, and is enclosed in a large building designed especially for the purposes for which it is used. The tank is concrete and measures 50x100 ft., with a depth of water varying from 3 ft. in the shallowest part to 10½ ft. in the deepest. Extending around the tank and on all sides are dressing rooms. In addition there are a number of porcelain bath tubs, in which any kind of bath desired can be had. There are trapezes, slides and many other inducements to make the bather linger, while ample accommodation is supplied for lookers on, of whom there is always a crowd. The beach is an especially fine one. Among the chief attractions are the pebbles which are found there. Visitors amuse themselves for hours gathering handsome stones. The fishing from the wharf, and outside is particularly good. Mackerel weighing over three pounds are sometimes caught, and often a school of mackerel gives the crowd of fishers more business than can well be attended to.



INTERIOR WARM SALT WATER PLUNGE, REDONDO. Waite Photo.

A feature that has done more than anything to popularize Redondo is the hotel, which is one of the largest in Southern California. It is a handsome building, beautifully fitted up inside and surrounded by spacious grounds in which a large number of beautiful shade trees have been planted. The interior of the hotel is artistically finished in natural woods. The hotel itself is four stories high, covering an acre of ground, and being located on a bluff the guests enjoy extensive views over a long stretch of sea-shore. There are 225 rooms, and as the ground plan of the structure resembles the letter Y, every room gets the sun at least a portion of the day. This hostelry would not suffer in comparison with any of the finest seaside hotels on the Atlantic coast. It is supplied throughout with all the most modern improvements and comforts that have been introduced during the



WEST APPROACH TO REDONDO HOTEL. Hill Photo.

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past few years to make hotel life pleasant. Many tourists merely going to this hotel for a meal have willingly lingered there for weeks. The dining hall, which has been recently remodeled by the new lessees, is large with a high arched ceiling. It is beautifully finished in panels and will seat 300 guests. A commanding view of the ocean is obtained from this room. Another handsome apartment is the ball room with its fine inlaid floor and handsome decorations. A first-class band for the dining and ball room is in constant attendance. On the grounds of the hotel is a fine tennis court, with which are connected club-room, bath, etc. Connecting the hotel with the ocean and extending along the ocean front is a cement walk 16 feet wide and over a quarter of a mile in length, cement steps 30 feet wide leading directly to the beach. There is also in connection with the hotel a large floral green-house and nursery, specially famous for its carnations. It was from this famous bed that our Mid-



"ONE'S AFRAID AND THE OTHER DASSENT."

winter Fair was so liberally supplied. Five acres of carnations is a rare and beautiful sight to tourists, and well worth a trip from Los Angeles to enjoy.

The company which owns the townsite, the hotel and wharf, also owns a well equipped narrow-gauge railroad, which runs frequent trains to and from Los Angeles. This and the Santa Fe line furnish ample transportation facilities, although on Sundays both lines are sometimes taxed to the utmost to accommodate the crowds.

WATER FOR ESCONDIDO.

The water problem, which has for years confronted the people of Escondido, has at last been solved. The bonds of the district have been sold and placed in escrow, to be paid for as the work on the system progresses, in sums of not less than $10,000 per month. The reservoir site has been bought and paid for, the bond buyers advancing $18,000 to pay for the same. The contract for construction of the entire system is signed, and actual work on plant began June 13.

INDIAN GUILE.

Our illustration on page 30 of this number furnishes an interesting study as a character sketch. One can easily recognize the cunning, the stoical, and the more reflective and humane type of savage. Mr. Waite, the photographer, tells us that after inducing them, with a "dos reales" each, to pose for this view, the one nearest the observer strove, with all her savage cunning, to demonstrate that she had not received her quarter, until she realized the futility of deceit, when a grin replaced the discontent on her haggard face.

THE OLD FARMER TO HIS WIFE.



SAY, Jemima, I've be'n thinkin
We've bin livin long enough
In this kentry: for old people
It is gittin rather tough.

I can't stand these freezin winters,
They jist use me up you see;
An' I've noticed too, Jemima,
That you feel em's well as me.

I can't work now as I used to,
An' the farm is wearin out;
So am I; an' you Jemima—
Well, you'r far from be'n stout.

I jest think we'd better sell it;
It will bring us quite a sum;
An' we'll find some other kentry
Where sech hardship duzent come.

Dekin Slokum wanst ter buy it,
Sez he'll pay it all in cash,
An' I told him he might hev it;
Hope you do not think me rash,

What is that you are a sayin?
Hate ter leave the old hum so?
When we've worked so hard to keep it?
Where on airth are we to go?

Wal, now listen, an' I'll tell yer;
Tother day I wuz in town,
An' I hurd 'em read a letter
Writ by Zekel Jonas Brown—

Him that went to Californy—
An' he's writ this letter hum
For his folks an' all the neighbors,
Urgin of 'em fer ter come.

He hez got him twenty acres
Orange land (it seems so queer),
An' he sez it brings more profit
Than a quarter-section here.

An' he sez there aint no winter,
An' the flowers blow all the year;
You had orter heerd that letter!
It would set yer wild I fear.

Brown's hev sold, and they'r all goin,
Full a duzen of 'em strong;
An' Jemima, I've bin thinkin
We hed better go along.

We kin tend a orange orchard,
An' jest quit our slavin so;
An' I'm sure 'twould be a comfort
Jest to set and see 'em grow.

C. R. P.

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OLDEN TIMES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK.



IN no section of the United States has the past century worked so radical a change as in Southern California. To day it is the most enterprising and progressive part of the State, inhabited by a cosmopolitan population, which has been recruited from every portion of the country. Its cities contain all the "modern improvements"--the luxuries as well well as the necessities of this *fin de siecle* age. Yet, only a dozen years ago Southern California was contemptuously referred to by the inhabitants of the northern part of the State as the "cow counties". The easy-going Spanish habit of putting off everything until *la manana* was the *costumbre del pais*, a custom to which the newly arrived *gringo* readily accommodated himself. The one-story *adobe* architecture of early California days formed a fitting background to the easy-going habits of the pleasure-loving residents.



MEXICANS AND BURROS.

It is not quite two years since we celebrated the first discovery of this Southern California coast by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in June, 1542. That Spanish pioneer did not form a very favorable opinion of this section, which is not surprising, considering that he only inspected it from the deck of his vessel. Various attempts were made to establish colonies, garrisons, and fishing or trading ports in Lower and what is now known as Southern California, during the seventeenth century, but all failed, either from the want of funds, the sterility of the country, or the hostility of the natives. The pearl fishing in the gulf was the principal bait that attracted the Spaniards, and they succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of pearls, some of which were very valuable.

It was toward the close of the seventeenth century — in November, 1697 — that the first establishment of the Spaniards in California was made by the Jesuits. That was in what is now known as Lower California, and was called Loreto. It was nearly a century later — in May, 1769 — that the first foothold was gained in Southern California, a landing being made at San Diego, where the ruins of the old mission may still be seen. Afterward were founded the missions of San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey, San Gabriel, San Fernando, San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara, the buildings of which all still exist, more or less dilapidated, but full of interest to the antiquarian and tourist. Los Angeles, now the principal city of Southern California, was founded as a branch of the San Gabriel Mission rather more than a century ago. Around this branch mission a large city has grown up, while most of the others have fallen into decay, mere relics of the times that have gone.

That was an easy-going and picturesque existence which prevailed in Southern California during the mission era. The missions, a chain of which extended from Lower California to San Francisco, were the only settlements in the State. Here the priests cultivated small orchards and vineyards and raised stock by the aid of the converted Indians, who, to tell the truth, found the *padres* hard task-masters, and often longed for the earlier days of unrestrained liberty, before the white man set foot on Alta California. The only communication with the outside world was by means of

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sailing vessels, which occasionally came from Boston to San Diego and San Pedro, to exchange "Yankee notions" for hides and tallow, the only important products of the country. An interesting description of such trips is found in Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

Hospitality was not only a duty but a pleasure in those days. Communication with the far away outside world was so rare that the stranger was hailed as a messenger from another sphere, and everything was placed at his disposition — not after the mere polite Spanish figure of speech, but in reality. The traveler in those days rode from mission to mission. These took the place of hotels, and the guest was always received with open arms. Horses were to be had for the taking, a saddle being worth a dozen horses, and even silver was left in the guest's bed-chamber, from which he might help himself in case he should be short of funds. Money, however, was scarcely needed in those halcyon days of California. The *ranchero* counted his wealth by his thousands of head of cattle, and when a hide "drogher" from Boston came in he sold enough hides and tallow to buy a few luxuries for the *senoras* of the family. For years afterward the same easy-going order of things prevailed until came the discovery of gold and the great rush of adventurers from all quarters of the globe which wrought such a wonderful change. It was of course a change for the better. It was the incoming of what we call "civilization". And yet, when you talk to the venerable Spanish-Americans who remain among us, relics of an epoch that has passed, you will find that they shake their heads, and in their soft Castilian phrases deplore the by-gone days when the *gringo* had not overrun the land in his mad race for wealth, and when the struggle for existence was not carried on at such a fearfully high pressure.

An interesting fact in connection with these early days, which should be noted here, more especially as it proves the great salubriety of the climate, is the remarkable longevity of the natives. Among the Indians of Southern California centenarians were and are common. One of the engravings in this article represents three Indian women, living near the mission of San Luis Rey, all of whom are over a hundred years of age. The venerable Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California, now over 90 years of age, may be seen any day on the streets of Los Angeles, no older in appearance than the average American of 65. In the procession of the Fiesta de Los Angeles, a few weeks ago, there rode, erect and vigorous, a Spanish-American citizen of this city who has attained the ripe age of 112. Surely Ponce de Leon was mistaken when he went to Florida to search for the fountain of eternal youth.



THE BELLES OF SAN LUIS REY.

Before the commencement of the struggle for independence in Mexico the missions in California were to some extent fostered by the Spanish government, and supplies were sent to them regularly. But when the war began the remittances were reduced and the establishments soon began to decay. When the Mexicans adopted a constitution in 1824, the adult Indians who could be considered civilized were declared citizens of the Republic and had lands given to them. This of course freed them from submission to the missionaries, who thus, deprived of their authority, either returned to Spain or Mexico, or took refuge in other lands.

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The Indians, being free from restraint, soon sank to a low depth of barbarism and vice.

It was twenty-five years later before the influence of outsiders effected a radical change in the social life of California. When the first American gold-seekers came here they found this section sparsely settled by *rancheros*, owning large tracts of land, whose boundaries they could not themselves describe with exactitude. They went over their ranches two or three times a year, to superintend the marking and killing of their cattle, spending the remainder of their time in enjoyment. A horse to ride, plenty to eat, and *cigaritas* to smoke constituted the height of happiness. What more could the heart of man desire? In the few towns and villages the *fandango*, varied by an occasional bull-fight, were the popular forms of amusement. In addition there were music, dancing, singing and gambling, every day in the year. Amidst all this the church still held sway. They were a religious people, these old Californians, and upon the tolling of the bell gaming, singing, dancing would momentarily cease, while the prescribed prayer was muttered, when the amusement of the hour would be resumed.

Thus was life lived carelessly and uneventfully, in the land of sunshine, in those early days, ere the "accursed thirst for gold" drove myriads of adventurous spirits to brave the dangers of hostile Indians, trackless deserts and stormy seas, in their haste to reach the new El Dorado, little thinking that they and their descendants were to found a great American commonwealth on the mysterious shores of the broad Pacific.



TWO CENTENARIANS, OLD SAN DIEGO MISSION.

Harry Ellington Brook

The growing of winter vegetables for shipment to the East and North has become an important branch of Southern California horticulture during the past few years. For a much longer period the San Francisco market has been supplied in winter from this section. The vegetables mostly grown are peas, string beans, tomatoes, chile peppers, cabbages and cauliflowers. While the belts of territory that are nearly frostless are comparatively few, still on the aggregate they are sufficient to supply the East with winter vegetaables.

OSTRICH FARMING.

THERE are several ostrich farms in Southern California, the proprietors of which seem to be doing well. It is ten years ago since this industry was first introduced into Southern California by Dr. C. J. Sketchley, an English gentlemen, who had invested some capital in an ostrich farm in South Africa. Native outbreaks and other troubles interferd with the project, and finally Dr. Sketchley decided to inspect other countries. After investigation he selected Southern California as being very suitable for the experiment, and a company called the Southern California Ostrich Company was formed, the farm being located near Anaheim. Much trouble was experienced in obtaining birds with which to stock the farm, the government of the Cape Colony having imposed a duty of $500 on every bird of any age taken from the country, and $125 on each egg. In spite of this almost prohibitory tax, Dr. Sketchley secured twenty-two fine breeding birds and established them at the Anaheim farm, where they did well. Since then several other similar enterprises have been started in various sections of Southern California. The engraving published with this article gives a view of the Santa Monica farm, which is inspected by most visitors who go to that popular resort. In fact, the collection of an admission fee from those who wish to see the big birds forms an important contribution to the profits of the business.

A couple of years ago Edward Cawston narrated his experience in this business in Los Angeles county to a San Francisco paper, as follows:

"I brought my ostriches from Africa in 1887, so have had considerable experience in the business, and have proved that they can be raised successfully in California, and will hold their own as a source of profit with any other kind of stock. I have now forty-nine birds, and as this is the laying season expect to hatch several more in the next few weeks. Eight pairs of trios are corralled off as 'breeders', each pen being about 100x150 feet; the balance run together in a paddock of about one acre, with the exception of those under six months, which are kept separately. The fences are made with two 1x4-inch boards, the highest about four feet from the ground.

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"I have twenty acres of land; eight is planted to young fruit trees — between these I grow sugar beets and corn — and the balance in alfalfa. On this small farm I can raise enough alfalfa and beets to feed two ostriches. Beets being now out of season I am feeding alfalfa hay cut up and thoroughly moistened; four pounds of hay to each bird is the daily ration. The laying birds have, in addition, one pound of corn each. When feeding beets I allow ten pounds to each ostrich.

"Now, as to the returns: The figures I give are the prices obtained at wholesale rates, as I sell direct to manufacturers who make plumes, boas and tips for sale to milliners, who retail to the public at a large advance. The chicks are plucked at six months old, and at intervals of seven months thereafter; the first plucking realizes an average of $4 per bird, the second $11, and the third and afterward $10, the annual produce of a full-grown ostrich, from feathers alone, being $35.

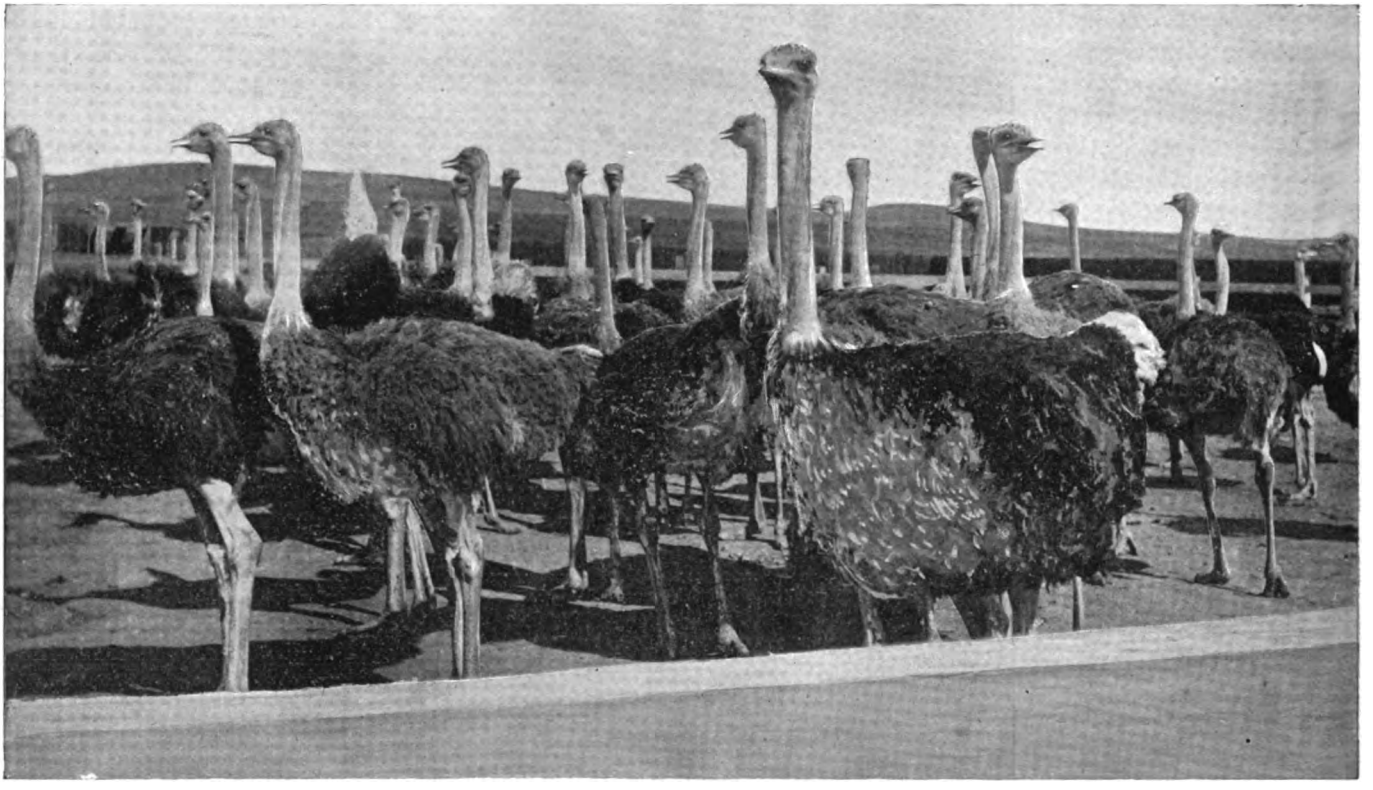
"It is difficult to calculate the increase. Some birds lay almost every egg fertile, while in other cases 75 per cent will not hatch. A fair estimate would be eight chicks from a pair in a year. I once raised thirty from a trio and twenty-three from a pair. When hatched and allowed to run on a patch of alfalfa they almost invariably live and thrive with very little attention. I use incubators. The birds will set on their own eggs, but by artificial incubation double the number of chicks can be obtained. The unfertile eggs have a ready sale at $15 per dozen.

"The labor question is a small one. I do all the work here myself, except at plucking time, when extra help is advisable, although not necessary, as I took the plumes from forty birds last November without assistance. I drive the birds into a chute, having a plucking pen (about 3x6 feet) at the top, with a door at each end. As soon as the bird gets into this pen I slip a hood over its head, and thus blindfolded it gives little trouble."

From the above short account of this interesting industry any man can estimate the profits, and, although not fabulous, they will compare favorably with those to be realized from any other kind of stock.

At the present time there are in Cape Colony 150,000 domesticated ostriches, and that country has almost a monopoly of the industry.

Edward Atherton, another ostrich raiser, several years ago estimated that at the end of three years the cost of ten birds at $200 each, iucluding interest at 8 per cent, cost of land and feeding, would amount to $3,060, and that the returns for the same period from sales of feathers would amount to $2,575, leaving a balance against the farm of $485. At this time the value of the ten birds should be not less than $1000 a pair annually, as they would then be old enough to commence laying, when each pair should hatch at least ten chicks every year, which ought to be worth not less than $100 apiece when hatched. This is said to be much below the ordinary average. Mr Atherton tells of one pair that laid ninety-two eggs in one year, of which seventy hatched by artificial incubation, from which fifty-five were raised.



SCENE ON THE OSTRICH FARM AT SANTA MONICA.

There are plenty of locations in Southern California that are admirably adapted for the business of ostrich raising. Dry sandy land, which may be had for $5 an acre, is as good for a range as any other, or even better. There must be a patch of alfalfa, except during the rainy season, when the wild alfileria will take its place. It is estimated by Mr. Atherton that two acres of alfalfa will keep ten young birds a year, reckoning ten tons per acre. J. C. L.

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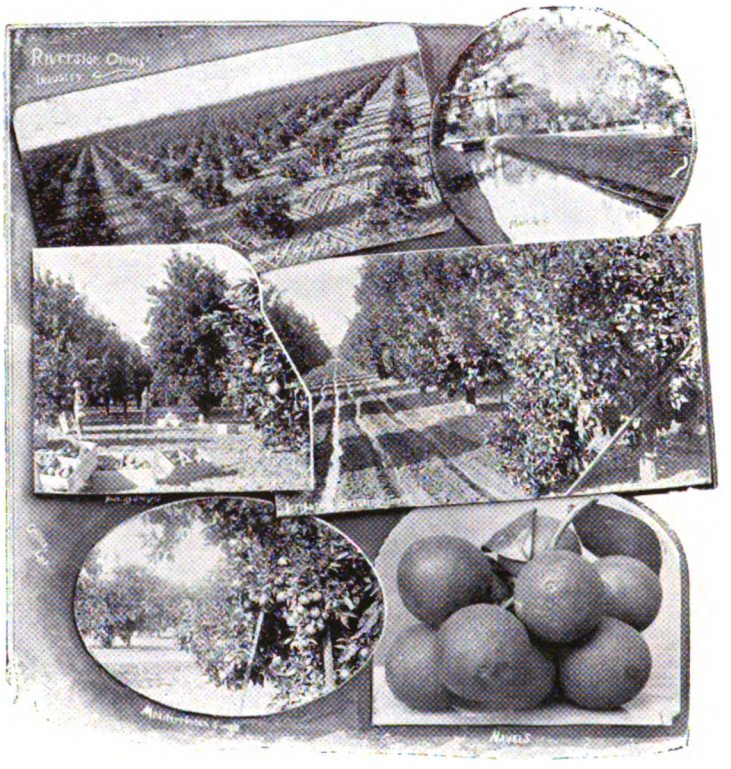
ORANGE GROWING.



THE orange is, without doubt, foremost in attractions among our horticultural products to all who come from more temperate climes. There is a glamor and romance about the golden fruit which does not attach to its more prosaic companions of the orchard. The very name of an orange grove possesses a wonderful attraction to the "tenderfoot." There are indeed few more beautiful sights in nature than a well-kept orange orchard, with its golden globes half hidden in the glossy green foliage. Moreover, there are few means of accumulating money so well calculated to swell a bank account as such a well-kept orchard of good varieties.

The new comer who starts into the orange growing business must not, however, think that all he has to do is to plant the trees and then sit down to reap the golden harvest. Such a mistaken idea has brought much disappointment to many who have gone into the business. There is plenty of hard work about orange growing, as there is about any other money making occupation, at least during the early years of the orchard's growth. Not only work, but money and patience are required, for it takes from three to five years to get any return from the grove.

It must not be thought that every portion of Southern California is suitable to orange culture. Were this so, choice orange land would not command so high a price as it does. The orange is very particular in its tastes, and those who contemplate investing money in this industry should be very careful to see that they get the right kind of soil and location. The settler who plants citrus fruits on some of our low and moist lands, which are perfectly well adapted to walnuts, berries, alfalfa, etc., will gain a considerable amount of experience, but little besides. Choice citrus conditions are by no means common. Almost every locality will grow an orange tree, but when the fruit comes to be flavored and colored, then comes the test of citrus conditions. Land that has so much water in it so near the surface that irrigation will not be required, is too cold, and the fruit will have too much acid. On adobe or clay land, that will not mulch readily, the trees will not be long lived, and if great care is not taken to cultivate thoroughly just at the right time after every irrigation, gum disease, scale and smut will cause infinite trouble. Sweeping air currents and frost must be avoided. What is needed is a location well protected from wind; what is commonly termed quick-land, or land that has no bottom. Some gravel is not objectionable. Such conditions will color and flavor the fruit to perfection. Such land may be purchased at from $200 to $300 per acre.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVES—RIVERSIDE.

As to the cost, expenses and profits of orange culture, a large amount of wild figuring has been done in this direction, which is quite unnecessary, as the facts are good enough for any reasonable person. Until recently two-year-old budded navel trees have been worth about a dollar apiece, but at present, owing to the market having been somewhat overstocked, a large number of people having gone into the nursery business, such trees may be bought for about twenty cents apiece. The cost of ten acres of land will be about $2,500. Trees, preparing the ground, planting, water, care of orchard, and incidentals will cost for the first year about $500, making a total of $3,000. At the end of the third year the orchard will bear enough to pay interest on the investment at seven per cent., and ought to do considerably better than that. In two years more it should bear from one to one and a half boxes to the tree, the value of which varies from one to two dollars per box, according to the market, or say $85 to $175 per acre. From the fifth year the yield of the orchard should increase rapidly. As to the profits which may be made from orange groves in full bearing it is difficult to give a conservative and at the same time truthful estimate. So much depends on the manner in which they are cultivated and cared for, and in the care which is taken in packing and shipping the fruit. It is, however, safe to estimate the returns from a ten-year-old orange orchard, planted to the best varieties and carefully tended, at from $200 to $500 per acre, or from $2,000 to $5,000 for ten acres. Much larger returns than these have been made from orange groves in this section, but it would not be safe for the new comer to reckon upon any such figures. Taking the most conservative view of the case there are few industries which can show equal returns for a like investment.

R. N. T.

Los Angeles is the central commercial point for Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Look out for next number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

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LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

MAX MEYBERG, President of Fiesta.



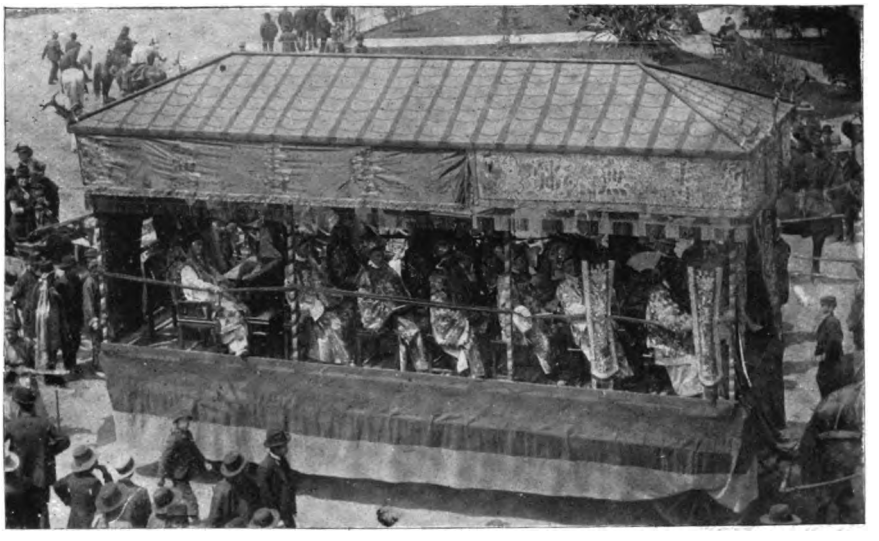
THOSE of our people who have watched the recent festival from its birth to its successful culmination will realize what the future has in store for the city of Los Angeles in the magnificent annual carnival. Looking back to the incipiency of the undertaking, when the original promoters contemplated with fear the possibility of failure, and following the course of the affair, through the slowly awakening interest of the people to the final outburst of enthusiasm with which the event was greeted, we find but one interpretation to the whole movement — the desire of all our people to devote a certain time during the year of work and worry to pleasure. Why should they not have this time of recreation, especially if the week of fun and frolic is interposed with sights beautiful to the eye and instructive to the mind? Will it not make us better fitted to struggle with adversity?

We Americans do not appreciate that this incessant striving for gain is making us a selfish people. Is it not time to stop and consider for what purpose we exist? This is the aim of the Fiesta.

In the work of organizing and presenting this great festival a number of men were brought together, who from mere speaking acquaintances became warm friends, and who now feel that they are banded together for a permanent public interest. The Merchants' Association which inaugurated the work, although made up of men of integrity and worth, contains many members who never before interested themselves in public matters, but who are now committed to this work.

In the street parades, masquerades and the ball, all our people met on a common level and on equal terms. In the earlier work of organization for the Fiesta fear was expressed by some of our people lest the privileges and freedom of the celebration might be abused by the rougher element; but it is gratifying to record the fact that no mishap of that character took place at any time during the affair, showing how thoroughly our people entered in the spirit of the occasion.







QUEEN OF THE FIESTA.
SCHOOL PARADE.



CHINESE FLOAT.
GENERAL STREET SCENE.

There is every reason why the Fiesta of the future should be a great success. We have the climate, the fruits and the flowers, and can resonably celebrate at least once a year our freedom from the cruelties which nature practices on most sections of the country.



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OTHER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FESTIVALS.

THE pioneer among the cities of Southern California in inaugurating a regular annual festival was Santa Barbara, whose flower festival, which has now been held for several years, has become well known throughout the United States and has made the beautiful Channel City known to thousands of people who might not otherwise have heard of its existence.

Santa Barbara is peculiarly fitted to be the scene of a carnival of this description. It is known far and wide as a place where the most delicate plants and flowers grow luxuriously in the open air all the year round. It is one of the few places in Southern California where such delicate fruits as the banana, and date, and custard apple and bread fruit come to maturity. Another fact, which has enabled Santa Barbara to make so great a success of its flower festival, is the presence there of so many wealthy and cultivated people who have come from the East to make their homes in this charming Pacific Coast resort.

The festival, which is held in the month of April and lasting several days, is a thing of beauty that excites the admiration of all who witness it. There is not only a profusion of the most beautiful flowers, but exquisite taste is displayed in ornamenting the various vehicles. As a rule one variety of flower is adopted in each case, and with this flower the carriage and the harness of the horses are covered, producing a most beautiful effect. Gay cavaliers also turn out in large numbers, their bridles and saddles a mass of blossoms.

Latest among the cities of Southern California to inaugurate a festival is Coronado, that enterprising suburb of San Diego city on the peninsula across the bay. Shortly after the Los Angeles Fiesta a very interesting carnival was held here, in which a specialty was made of the picturesque Spanish types and costumes. There were caballeros and vaqueros in great numbers on prancing steeds, gaily caparisoned with ornamental Spanish saddles and bridles, richly plated with silver. There were old Mexican games,



AT THE SANTA BARBARA FLOWER FESTIVAL. Newton Photo.

such as lassoing wild cattle, bull fights, etc. There were old Indians who could remember the early days of the Mission fathers, and a great many other features which were as interesting as they were original to Eastern visitors, and indeed to a great extent new to many of our own people. San Diego has decided to repeat the festival which was held a couple of years ago in celebration of the discovery of California by Cabrillo. The celebration will be held on September 27, 28 and 29.

Pasadena also has an annual flower carnival, and it is evident that before long every city of any importance in Southern California will have some regular entertainment of this character, affording visitors from the East a constant round of amusement during the winter and early spring months.

W. S. N.



PASSING IN REVIEW—SANTA BABARA FLOWER FESTIVAL. Newton Photo.

Eastern people, as a rule, find it difficult to understand how small an area of ground is necessary here to yield a good income. Many families make a comfortable living and save money on ten acres of irrigated land, while twenty acres is as much as one man can attend to properly. Don't try to farm too much land.

The question is asked whether a man with $2,000 can do anything in Southern California. With that amount, if he is willing to work and learn, a man can get a very good start on a small, improved place, convenient to market.

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VOL. I. JULY, 1894. NO. 2.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A LETTER.

A prize of five dollars will be paid to the subscriber to the LAND OF SUNSHINE living east of the Rockies, who writes us the best letter of 300 to 500 words, giving his reasons for desiring to come to California, either for a visit or for permanent residence. The prize letter will be published in the September number. Competition closes August first. Write name and address plainly and enclose postage.

Next month we will offer a prize competition open to Southern California subscribers.

SIGNIFICANT OF PROGRESS.

The existence in all the principal cities and towns of Southern California of well organized, active and aggressive Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce is a striking proof of the spirit of progress which pervades its people. The largest and most powerful of these organizations is, of course, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which has achieved, through the various enterprises that it has pushed to success, a reputation almost national in its character. The city of San Diego is similarly fortunate in its Chamber of Commerce, an organization deservedly enjoying the confidence of the people of that entire county. The Chamber of Commerce of Orange County has made a good record for public work in the past. The Board of Trade of Riverside and Redlands, though comparatively young concerns, have made fortunate selections of executive officers, and are beginning to make themselves felt. Pasadena, Santa Monica and Pomona, in Los Angeles County, each have Boards of Trade that find plenty to do, and do it well. San Bernardino, Ontario, Monrovia, Azusa, Long Beach and San Pedro all possess organizations of a similar character which are frequently heard from.

A YEAR'S FORECAST.

The readers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE will note from month to month that a certain definite and consistent plan is observed with regard to the matter—both illustrations and letter-press—that appear in its pages. We propose in the course of the year to cover, with such completeness as the limited space renders possible, every place of human interest in this unique and beautiful Southern California. While on the one hand the industrial features of the country will be carefully detailed: its fruits, cereals, general farming, commerce, manufactures and minerals; on the other hand, considerable space will be given to matter of a less material sort: such as architecture, history, art, education, recreation, scenery, hunting, camping, amateur photographing, coaching, fairs and festivals, etc., etc.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE must not be mistaken for a mere "boom" periodical. Southern California is a many sided country, and we propose to offer it in its entirety.

The subscriber who keeps his numbers and has them bound at the end of the year, will find himself in possession of the most complete exposition of this beautiful country ever published—a book for which he would cheerfully have paid five times his subscription price.

DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS.

This is a copy of the postal card we are sending out at the rate of from twenty to thirty per day. Read it and see if you don't want a few of them sent:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

_____
(Here appears your friend's name.)

_____
(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend _____ *who is*
(Your name.)

now residing at _____ _____ *in Southern California,*
(Your home.)

is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for _____ *months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.*

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

Fifty cents will pay for six months for one friend. It does not cost you much and the attention will please. Rest assured they have not forgotten you, so don't forget them.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

With this issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE is published a supplement, printed on fine paper and suitable for framing. It is the intention of the publishers to make this a regular feature of the magazine. From month to month some of the most beautiful and interesting residences of Southern California will be depicted, beginning this month with the home of Mrs. General Frémont, the venerable widow of the "Pathfinder," who lives in the southwestern part of Los Angeles city.

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WHAT IS SAID ABOUT US.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Southern California Railway Company.

J. M. Wade, General Manager.

Los Angeles June 4, 1894.

F. A. Pattee & Co.,

Proprietors "The Land of Sunshine,"

Los Angeles, Cal.

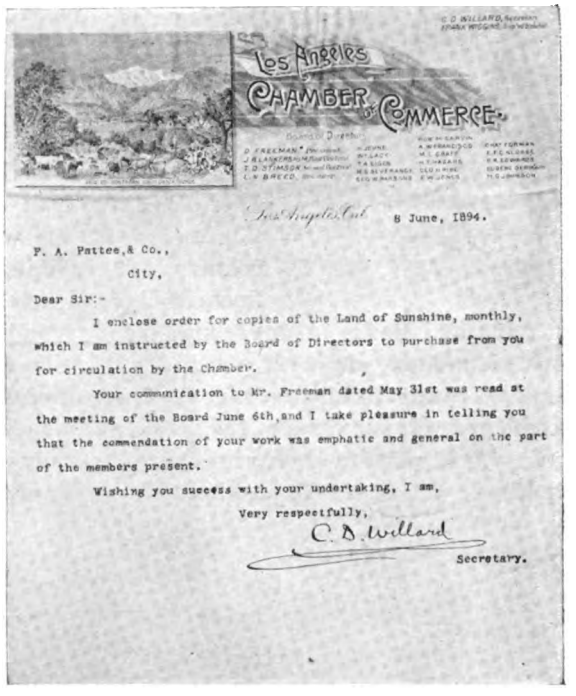
Dear Sirs.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the first number of your illustrated monthly. I beg to congratulate you upon its excellency, both in the quality and appearance of the mechanical work as well as the literary contents, which are certainly very creditable to any cit country. The arrangement is very attractive, and I am satisfied your paper will accomplish great good in disseminating knowledge regarding Southern California territory. While this has been better advertised than any other part of the world, still the great mass of the people in the East are almost totally ignorant in regard to the possibilities and prospects of this country. If this knowledge can be put before these people in such shape as to attract their attention, it will be productive of great good. We wish your enterprise every possible success.

Yours truly,

J. M. Wade

General Manager.



Los Angeles Cal. 8 June, 1894.

F. A. Pattee, & Co.,

City,

Dear Sir:-

I enclose order for copies of the Land of Sunshine, monthly, which I am instructed by the Board of Directors to purchase from you for circulation by the Chamber.

Your communication to Mr. Freeman dated May 31st was read at the meeting of the Board June 6th, and I take pleasure in telling you that the commendation of your work was emphatic and general on the part of the members present.

Wishing you success with your undertaking, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. D. Willard

Secretary.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE

DIRECTORS

SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1234 TO 1238 F STREET, San Diego
213 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING, MIDWINTER FAIR

San Francisco, Cal 10 June 1894.

Mr. J. A Pattee,
Los Angeles.

Dear Sir: I want to congratulate you. The first number of *The Land of Sunshine* has come to hand, and it is "number one" in quality as well as date. It is a worthy exponent of the enterprise, taste and culture of Southern California, and gives promise of great benefit to the State of America. I hope it will prove of financial profit to you.

(My subscription and order for extra copies you already have; and I merely add that I can cordially commend "The Land of Sunshine" to our Chamber of Commerce and to citizens of San Diego, as well as to the stranger that is within our gates.

(Wishing you and the new journal success and prosperity, I remain

Very Respt. Yours

Warren R. Porter

F. W. BRAUN & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

"BRAUNDRUG" LOS ANGELES

OFFICES

Los Angeles Cal. June 9th 1894

Mess F. A. Pattee & Co.

#144 S. Main St.

City.

Dear Sirs - Enclosed we hand you list names and addresses, please mail to each "Land of Sunshine" for twelve months, permit us to congratulate you on your success in getting out the handsomest journal it has been our pleasure to examine. With best wishes for permanent success we beg to remain

Yours Truly

F. W. Braun & Co.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

GENERAL OFFICES, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

F. A. Pattee & Co.

144 So Main st.

Dear Sirs.

Herewith check for $5.00. Please send "The Land of Sun Shine" for one year, beginning with first number, to the five addresses enclosed. Please send each party one of your notification cards. I congratulate you on the general appearance and interesting features of your first number.

Yours truly

J. M. Wade

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THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

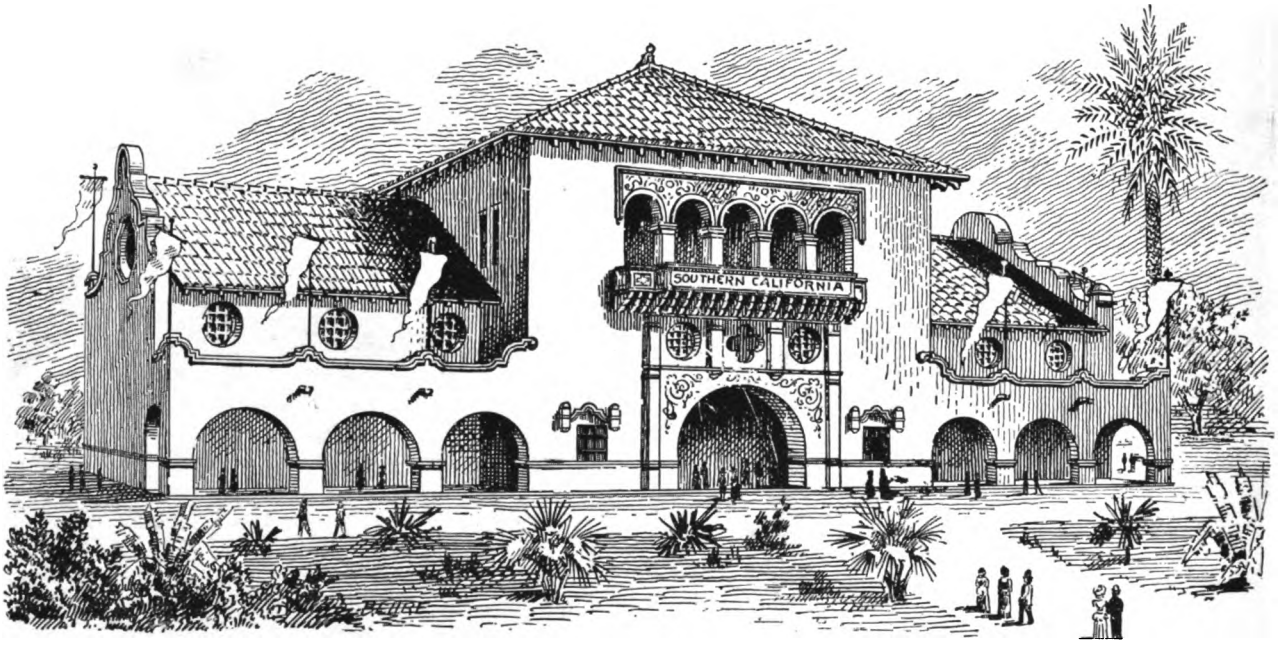
FRANK WIGGINS.



MIDWINTER, CAL., 15 June, 1894.

ANY ask, "Has the Midwinter International Exposition been a success?"

Coming on the heels of the World's Columbian Exposition and at a time when the country is suffering from financial depression, labor agitation, rains and floods in one section, drouths and failures of crops in another, and with political opposition at home, we think we can truthfully say that the Exposition has been one of the greatest successes of the age, both financially and attractively. In point of enterprise it surpasses any previous undertaking. Where the Exposition buildings, grand court, flower gardens, fountains and ornamental statuary now stand, nine months ago were sand hills, brush-heaps, jack rabbits and quail.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

Nearly 2,000,000 people have thus far been enabled to bear witness that the undertaking has been a grand success and that the exhibits here shown are such as no other State or country in the world can reproduce in the same length of time and under the same conditions.

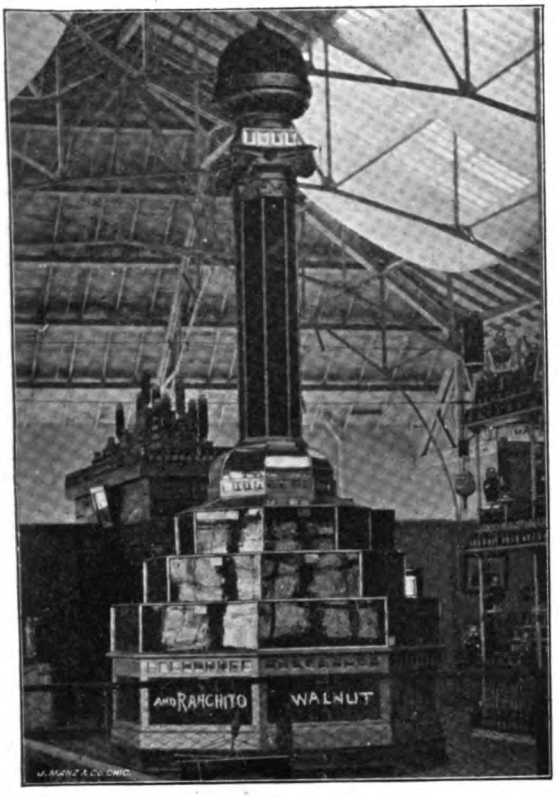
To compare this Exposition with the World's Columbian Exposition is unjust, for the one was backed up by the nation, with her capital, her army and navy, and many of her most valued exhibits, and was three years in its construction, while the other has had only corporation and private support and less than one year in which to inaugurate and complete its work. The results will be, I think, proportionally beneficial. The comparison of California's exhibit at the World's Fair with the exhibit here is also unfair. There were but fifteen counties on exhibition at Chicago, and many of those with only one or two representative productions, while here thirty-two have distinctive displays and eight more are in some way represented, making a total representation of two-thirds of the State. It stands to reason that we should show our best at our own doors. The transportation of 3000 miles across the continent rendered many of our present exhibits impossible. Coming as it did in the middle of the winter, after the fruit and grain seasons, with little, if any, previous preparation, it is a wonder that many of the counties were enabled to display any of their productions; especially of such quality and in such variety which they have installed in their several exhibits.

This is one of the features that is daily impressed upon the minds of the Eastern visitor. Our unbounded resources enable us always to be in condition to entertain company. We are seldom caught with empty larders or storerooms and can generally make a national display of products without borrowing from our neighbors, no matter how short the notice.

The benefits that will be reaped by this exposition are far-reaching and will be everlasting. This is the first time in the history of the State that the counties have had an opportunity to join hands in showing their varied productions, mineral wealth, and educational advantages. They came together in competitive rivalry, schooling each other; exchanged greetings, and have brought about a friendly feeling that will be a lasting benefit, convincing each other that this is a grand and glorious State, that its advantages are equally divided, and that there is no other State in the Union to compare with California.

The Eastern visitor is more than astonished at what he sees here. At the World's Fair he imagined that California had sent all she had and the best of her productions to illustrate the great wealth of her soil and mines. He thought his visit here would be to see a second-hand show, a left-over, moth-eaten, threadbare exhibit, but his surprise is only magnified by his astonishment when he looks upon the fresh displays of every fruit, grain and vegetable known to

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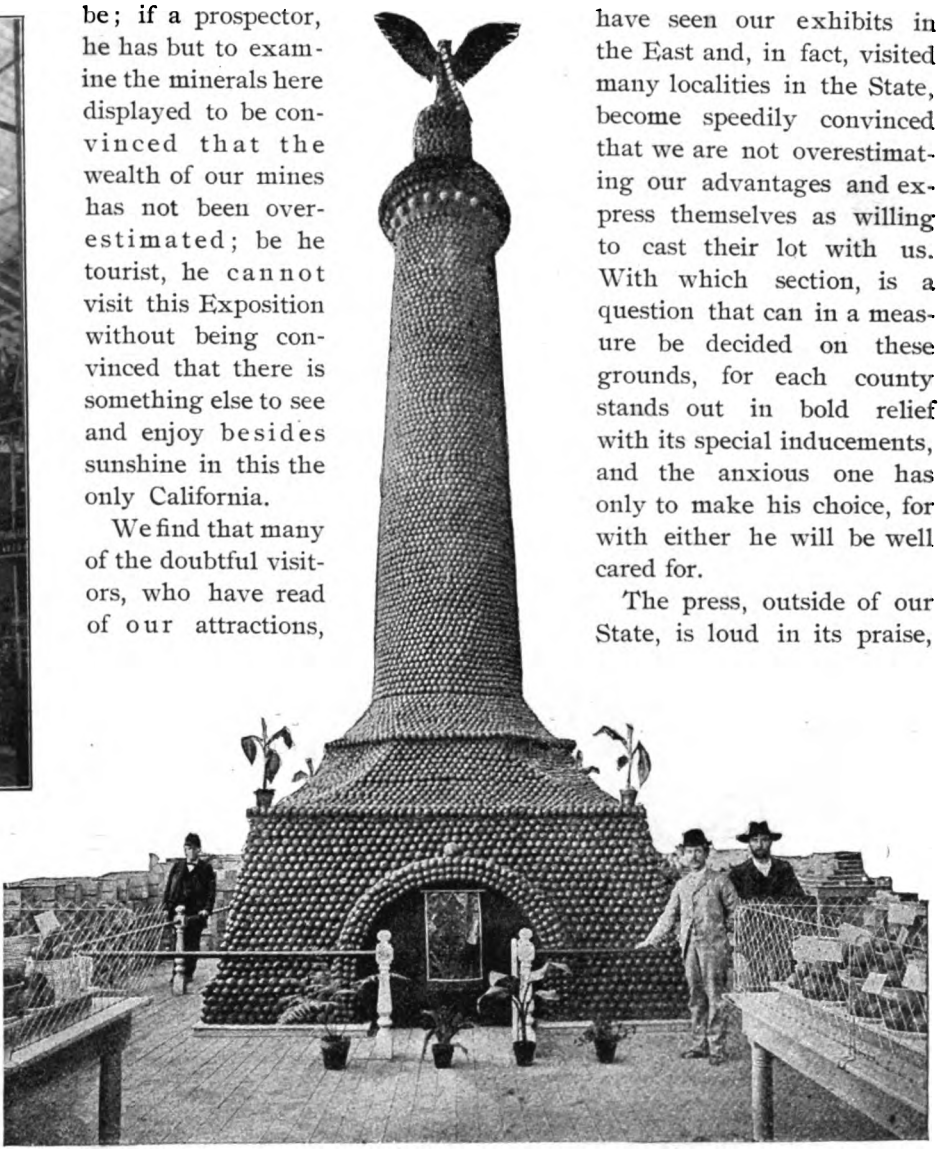


WALNUT TOWER.

the northern hemisphere in remarkable quantity and variety all re-arranged in new and attractive designs, improved and enlarged upon those he saw at Chicago. He questions the grower, the canner, and the merchant, and from each obtains the same reliable information, "that it all grew within the State and that the half has not been shown him." If he be a home-seeker he needs no further proof than this Exposition that our soil and climate are all we claim them to be; if a prospector, he has but to examine the minerals here displayed to be convinced that the wealth of our mines has not been overestimated; be he tourist, he cannot visit this Exposition without being convinced that there is something else to see and enjoy besides sunshine in this the only California.

We find that many of the doubtful visitors, who have read of our attractions, have seen our exhibits in the East and, in fact, visited many localities in the State, become speedily convinced that we are not overestimating our advantages and express themselves as willing to cast their lot with us. With which section, is a question that can in a measure be decided on these grounds, for each county stands out in bold relief with its special inducements, and the anxious one has only to make his choice, for with either he will be well cared for.

The press, outside of our State, is loud in its praise,



ORANGE TOWER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR COMPOSED OF 14,000 ORANGES.

both for the grand display and the energy shown in carrying out such a feature. This fact alone will bring us many a new citizen, for it is nerve and pluck that attracts a progressive man as well as productions.

Many of the thousands of acres of tillable soil and unclaimed mines will be taken up and improved by new-comers drawn here by this most successful undertaking, the Midwinter International Exposition of California.

Frank Wiggins

So much has been written and said about the "glorious climate of Southern California" that some persons, who have never been here, entertain the idea that this is all we have to offer. A glance through these pages ought to entirely remove any such false impression. We have a soil where the husbandman can make better profits, with less exertion, than in any other section of the world; also openings for capital, brains and muscle equal to those which can be found anywhere. Climate, is, it is true, an important factor, but it is by no means everything in Southern California.



A LOAD OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.

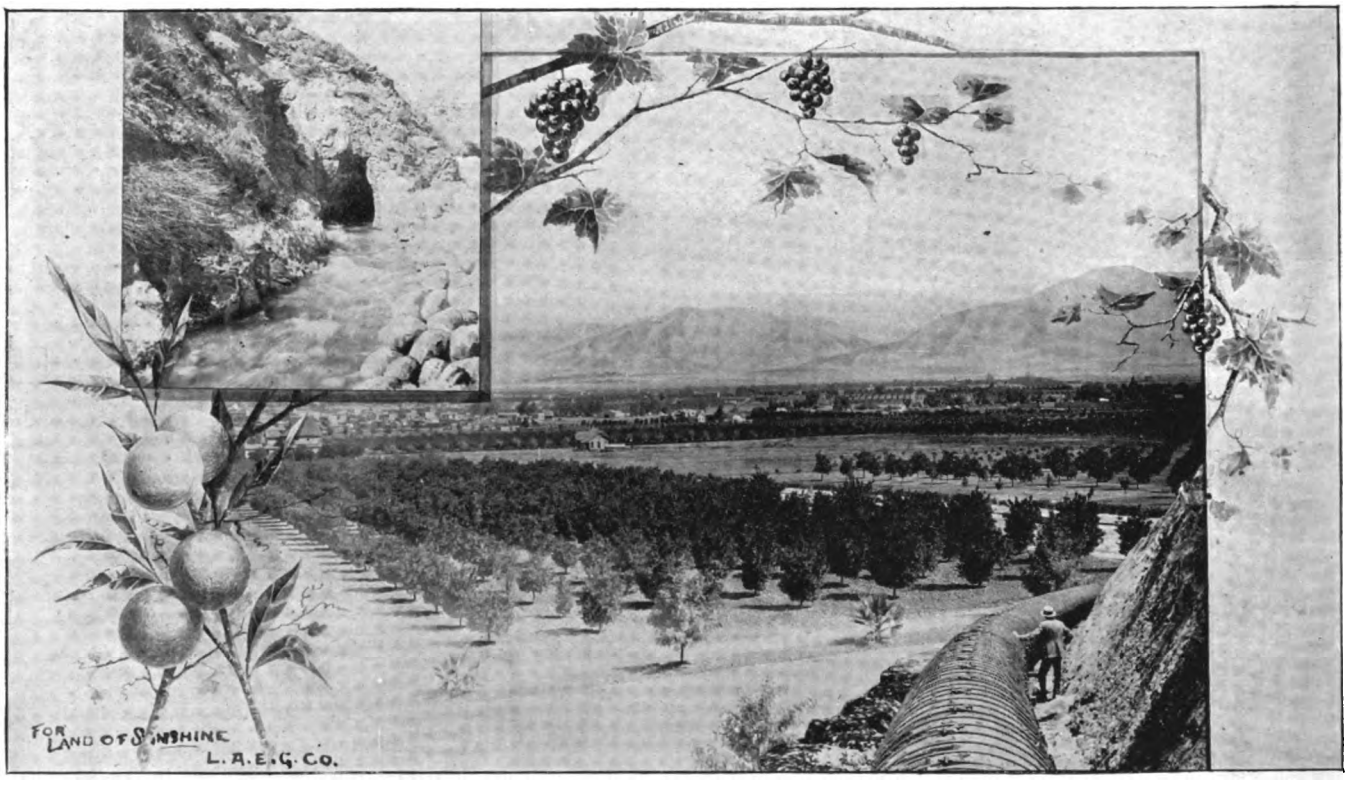
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IRRIGATION AS A CIVILIZING AGENT.

T. W. HASKINS.



WHILE the subject of irrigation has been considered and discussed from many points of view, but few have given much thought to the great influence which it has exerted on the progress of civilization. All the nations which attained the highest degree of civilization in olden times practiced irrigation to a greater or less extent. To understand the difference between the possibilities of an irrigated section and one where irrigation is not practiced, it is necessary to compare Southern California with one of the northwestern States where long stretches of uninviting country intervene between the plain and generally unattractive homes of the settlers, who make a scant living from a quarter section of land which, in Southern California, by means of irrigation, could be made to support a dozen families. Irrigation makes possible the small farm — the tract of ten or twenty acres thoroughly cultivated. It is where such small farms are the rule that country life reaches its highest development. It is irrigation, if anything, that will overcome the growing tendency of people in this country to leave the country and crowd into the already congested cities. By means of irrigation on small farms the settler can enjoy almost all the advantages of city life in addition to the charms of the country. The social intercourse and privileges which are so much missed by those who remove from a city to the country can be kept up among a community of small farmers just as well as in a city. It is, however, not only from a social but also from a material standpoint that irrigation acts as a great civilizing agent in hastening the development of a section. The settlement of a large number of families close together makes possible a great degree of development within a short time that could not be thought of in a section where large farms and loose culture are the rule. The principle of co-operation can here be worked at its best, producing marvelous results. A hundred men of small means can do as much for themselves as a capitalist can do for them. They can market their produce to as great advantage as the extensive land-owner with his thousands of acres. Thus it is that we understand why communities like Riverside, Pomona, Pasadena and Redlands have made advances within a dozen years that are not dreamed of in regions of large farms which have been settled for half a century.



IRRIGATION AND ITS RESULTS. Alverson Design.

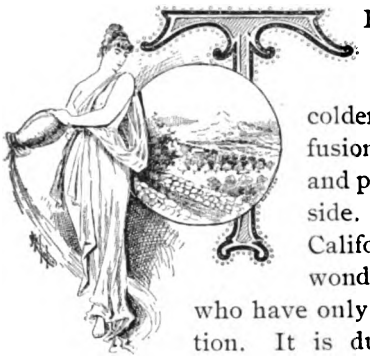
The civilizing agency of irrigation is at the bottom of it all. It is this that will make Southern California the most thickly populated section of the United States and one of the most thickly populated sections of the globe — a section where all that is best of city and country life will be found combined, and where rural development shall be brought to its highest pitch of perfection. The marvelous changes that have been brought about by irrigation in Southern California during the past twenty years are but a foretaste of those which are yet to come.

Thos. W. Haskins

As elsewhere, great bargains may occasionally be met with in real estate, often including sections as good as much-vaunted horticultural regions.

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THE CALLA LILY.



THERE is no feature of Southern California more striking to visitors who come from colder climates than the great profusion of rare and delicate flowers and plants which are seen on every side. These gardens of Southern California are a constant source of wonderment and delight to those who have only recently arrived in this section. It is during the winter and early spring that this floral display may be seen at its best. Plants which in the East are small, delicate, and carefully raised under glass or in rooms, here attain immense size and run riot in the open air. At midwinter this page represents a calla lily field of several acres in full bloom. These beautiful flowers are grown for the bulbs at several points in Southern California, notably in Santa Barbara county, at Vernon (south of Los Angeles city), and in San Diego. It does not require a very large tract of land to do quite an extensive business in this line. A San Diego lady recently shipped to New York ten thousand bulbs which she grew upon her city lots. Some of these bulbs weighed as much as two pounds.

It is not generally known that the bulb of the calla lily is edible and is largely consumed in some countries. It bears much resemblance to the potato, and is prepared for the table in a similar manner. However, as long as there is so good a demand for the bulbs from nurserymen it is not likely that many of them will be raised for eating purposes.

There are other branches of floriculture in Southern California, such as the shipment of cut flowers to the East, the



A CALLA FIELD IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

the geranium and heliotrope may be seen covering the entire side of a house, while the calla lily is so common an open-air plant that it is often used for hedges around lawns. The profusion with which these flowers can be raised here, and the perfection which they attain, has led to the growth of an important industry, namely, the raising of seeds and bulbs for the Eastern market. Eastern nurserymen say that California-grown seeds are superior to any that are raised in the East. There is constantly a good demand for them at high prices. This is an industry which is specially adapted to women, several of whom have made a great success of it in Southern California.

Among the varieties which are in great demand in the East is the calla lily. The illustration which is given on manufacturing of flower perfumes, the crystalization of flower petals, etc., which in many countries yield large profits, but have here scarcely been tested. The subject is an interesting one and will be touched upon again from time to time in future numbers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Nydia

Please don't spend a week in Los Angeles and then say that you know the country. You might as well see an eclipse of the moon and say that you have learned astronomy. Many who have lived in Los Angeles for ten years know but a tithe of what there is to be learned about it.

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SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CLIMATE.



VERY fine climate is one of the features of Southern California that is known by this time to most of the intelligent inhabitants of the United States, and it is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon this subject at so late a day. There are, however, some peculiarities about the climate of this section which are little understood by most of those who have not yet visited Southern California, and are not thoroughly comprehended even by many of our own people.

It is a well known fact that Southern California has a climate of its own, differing from the rest of the State in being dryer and sunnier. The change commences at Point Concepcion, a bold headland north and west of Santa Barbara. The difference is remarkably well defined, as anyone who has journeyed along the coast by steamer can testify. Inland the line of demarkation is the Tehachepi range of mountains, which shut off the cold northern breezes. Thus we have a section about 250 miles long from Point Concepcion to San Diego, and extending about forty miles back from the coast — say 10,000 square miles — which possesses a distinctive climate, considered by Southern Californians a trifle superior to any other on earth.

The most striking feature of the climate of this section — which it shares in common with the rest of the State — is the division of the year, not into summer and winter, but into a dry and wet season. The usual idea formed by Eastern people of a "wet season" is a steady and continuous downpour of rain, such as they have on Puget Sound, or during the monsoon season in India. This is a great mistake. The rainy season here is the pleasantest time of the year. The rain seldom falls for more than three or four days at a time, and is then followed by a week or two of clear, warm weather. An average of 325 days in the year are cloudless.

On the other hand there are many people in the East who have a great dread of what is called a "dry season." They seem to imagine that about half the time this section is suffering from a drouth, except in a few places where irrigation has been introduced. This is an altogether erroneous idea It is now just eighteen years since this section was visited with what is known as a dry season. The present season is a dry season, but those at a distance who imagine that everything in Southern California is going to ruin would be surprised if they were to visit us just at present. It is true that on the mesa land the crops of grain and hay are somewhat short, but even in such localities within a few miles of the coast the ocean fogs have insured good crops. The hay and grain crop grown on non-irrigated land has, however, become comparatively unimportant alongside of the horticultural industry. This year promises to give one of the biggest fruit crops ever known in Southern California, and as the Eastern crop is a comparative failure there will be more money brought into this section than ever before, notwithstanding that it is a "dry season."



MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY CLIMATE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Family Group in a San Diego Garden. Taken on Christmas Day.

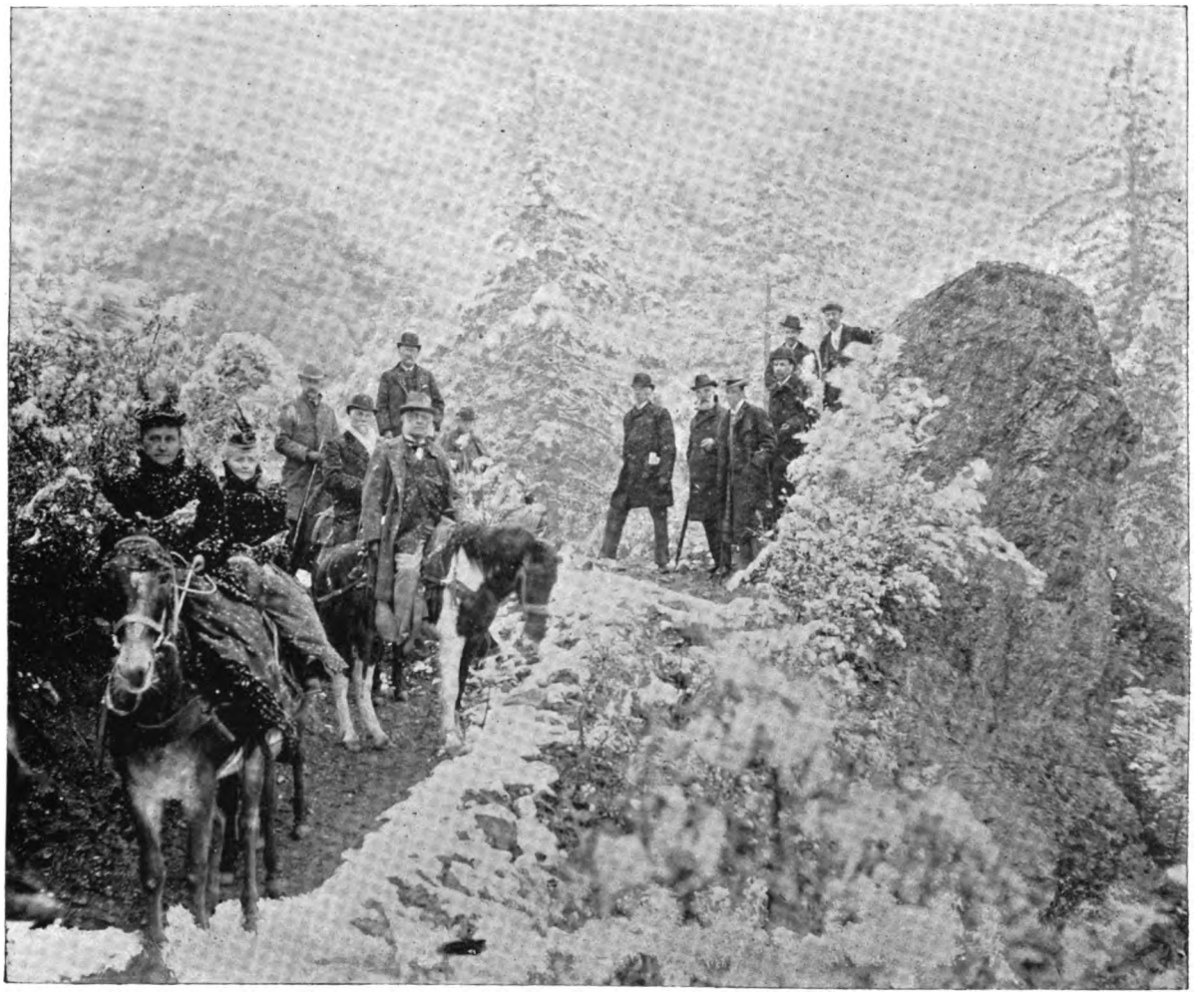
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The following figures obtained from Mr. Franklin, the United States Weather Observer in Los Angeles, show the rainfall for each season during the past sixteen years:

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
78–79	11.35	84 85	9.25	89–90	34.84
79–80	20.34	85–86	22.58	90–91	13.36
80–81	13.13	86–87	13.76	91–92	11.85
81–82	10.40	87–88	14.01	92–93	26.28
82–83	12.11	88–89	19.25	93–94	6.73
83–84	33.22				

From these figures it may be seen that the idea of Southern California as an arid region is as erroneous as the other idea that we are flooded with water during half the year and dried up during the other half.

morning from Santa Monica, on the sea level; three-quarters of an hour by rail brings him to Los Angeles, several hundred feet above the sea, where the ocean breeze loses much of its force. Another three-quarters of an hour and Pasadena is reached, at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet. Half an hour more and the traveler is at Altadena, some 2,000 feet above sea-level, whence mountain trails lead to glens and benches 6,000 feet or more above the sea. The traveler on a New Year's day can breakfast by the waves of the Pacific Ocean at Santa Monica or Redondo, after a refreshing dip in their briny embrace, lunch under the orange trees of Los Angeles, and dine among the snowfields on the side of Wilson's Peak, returning to sleep amid the orange



MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY CLIMATE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Marshall Field and party, of Chicago, half an hour's ride from the Pasadena rose gardens and orange groves.

Another great advantage possessed by Southern California is the remarkable variety of climate which may be found within a small area. On the coast it is cool—almost cold—in the summer, with considerable fog at night. Further inland are low plains which have an occasional frost, and belts where frost is never known, where the tomato ripens every month in the year and the banana flourishes. Back in the small interior valleys are localities where the mercury, during a hot summer day, will range up to or above 100°. In Florida the highest elevation is about 100 feet above the sea. Here in Southern California a person may start in the groves and gardens of Pasadena. There are certainly few sections of the world which offer such a varied climatic menu.

Another good point about the climate of Southern California is the absence of severe storms of every description. Cyclones and tornadoes, which have caused so much havoc east of the mountains during the past few years, are here entirely unknown. Thunder storms occur up in the mountains, but only the distant rumbling of the thunder is heard in the valleys. During the past ten years there have been three severe blows in this neighborhood—one in 1882, one

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in 1887 and one in 1892. That of 1882 was the most severe, the velocity of the wind reaching forty-eight miles an hour. During the last storm the highest velocity was twenty-eight miles. Such gales would scarcely be noticed in the East, but they create considerable commotion here.

Finally, the chief charm of the climate of Southern California is undoubtedly its stability—the lack of great variation between summer and winter. Statistics of temperature can be had to prove almost anything when the mean temperature of the whole year is given. In this way places which have very hot summers and very cold winters may appear to have the same temperature as others where it is about the same all the year round. The best way to judge of the stability of a climate is to take the mean temperature for January and July and notice the difference. The following figures show the average difference between the two months at a number of places, which are noted for their salubrity and at Los Angeles:

	Degrees Difference.
Ceylon	2
Honolulu, San Francisco	7
Sydney, N. S. W	8
Modena	10
San Diego, City of Mexico	13
Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara	15
Melbourne	18
San Bernardino, Auckland, N. Z., Cadiz	19
Malta	22
Rome, London	25
St. Marks, Fla., Pensacola, Sacramento, Cairo	28
Jacksonville, Portland, Or	28
Paris	29
Jerusalem, Nice, Naples	30

From this it will be seen that Los Angeles ranks very high in this respect. When we come to consider the difference between Los Angeles and cities in the eastern and northwestern states, the difference is still more marked. For instance, the difference in temperature between January and July in New York is 44°, in Chicago 48° and in St. Paul 57°.

Horace Edwards

OUR INITIAL NUMBER.

The success of the first number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE has far exceeded the expectations and the hopes of its projectors. Within ten days from the time it appeared the entire edition of 5,000 copies was practically exhausted, and all efforts to push the number were necessarily discontinued. It will be gratifying to many who appreciated the periodical at first sight and who recognized in it something unique and valuable, to learn that several thousand others have endorsed this opinion. Elsewhere we publish some of the letters received from people of prominence endorsing the undertaking. It may interest our readers to know that many Southern California newspapers have met the new publication in a kindly and liberal spirit. The following press notices received up to date June 15th, clearly demonstrate that the spirit of Southern California possesses its newspapers to the exclusion of sectional jealousy or other petty rivalry:

A STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

One of the handsomest periodicals we have seen in a long time is the LAND OF SUNSHINE, published by F. A. Pattee & Co., Los Angeles. It is a monthly containing 26 pages and a number of beautifully worked up half-tone engravings, in a handsome colored cover. The object of the paper is to lay the manifold advantages of scene, soil and climate of Southern California before our friends on the other side of the Rocky mountains; and if the LAND OF SUNSHINE keeps up to the standard of excellence it has marked out in its initial number, it will prove a valuable advertisement for the State. This number contains articles by Hosmer P. McKoon and R. H. Young, President and Secretary of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, with an excellent portrait of the former gentleman,—*The Seaport News, San Diego.*

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE is the name of a new and most exquisitely engraved monthly publication, issued by F. A. Pattee & Co., 144 S. Main street, Los Angeles. It is a work of literary art and endowed with those brilliant scintillations of thought which flash forth from magic pen. It is both instructive and interesting and is a realistic picture of our southern clime. Those who would be instructed in these beauties of nature by which we are surrounded should send 10 cents to the publishers and receive a reward. — *Daily Courier, San Bernardino.*

ADMIRABLE.

We have just had the pleasure of reviewing the June number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, a new illustrated monthly journal, descriptive of Southern California, and published in this city by F. A. Pattee & Co., for $1 per year. It is well printed on good paper, and has an admirable table of contents. And the contents of the articles are as admirable as is the list. There would seem to be no reason why the LAND OF SUNSHINE should not flourish in this sunny clime, and we hope it may be the means of adding many thousands to our population.—*Daily Hotel Gazette, Los Angeles.*

A BEAUTIFUL WORK.

Los Angeles has a new monthly called the LAND OF SUNSHINE, which is a beautiful little work, handsomely printed on fine paper, with a host of beautiful pictures. Among the latter are many Pasadena scenes, such as the Mt. Lowe Railway, The Raymond, Wilson's Peak, Poppy Fields, and the residences of Prof. Lowe, W. S. Wright, Esq., and Andrew McNally. Among the writers are Prof. Holder, who contributes an article on the Poppy, General Manager K. H. Wade of the Southern California Railway Co., who writes of "The Secret of Our Prosperity", Fred L. Alles on Irrigation, and Harry Ellington Brook on the ever-popular Crown of the Valley. It is published by F. A. Pattee & Co., 144 S. Main street.— *Pasadena Star.*

ARTISTIC GET-UP.

The first number of LAND OF SUNSHINE, with colored supplemeut, has been received at this office. It is gotten up by F. A. Pattee & Co. of Los Angeles, and for artistic get-up cannot be excelled. The supplement is devoted to various scenes of La Fiesta, while the book is filled with superb photo views of points of interest in Southern California and carefully compiled write-ups by men of ability on Southern California topics.— *The New Era, Perris.*

IL EST MAGNIFIQUEMENT IMPRIMÉ.

Nous venons de reçevoir un journal illustré publié mensuellement à Los Angeles sous le nom de THE LAND OF SUNSHINE. Il est magnifiquement imprimé. avec de nombreuses gravures et contient beaucoup de matières intéressantes et instructives concernant la merveilleuse terre de la Californie de Sud. Ceux de nos lecteurs qui s'intéressent au sud de la Californie puevent s'en procurer uu exemplaire en envoyant un timbre de 10 cents à F. Pattee & Co., 144 rue S. Main, Los Angeles.— *L'Union Nouvelle, Los Angeles.*

We have received flattering notices from the following Southern California newspapers:

Santa Ana Standard; The Weekly New Era, Compton; The Sentinel, Nuevo; The Transcript, Encinitas; The Orange News; The Graphic, Santa Maria; The Weekly Orange Grower, Rialto; Open Sesame, Los Angeles; The Democrat, San Buenaventura; The Weekly Herald, Santa Barbara; Santa Ynez Argus; The Lompoc Journal; El Cajon Valley News; Poway Progress; Kaleidoscope, San Bernardino.

Many Eastern newspapers are also giving us the following notice:

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

We are in receipt of a handsome illustrated monthly paper from Los Angeles, California, called the LAND OF SUNSHINE. It is a beautiful specimen of fine printing and engraving, and contains much interesting and instructive matter concerning the wonderful land of Southern Califoruia. Any of our readers interested in this unique section of the country can secure a sample copy by sending 10 cents in stamps to F. A. Pattee & Co., 144 S. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. — *Bloomfield (Indiana) Democral.*

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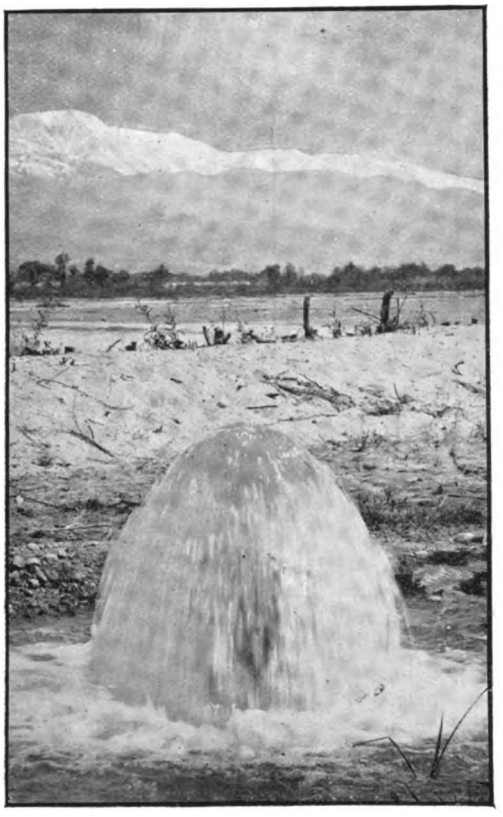
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SERIES A—HOMES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

NO. 1—HOME OF MRS. GENERAL FREMONT, LOS ANGELES.

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"Arlington Heights" (a part of Riverside) includes over six square miles of the finest Orange and Lemon land in the world; is high, smooth of surface, gently sloping, thoroughly drained, free from stones or gravel; an alluvial soil of great depth and richness.

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In order that my vintages may be placed before the consumer, I am prepared to forward to any part of the United States, *Freight Free*, two cases of Pure California Wines, consisting of 24 bottles, 5 to the gallon, comprising the following varieties:

6 bottles Port, 6 bottles Angelica,
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These wines are the Pure Grape Juice, are neatly labelled and well packed and especially adapted for Family and Medicinal Use. You will find them a strenthening and nourishing beverage.

I recommend the Port as a good blood making wine, and generally used for Sacramental purposes, as the quantity of alcohol it contains is very small. It is also put up in 16 gallon kegs and delivered freight free for $24.00.

I should like you to give my vintages a trial, on condition that after you have received them and are satisfied with their quality you can remit.

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THE LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY DIVERGES FROM LOS ANGELES, THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The San Pedro Division runs through a fine agricultural and grazing country to Long Beach, which is the finest for bathing on the Pacific Coast. Then for five miles along the ocean to San Pedro Harbor, where connections are made with the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for all points north and south; also with the Wilmington Transportation Co. for Catalina Island. At Terminal Island (East San Pedro) is a fine Bath House and Pavilion open all the year, and the finest still water bathing on the coast is found. Also Boating in the Harbor and sailing on the ocean with power launches or yachts.

The Pasadena Division runs to Pasadena, one of the most famous places as a health resort in Southern California. Also up to Altadena, at the base of the mountains, near Wilson's Peak, and at Altadena connects with the Pasadena electric line for Rubio Canyon Pavilion, the incline to Echo Mountain House and the observatory on Mount Lowe.

The Glendale Division runs through one of the finest valleys in Southern California, noted for its fine deciduous and citrus fruits.

Picnic Grounds at Glendale, Devil's Gate, Millard's Canyon, Eaton's Canyon and Rubio Canyon on the Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Electric Ry.

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Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall. and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes. Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

ESCONDIDO

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CALIFORNIA

Among the many beautiful and promising valleys of Southern California, none are more favorably known than that of Escondido.

Situated at an elevation of seven hundred feet above the sea, and with an intermediate country sloping to the ocean, the climate is delightful and healthful. The soil is deep and good; all crops known to Southern California being raised to advantage, while the many fruits for which the State is celebrated are grown to perfection.

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The terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe R.R. is a beautiful village, liberally supplied with churches, schools, stores, a fine hotel, banks, newspapers, etc., etc.

Lands are sold at very reasonable prices, $50.00 per acre for good land, with water.

Abundance of pure mountain water to be carried to the whole valley.

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ALMOND CULTURE.

Almond culture is one of the most attractive, as well as the simplest and most profitable of all the great fruit and nut industries of California. Not being a staple, it is one not likely to be overdone, and the product not perishable, it is attended with the least risk. It is clean and easily harvested, while its great value in proportion to its weight—$200 to $300 or more a ton—makes the item of transportation a trifle. The Biblical associations of the almond tree are both beautiful and mysterious, all of which combine to make its culture a fascinating and delightful home industry.

What is probably destined to be the largest and most important almond center in the world is having its beginning in Manzana, Los Angeles county. Already nearly $200,000 of a possible million have been expended there in the planting of trees, fencing, road making, water development, etc., by the Fruit Growers' Society, the Manzana Colony, the Minneapolis Orchard Co., and private parties, the greater part of which is in almonds.

Every facility and guarantee that one could reasonably ask or expect is afforded right minded people who wish to participate either by residence or investment in the community.

In the first issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE an illustrated article appeared, giving some account of the valley where Manzana is located. An illustrated pamphlet and all particulars may be obtained at the city offices

401-403 Stimson Building,
Cor. Third and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The beautiful floral decorations and grand ball of the opening day at Redondo Beach Hotel have given place to the regular aspects of hotel life. The new lessees, Messrs. Lynch & Aull, have settled down to the business of placing their caravansary far in the van of the hotel line. June 30 marks the first of their regular monthly hops. So happy a combination of qualities as are united in the present management of this peerless hotel certainly should meet with great success.

The programme arranged for the Fourth of July at Terminal Island cannot but find favor with the lover of aquatic sports. A band of music will be in attendance throughout the day and a late train on the Terminal will accommodate those participating in the grand ball in the evening.

We are under special and peculiar obligations to the following gentlemen, and take this opportunity of thanking them for their kindness: Messrs. Charles Silent, H. Jevne, J. F. Francis, L. W. Blinn, W. H. Perry, J. R. Newberry.

San Diego has been very enterprising in her arrangements for the Fourth, and has spared neither money or pains to assure success. There will be parades of military, civic and other orders, bicycle races, aquatic sports, fireworks on the bay and as a finale a grand ball at the Hotel del Coronado.

The Hotel Arcadia, at Santa Monica, possesses a novel cage of birds, or rather the birds possess the hotel. Through a small break in the upper stained glass portion of one of the parlor windows a pair of birds have entered and built their nest between the window and the silkaline curtain. They seem utterly oblivious to their surroundings and to the fact that there is a law against dead beating one's way at hotels, and sing as sweetly and unconsciously as though far from interference in the tree tops. They are spoiling the curtain to be sure, but Mynheer Reinhart is nothing if not hospitable, and his latch string remains out to his tiny guests.

The efforts of the recently organized Riverside Hotel Company toward more adequate accommodations for tourists should meet with success. The prospectus which the company is sending out is certainly a strong one.

Southern California Hotel Association.

Official Headquarters, 205 New High St., Los Angeles.

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Kingsley Barnes & Neuner Co.
By C. M. Davis Pres't

State of California
County of Los Angeles } ss

Subscribed & sworn to before me this 28th day of May 1896 Frank J. Cooper
Notary Public in & for Los Angeles County State of Cal

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pidemic diseases, poisonous insects, torna-s, cyclones and thunder storms are conspic-s by their absence. It is twenty years since e was an earthquake severe enough to break kery.

ll productions of Eastern and Northern es can be grown here, besides those of semi-ɔical and many of tropical countries.

ll crops, except citrus fruits, are successfully wn without irrigation, although many crops ɔetter with it.

Vater is obtained for irrigation from artesian ls, from streams, and from large irrigation nts, including dams and supply-pipes.

'he orange is the chief horticultural crop. ifornia navel oranges bring 25 per cent more n the best Florida fruit. Southern California pped about 7,000 carloads of oranges last son, worth over $3,500,000.

budded orange trees bear a small crop four rs after planting, increasing rapidly thence-th; they yield one crop a year; land for nges costs from $150 to $350 an acre; cost of es and setting out an orchard, $100 to $150 an e; care of a bearing orchard, $15 to $30 per e annually.

One man can care for twenty acres of bearing nge orchard. The necessary experience is sily acquired. Insect pests have been mastered d are kept in check by ordinary attention and igence.

Barley yields 18 to 50 bushels per acre; wheat, to 35; oats, 10 to 70; corn, 40 to 100 bushels thout irrigation, 60 to 120 bushels with irriga-n.

Small fruit and other crops can be raised be-een orchard-trees while the trees are growing.

Among general farming crops raised are beans, alfa, peanuts and potatoes. Alfalfa, irrigated, n be cut from five to eight times a year, yield-g from six to ten tons of hay, worth $12 to $14 on.

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Ten acres of good land, with water, will sup-ɔrt an average family comfortably in Southern alifornia.

It does not pay to ship bulky household ɔods and farming implements to Southern alifornia.

Los Angeles is the principal city of Southern alifornia, and its commercial metropolis. resent population about 65,000, situated etween sea and mountains, about fifteen iiles from each.

The present is a good time to buy land, for ıe bottom has been reached and prices are .ready stiffening. Prices will never be lower ıan they are now.

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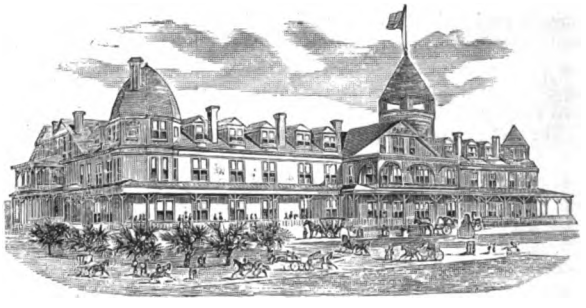
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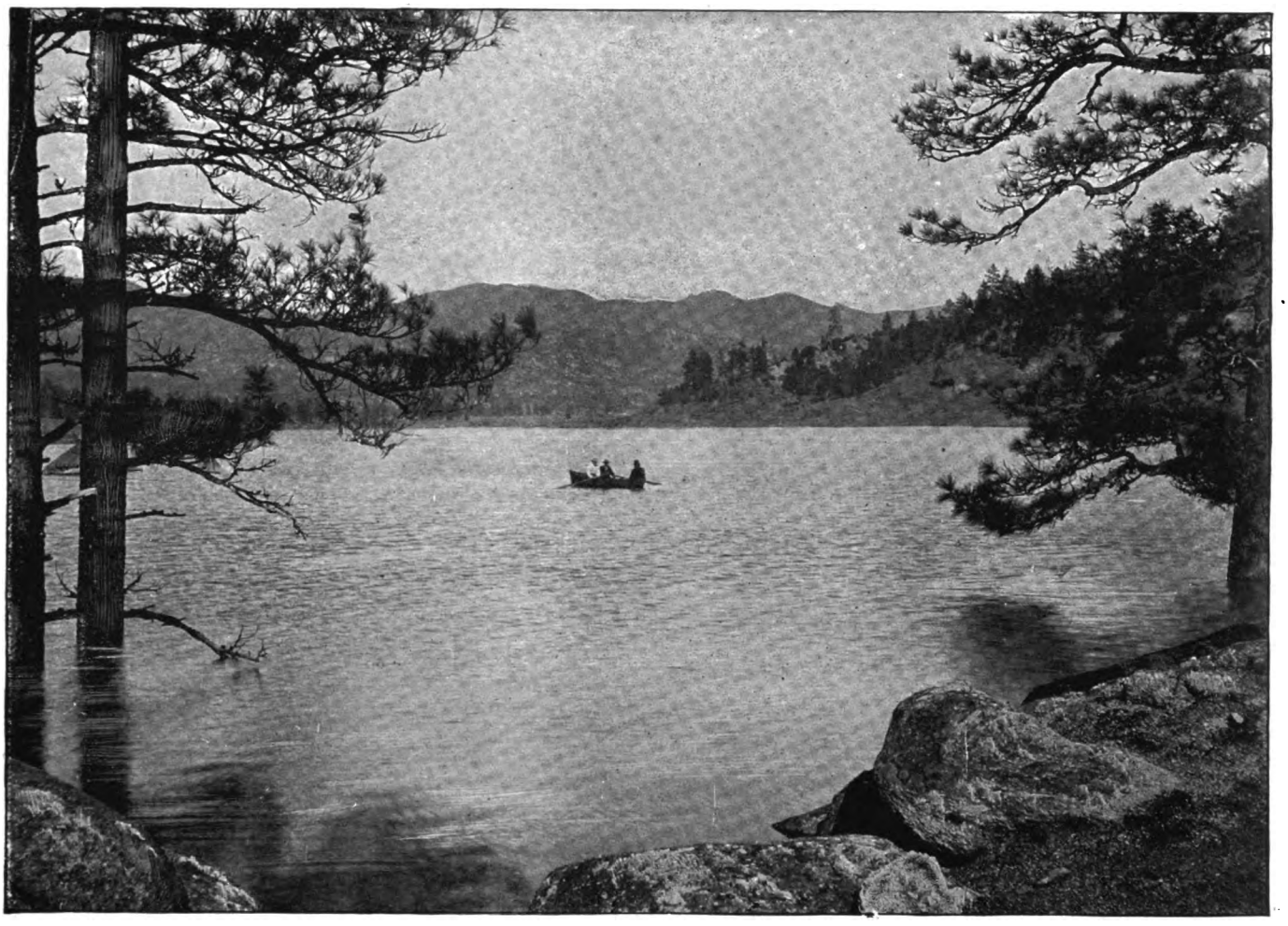
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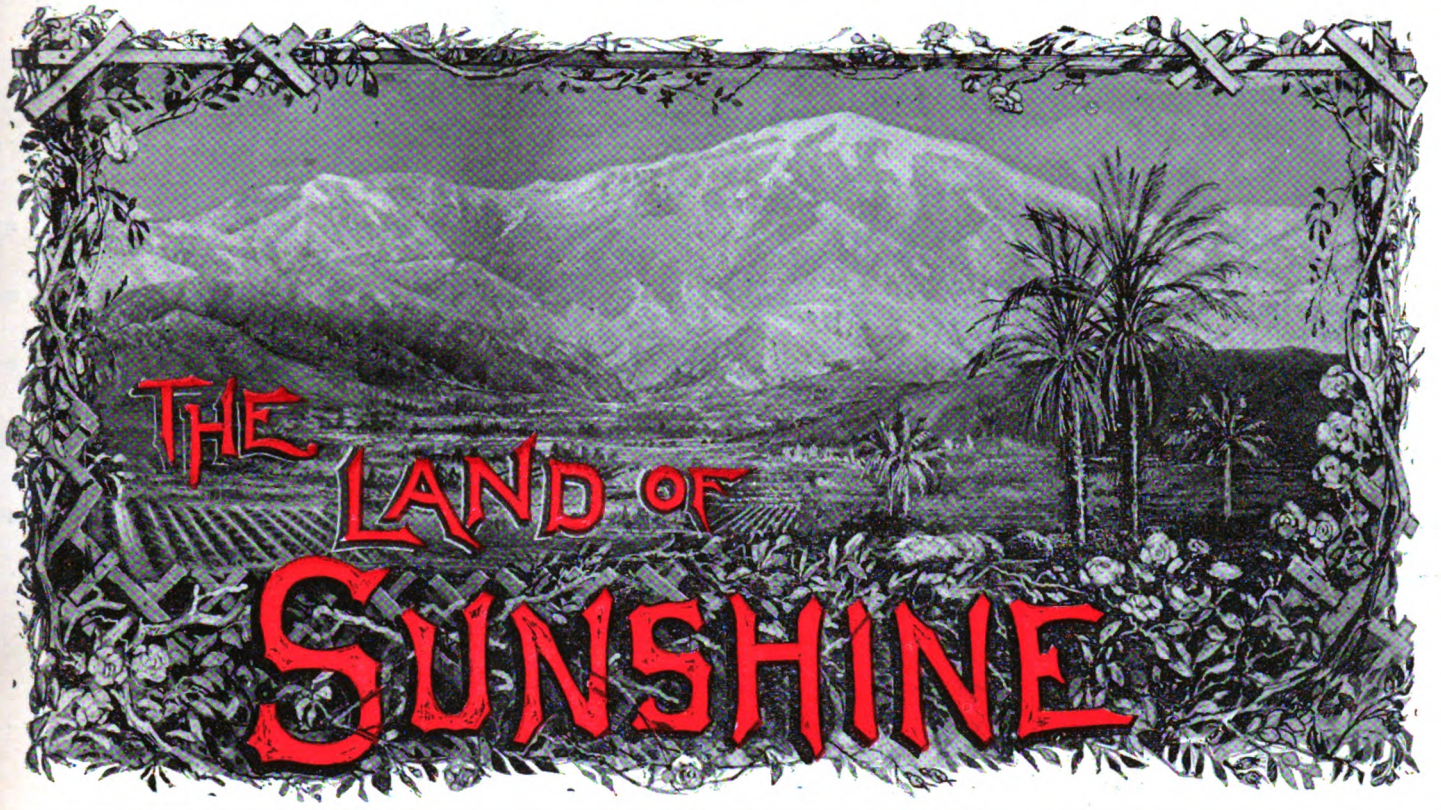
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles. SEPTEMBER, 1894 Price, Ten Cents.



ABOVE THE CLOUDS

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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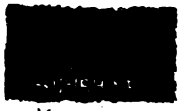
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THE
Land of Suns

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
24 PAGES



We hereby certify that ... compilation of ... we will have ... and delivered ... five thousand (5000) ... of the September number ... The Land of Sunshine ...

State of California
County of Los Angeles } ss

Subscribed ... me this ... day of September ...

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Supplement to the LAND OF SUNSHINE, Sept. 1894

SERIES A, No. 3
HOMES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

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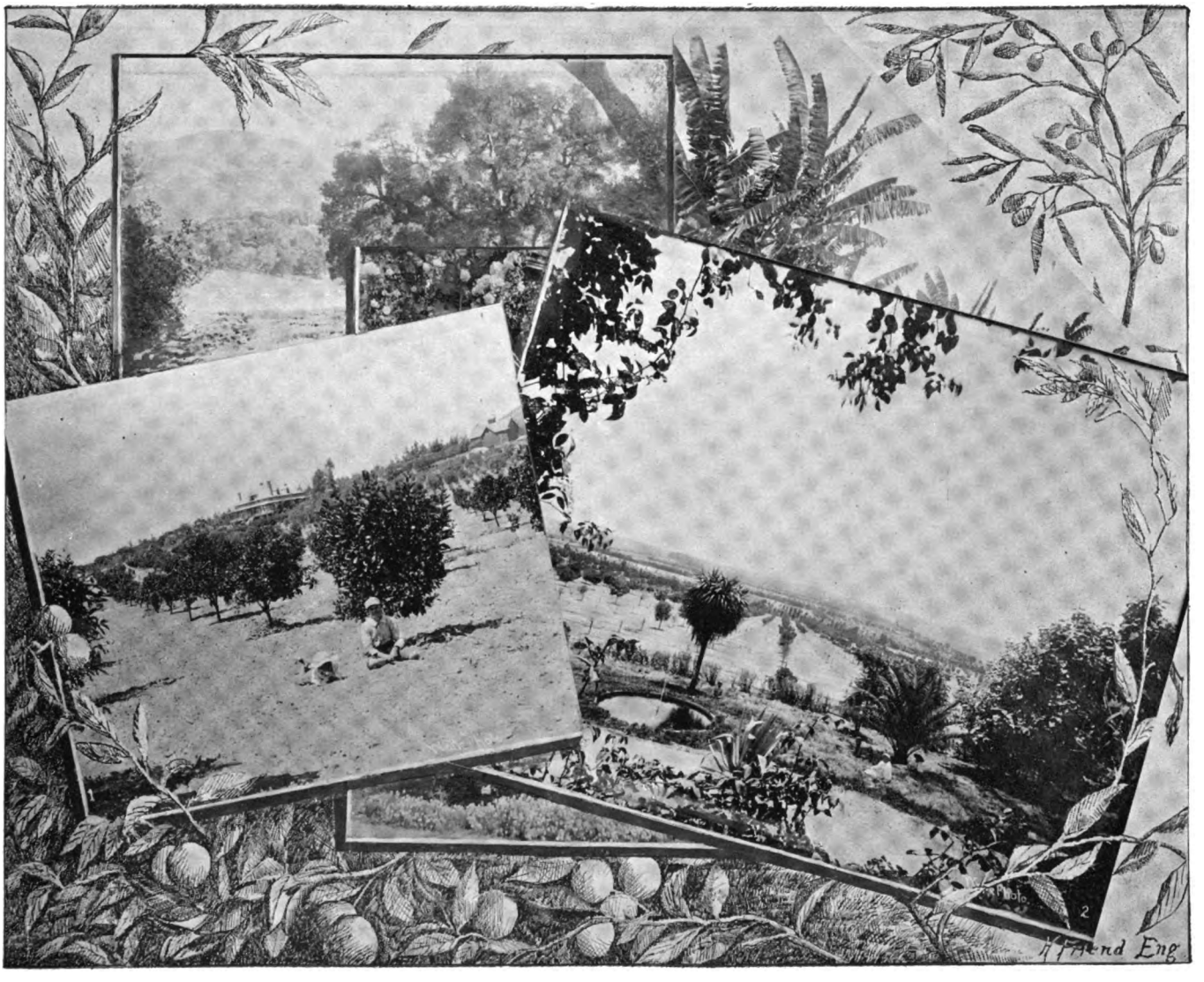
Land · of · Sunshine

LOS ANGELES *SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA* *SEPTEMBER, 1894*

A MODEL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTRY HOME.

THE illustrations on this page are views taken at the home of H. C. Dillon, Esq., District Attorney of Los Angeles County, in the suburbs of Alamitos, near Long Beach. A visit to this beautiful place is most interesting, as showing how in this favored section life on a farm may be made attractive, and how, at comparative small cost, one may be surrounded with all the comforts of city life.

By placing a reservoir on the highest point of land, Mr. Dillon has secured water under pressure sufficient to extinguish fires, run a lawn sprinkler and furnish hot and cold water to every room in the house. By means of an inexpensive machine he lights the house and barn by gas. A sewer takes the drainage of the house and barn to settling vats on the low land, after which it is used as a fertilizer. The porches, windows and shade trees are arranged with the one idea of securing the maximum of comfort. Outside of the kitchen a cooler has been built, where a constant draft of cold air makes ice unnecessary for the preservation of milk, butter, meat, and other things that are usually kept in refrigerators. An electric battery lights the lamps and rings the bells. Water runs in pipes to every part of the orchards and labor saving devices are found on every side. Mr. Dillon has made himself a public benefactor by showing how the conveniences and luxuries of city life may be enjoyed in the country. He also furnishes a demonstration of the entire feasability of discharging the business duties of the day in the city and afterward enjoying the quietude of a country home.



S. Borglum Design. THE HOME OF H. C. DILLON. Waite Photo.

"LOS CERRITOS."

1. Looking toward the Home Place. 2. View from the house across Alamitos toward Long Beach.

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BY THE SEASIDE.

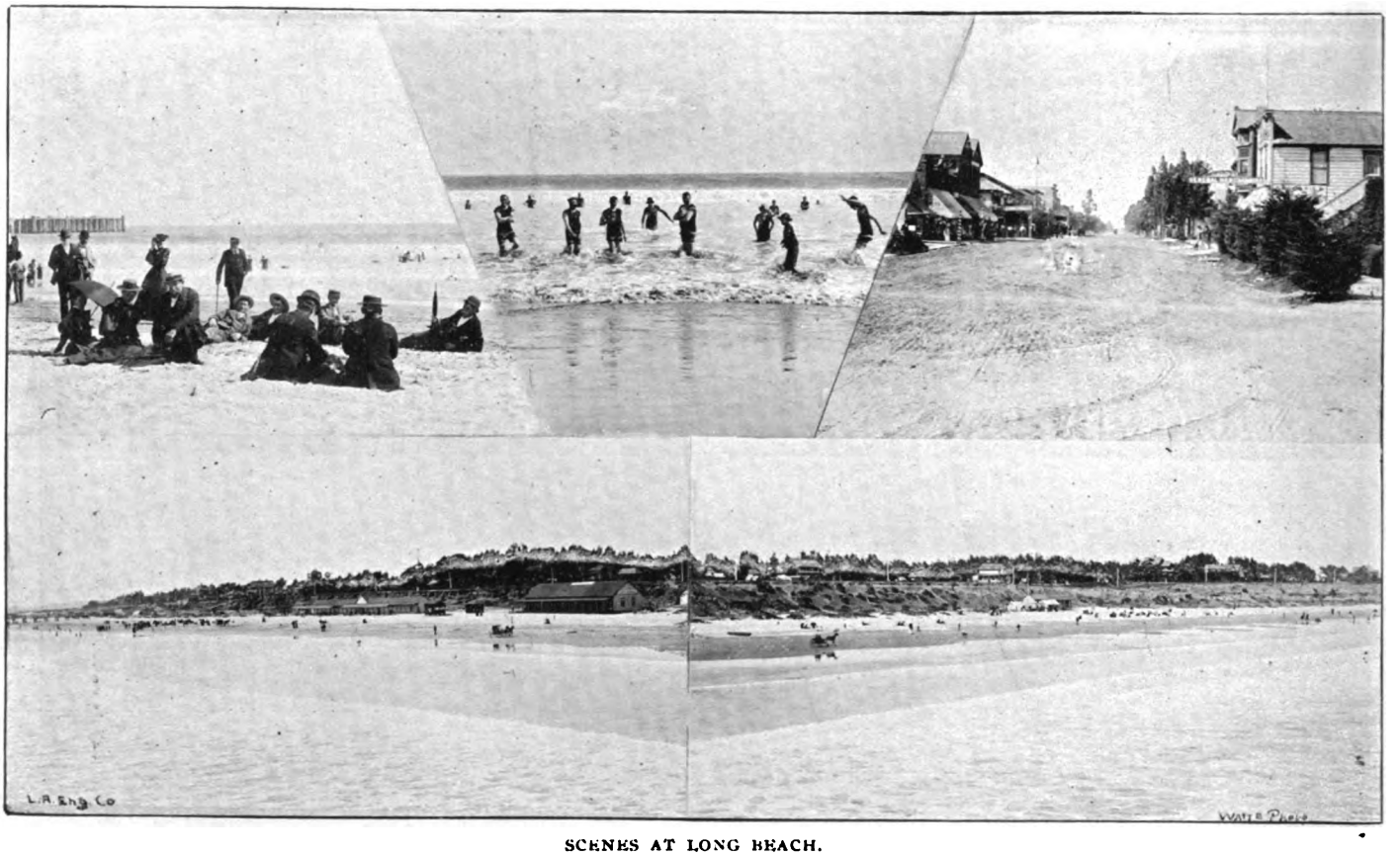
WHILE there may be seaside resorts in Los Angeles county which are better known to the visitor from other sections, and which at present attract larger crowds of pleasure-seekers on Sundays and holidays than Long Beach, yet in certain respects this beautiful little seaside town is ahead of all its competitors.

Families who desire a quiet resort, comparatively free from the noise and bustle incidental to large crowds of transient visitors and the saloon element, find at Long Beach just what they seek. It is this that has caused many citizens of Los Angeles to send their families to Long Beach during the summer months, while they run down to visit them from Saturday to Monday, or every evening. Should the growth of the town continue much longer at the present rate it will, it is true, cease to be altogether the quiet and restful place that it has been in the past, for business and activity are coming in with increasing population and commercial importance; but it will continue to be a favorite resort for families, for the people of Long Beach are careful of the reputation of their beautiful town, and will never tolerate anything like rowdyism.

The chief attraction of Long Beach is that from which it takes it name—a smooth, level stretch of sand which extends seven miles in front of the town, and which the residents proudly claim to be the finest beach in the county. Some of them even go so far as to claim that it is the finest in the world, which must be regarded more or less as a figure of speech. However this may be, it is certainly a grand stretch of ocean front, whether for driving or bathing, or for simply sitting around on the sand. It falls so gradually—about one foot in thirty—that from high to low tide a width of over 200 feet or more is uncovered, entirely free from stones and so solid that carriage wheels scarcely make a mark upon the smooth and solidly packed sand. One of the attractions of this beach is a long belt of small clams, containing tons of these palatable shell fish, which the residents and visitors scoop up in buckets and which are sacked and shipped to Los Angeles.

Considering the fact that Long Beach is only about 12 years old, and that the real development of the town has only extended over a period of two or three years, the progress which has been made in that short time is really remarkable and promises great things for the future. The most important improvement that has been made during the past few years is the building of a substantial wharf, for which bonds of $15,000 were voted two years ago. The wharf is 1760 feet long, with an L 200 feet long, and reaches a depth of 28 feet of water at low tide. This has enabled Long beach to take its place among the commercial ports of Southern California. The wharf also gives visitors an excellent opportunity to fish. Large quantities of fine fish are caught from the wharf, and those that are not consumed at home are shipped to Los Angeles.

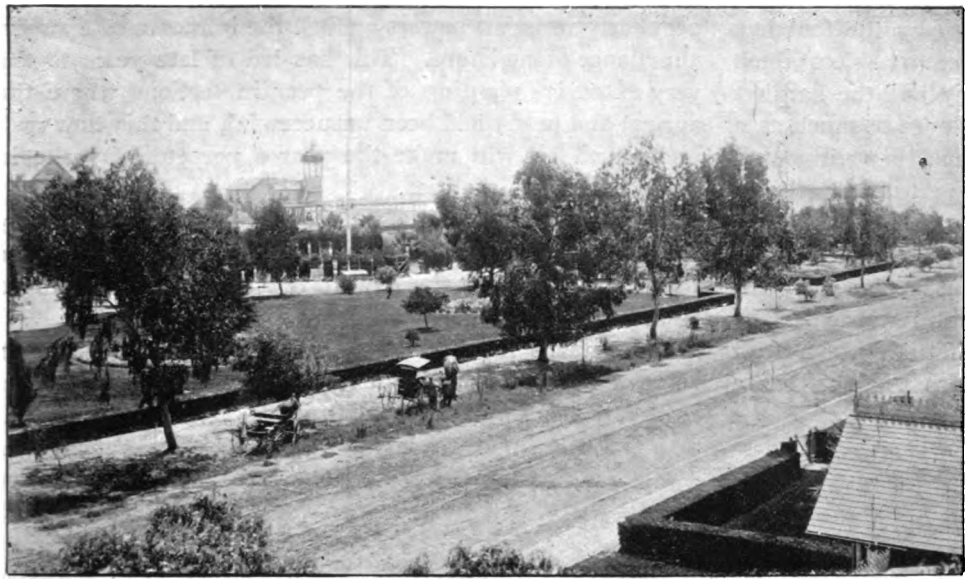
An attraction of Long Beach is the permanent location there of the Chautauqua Assembly of Southern California, many thousands of people attending the annual meetings of this society in July and August. There are also camp-meetings of Methodists, and a number of other religious denominations frequently meet here during the summer.



SCENES AT LONG BEACH.

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The visitor to this charming resort need never be at a loss for occupation. In addition to the excellent fishing, there are several bath-houses, and a pavilion on the beach,



LONG BEACH — IN FRONT OF THE PARK.

while a number of interesting excursions can be made into the surrounding country. The scenery along the coast in the neighborhood of Long Beach is remarkably fine, embracing a constant succession of varrying views of ocean and mountain. Across the bend of the bay is seen the light-house on Point Firmin, about a dozen miles away; the broad surface of the tranquil ocean is dotted with sails of pleasure and fishing boats, and thirty miles to the southward rise the peaks of Santa Catalina island.

From a commercial standpoint, also, the location of Long Beach is an advantageous one. It is only about twenty miles south of Los Angeles and five miles from San Pedro, the leading port of Southern California. At San Pedro it is expected that the Government will shortly commence the creation of a deep-water harbor, at the expense of several million dollars. Long Beach will certainly share in the increased activity which will result from this great improvement.

Long Beach is favorably situated in regard to railroad communication with the outside world. Two railroads connect the town with Los Angeles and with San Pedro, and a number of passenger trains are run each way every day, with additional trains on Sunday.

Long Beach is well provided with the necessaries as well as with many of the luxuries of modern civilization. There are good water systems, graded streets, miles of cement sidewalk, excellent schools and four churches which are well attended. The rate at which Long Beach is growing may be estimated from the statement that the school census shows an increase of 33⅓ per cent during the past twelve months.

One of the features of Long Beach which distinguishes it from other society resorts in this county is the agricultural development that has taken place back of the town. Here may be seen flourishing orchards extending down to within a short distance of the ocean.

The Rancho Los Alamitos ("little cottonwood trees") is an old Spanish grant, confirmed by the United States to Don Abel Stearns in 1855, and contained six square leagues. In 1886 the present owners cut up a portion of the rancho into small tracts, adjoining Long Beach on the east, and there are now nearly one hundred of these in cultivation with orange and lemon, peach, fig and other trees in bearing, besides blackberries, raspberries and strawberries. The home of H. C. Dillon, the county attorney, some two miles back on the hill slope, is presented on the foregoing page. There are other fruit farms of smaller area, and it appears likely that Long Beach will before long rival San Diego and the Cahuenga Valley as successful fields for the cultivation of the lemon.



LONG BEACH — THE WHARF.

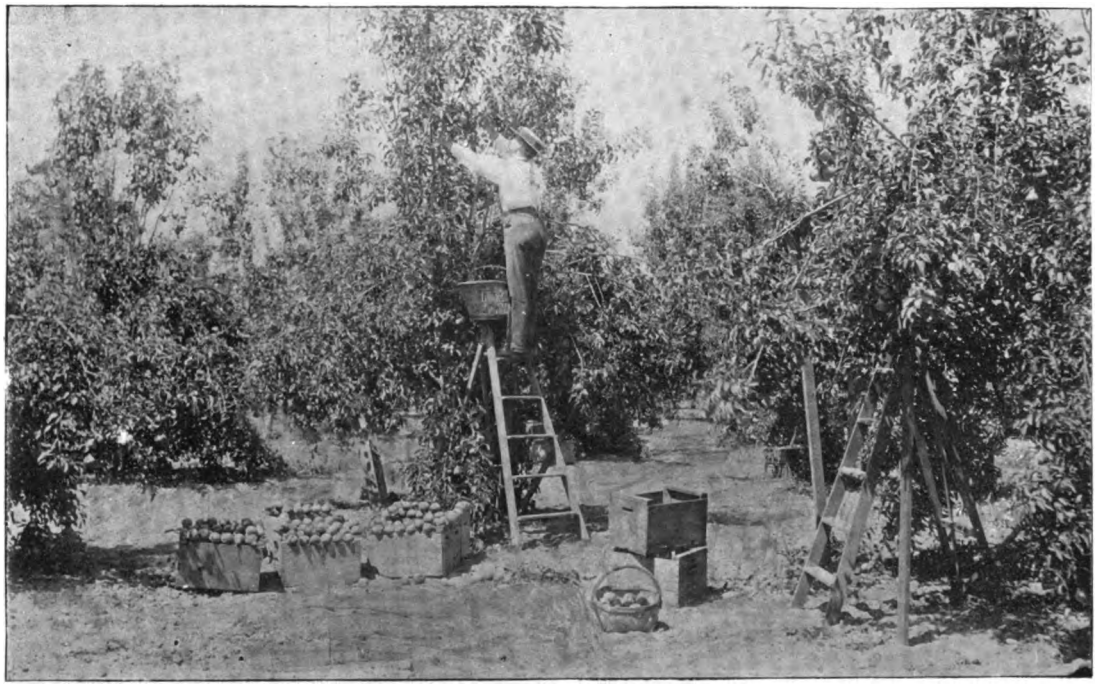
R. N. T.

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PROFITABLE PEARS.

IN the vicinity of several of the old missions may yet be seen numbers of aged but thrifty pear trees, planted eighty to a hundred or more years ago by the founders of those establishments. Though subject to neglect which would long since have been fatal to any but the hardiest growth, though years have elapsed since even so much as a pretense has been made at their cultivation, they still stand, thrifty and productive monuments of the perfect adaptability of the soil and climate to this fruit.

With these examples to encourage them, the horticulturists of California have from the commencement favored the pear, and as a rule their efforts have been well rewarded. The size, appearance and flavor of the California-grown fruit are so superior to the bulk of the eastern product that a large business has grown up in the shipment of pears to the East. There is no fruit that stands shipping for long distances so well as the pear. To be at its best it needs to be gathered before the first appearance of mellowness sets in, and a week or ten days of storage in a cool, uniform temperature brings it to perfection. These conditions can be obtained exactly in the gathering and shipment of pears to the East from California, as the journey is usually just long enough to bring the fruit in the best condition at its destination, after having been gathered while hard enough to withstand the rough handling of the long journey without damage.



PEAR ORCHARD NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The pear is a favorite fruit with canners, and thousands of cases are put up each season, which are disposed of readily and unquestionably with profit. Considerable quantities are dried, and, in this condition, when properly sulphured so as to preserve the natural color, it is one of the most attractive and highly esteemed of our orchard products.

The Bartlett is the standary variety adhered to uniformly by growers, and while other kinds, such as the late Winternella, are cultivated to some extent, nine-tenths of the acreage is undoubtedly devoted to this well-known species. One point about the pear that makes it a favorite in many localities where the soil is naturally moist, is that it possesses peculiarly resistant powers against the influence of a superabundance of moisture. This has led of late years to the very extensive planting of the pear in sections where the apricot and peach had been unsuccessful, and this now well understood fact will make the pear a perpetual favorite in many extensive localities.

The accompanying illustration, taken after some twenty tons of fruit had been gathered from the trees, is from the pear orchard of Oglevie, Alward & Eames, in the southern suburbs of Los Angeles.

The returns from this fruit ranch will serve to answer some of the numerous inquiries we receive from our eastern readers concerning deciduous fruit raising in Southern California. The ranch comprises twenty acres, five acres of which is set with alternate rows of apricot and peach trees, ten acres to Bartlett and Winternella pears, and five acres to prunes. The peach trees, which are becoming somewhat crowded out by the more vigorous apricot, yield twenty to twenty-five tons of peaches, which bring $15.00 per ton at the cannery. The apricot trees on the same five acres yielded this year 104½ tons of green fruit, 80 tons of which were sold to the cannery for $18.50 at the orchard or $20.00 delivered, while the balance of the yield sold when dried for eight and ten cents per pound. As the pear trees, though occupying twice the acreage of the apricot trees, are not as old or large as the latter, their yield this year will be about the same tonage as that of the apricot. Of the twenty tons of pears already gathered, some seven tons have been sold and shipped East at $20.00 per ton, thus indicating a return from the ten acres in pears of $2,000. The prune season is not sufficiently advanced to quote prices, but last year's yield from this five acres was 30 tons and brought from five to seven cents per pound dried. The next return from the entire twenty acres can be fairly calculated this year at $3,500.

With better organization and more canneries still greater returns can be relied upon from deciduous fruit raising in Southern California.

Horace Edwards

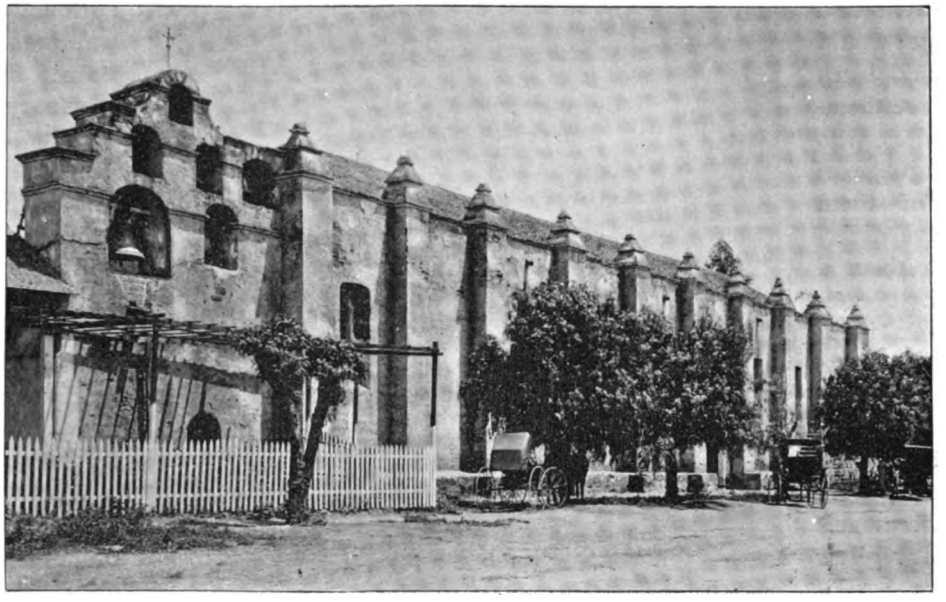
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THE PADRES AND THE INDIANS.



MUCH discussion has taken place among California antiquarians over the question of the relationship of the Mission fathers to the Indians under their control. Were the Indians practically slaves, or were they freemen? Were they ill-treated? Were the effects of the fathers' teachings beneficial, or otherwise? Was the destruction of the Mission system by the Mexican government justifiable, or was it a cruel wrong to deserving missionaries and their hopeful flock?

As there are not a few persons still living in California whose memory runs back to the Mission era, it may seem strange that an absolute verdict cannot be promptly rendered on these questions. The same might be said, however, of things that are happening in this country to-day, about which there is the widest difference of opinion shown by the press and the people. Time is required to give to the events of history their true perspective. It was not until the generation of the Mission era had passed away, and the prejudice and ill-feeling engendered by the acts of secularization forgotten, that a just verdict was possible on the work of the padres among the Indians.



SAN GABRIEL MISSION. Waite Photo.

The Mission era began with the founding of San Diego in 1769, and lasted until the State came under American control, in 1848. It is true that secularization — by which is meant the seizing of mission land and live-stock by the civil authorities — had taken place some eight or ten years before the latter date, but during those years the friars were endeavoring — with some success — to maintain their power over the Indians in spite of their loss of prestige and of lawful authority. On the eastern coast of the continent great events were transpiring during the period of eighty years. A new nation was carving its place into history; steam, the industrial giant of the nineteenth century, had grown out of his swaddling cloths; iron roads of commerce and travel were stretching their way across the country. But through all the conflict and uproar California slept peacefully in the simple dream-like life of its Missions.

In the year 1820 the Mission system was at its height. Thirty thousand Christianized Indians were gathered in villages about the nineteen Missions. The church buildings were large, and, for their time and location, architecturally elegant, as the ruins that are left us demonstrate. Ownership of land was in those times a little vague, but the Missions controlled and cultivated ranchos of several thousand acres about each establishment, while their cattle roamed for miles in every direction. Of the latter it was estimated that there were in the neighborhood of 800,000 head, including sheep, beeves and horses. The sale of hides and tallow and of agricultural products to trading-vessels brought the padres some revenue in coin; and indeed the army which was stationed in California was in the main clothed and subsisted from drafts on the Missions, which were generally spoken of as loans, and which at this end of the Mission period amounted in the aggregate to about a million dollars.

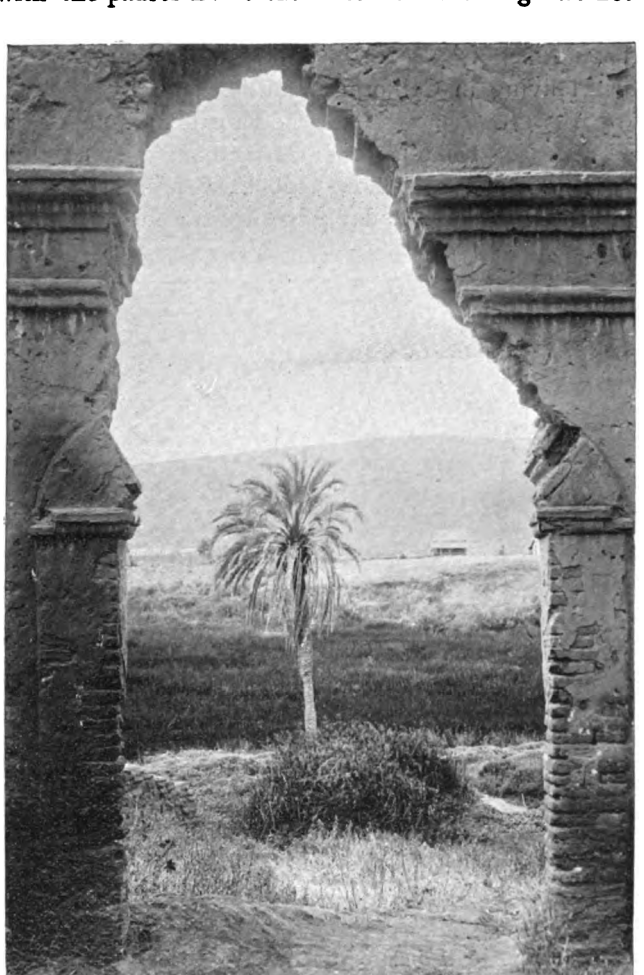
Thus it would appear that the system, whatever its merits or faults may have been with reference to the Indians, was at least prosperous from a worldly point of view. The padres were undoubtedly good managers. We do not read of the Indians under their protection ever suffering for want of food. Those who have survived to the present love to tell with many expressive waggings of the head of the good old times when the Mission fathers ruled the country — for to them the padres were the real rulers.

The California Indian in his natural state is one of the lowest of the human kind. Vancouver compares him to the inhabitant of Van Dieman's Land, and Humboldt likens him to the Bushman of Australia. Between the California Digger and the original Iroquois or Mohican there is a greater gulf than lies between the Arab and the Englishman. When discovered by the padres, he was almost naked, half-starved, living in filthy little hovels built of tule, speaking a meager language broken up into as many different and independent dialects as there were tribes, having no laws and few definite customs, cruel, simple, lazy and — in one word which best describes such a condition of existence — wretched. There are some forms of savage life that we can admire; there are others that can only excite our disgust. Of the latter was the California Indian.

The Franciscan fathers, although they came to the country as religious enthusiasts, burning to plant the cross of their faith in the wilderness of the New World, and risking death from privation and savage assault, were, nevertheless, as their subsequent life showed, a peculiarly practical and sensible body of men. Although possessed of powerful

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religious sentiment, they were not at all sentimental in their judgment on every-day affairs. The Indian problem did not present itself to them as a complicated affair, calling for debates, doubts and discussions. They had come to the country to convert the Indians to Christianity, and they proceeded to convert them, much as a man who has the tools and the proper materials and the necessary skill sets to work to build a house. An early writer on this period expresses surprise at the ease and rapidity with which conversions were accomplished — often, he says, in six or eight lessons. The Indians were captured as prisoners of war — which was logical enough — for with the padres had come soldiers to conquer the country and bring it under the dominion of Spain. The captives were shown other Indians — neophytes, as the converts were called — who were contentedly at work in the fields, comfortably clothed and housed and well fed, and they were told that all these privileges would be theirs if they would learn their lessons and behave themselves. Then the padres, who had acquired the language of the Indians — some of them speaking ten or twelve different dialects — taught them a few prayers and a short catechism of bare essentials, showed them how to cross themselves, and the work was done. The new converts attended service until familiar with its simple ritual, were then baptized and their names entered upon the great register of the Mission.



THROUGH THE FALLING ARCH. Waite Photo.

It has been asserted with much gravity, by certain writers on this period, that such conversions could not have been genuine, and that beneath the surface the Indians were pagans still. The question is hardly worth discussion. The limitations on the Indian's intellect made his religion at best a matter of pure faith, accepted on the *ipse dixit* of the padre. As a matter of fact, the original conversion of most of the countries of Europe to the Christian faith was accomplished after much the same fashion as that of the Mission Indians.

Once entered as a neophyte the Indian was taught farming, or some useful form of handicraft. He worked eight or ten hours a day under an overseer, who was usually a Spaniard, but not infrequently one of his own people who had shown special proficiency in the work. As a rule there were only three or four padres to each Mission. They must have been managers of exceptional capacity to control establishments of such magnitude with so little friction and such continuous prosperity. When one exami elaborate church structures, such as are pictu pages of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, he is at a los hend how they could have been erected in a where there were no foundries, saw-mills, tool any source, short of several months' sea voy where many of the necessities of buildi.ıg could His wonder is not diminished when he learns t labor used in the work was that of ignoran savages, who were directed by priests presum informed on subjects of architecture and bui Mission buildings are not the only evidence of ness with which labored for the the skill with whic guided their efforts rigating ditches wer ed of stone and cem some fountains ful but ambitious w surrounded the c paintings hung upo statues filled the n sanctuary; there somely carved benches for the friars, and delicate goblets and dishes All these were the Indians. The ten thousand cattle at ea were tended by the granaries were filled and barley they ha reaped and threshed

Were they slaves? so than most of the of half-civilized coun dom is rather a relati absolute term. Lab of our own day are a to tell us that many workmen are little slaves, for the reason earn barely enough them from starving. for their labor the Indians were given all the food their families needed, fuel and clothes, good ad to keep them comfortable, and an allotment of la last our own enlightened government saw fit to from them. They were not bought and sold like t ern negroes. They were compelled to work, and ged for laziness and insubordination. Under ou imprison for vagrancy, thus in theory — unfortu in fact — compelling our people to work. If th ran away they were pursued, and if captured wer dealt with for rebellion and disobedience to law. stituted the industrial army of the province — a dustrial army—and desertions had to be punished. while it must be admitted that they were strictly

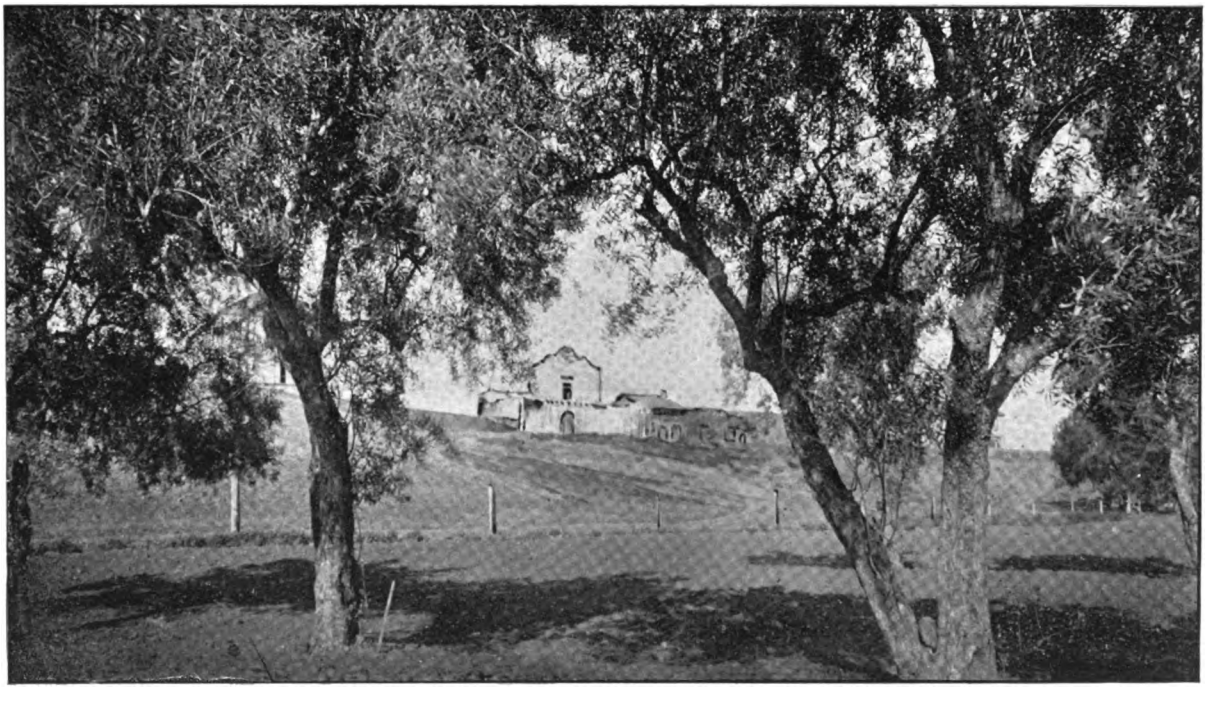
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they were certainly not enslaved. It appears that they were for the most part happy and contented. It is certain that almost without exception they loved the padres — and well might they do so, for a more self-sacrificing, juster and nobler set of men never went forth to labor in the Lord's vineyard. There are a few instances where charges of cruelty have been recorded against the fathers, but their extreme rarity proves that as a rule the Indians were well treated. In 1824 the neophytes of Purisima Mission rebelled against the rule of the fathers, and considerable military force was required to put them down. There have been rebellions, however, in free countries. When the fathers left after the secularization, many of the Indians followed them to the ships, and their grief was quite uncontrollable. Was the Mission system good for the Indians? As individuals the Indians seemed to thrive under the padres' control; but as a race they were slowly dying out. As soon as the Mission rule ceased they took to drink and were destroyed with almost lightning rapidity. Horace Bell describes in his entertaining reminiscences how, when he first lived in Los Angeles, the Mission Indians, who were at work in the vineyards and ranches, would come to the city Saturday nights by the hundreds, and when they had all become thoroughly drunk they were herded together in a corral near the Plaza and the following Monday morning were sold to work out their fines to ranch-owners who paid the sum necessary to secure their freedom. Whatever may have been the disadvantages of the rule of the padres, it was at least superior to the villainous arrangement that succeeded it.



RUINS OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO MISSION.

It is hard to tell what would have been the outcome of the Mission system had the cupidity of the Mexican government not caused its downfall. The padres worked on the theory that the Indians would at last become civilized and capable of self-government. And perhaps with the influence of the fathers still over them they could have resisted drink, and their final destruction have been avoided, but that seems improbable. With the disappearance of the Indians the hierarchy would have come to an end, the Mission lands would have been sold to settlers, and the situation would have ultimately worked out into much the same shape that it is to-day, except that the Mission buildings would have been better preserved, and the good fathers would have spent their latter years in ease and comfort, instead of privation and wretchedness.



SAN DIEGO MISSION AND OLIVE TREES 135 YEARS OLD.

C. D. Willard

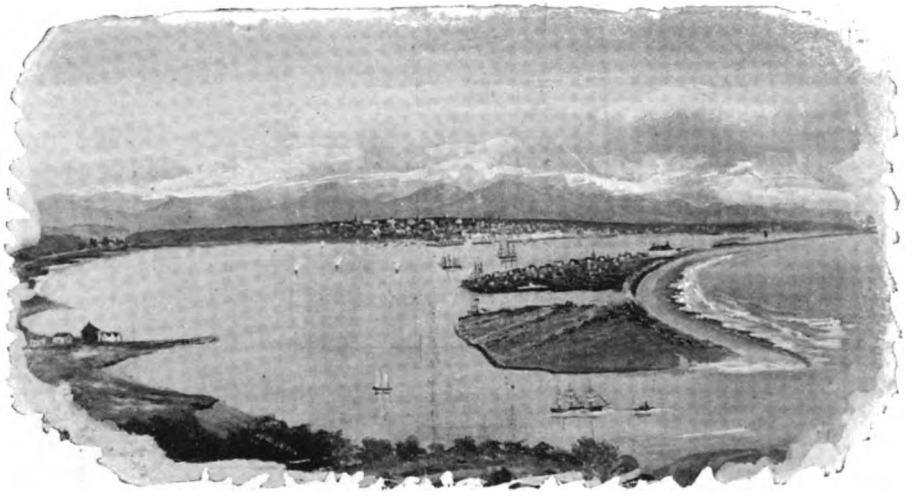
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THE CABRILLO CELEBRATION AT SAN DIEGO.



CABRILLO was, as far as is known, the first white man to set foot on the soil of California. The celebration at San Diego on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September of the three hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the discovery of that bay promises to be an event of more than common interest. The event which is to be commemorated is remarkable in that the voyage of Cabrillo was with a single exception the first one in which the mariners of Spain visited the shores of North America, and St. Augustine in Florida is the only city in the United States which antedates San Diego in the date of its discovery. The date selected for the celebration is in accordance with the new calendar, the actual date of the Spanish explorer's visit having been eleven days earlier.

In 1542, under the direction of Cortez, an expedition was sent out under command of Cabrillo, which sailed to the north as far as Oregon, making several landings by the way, among other places discovering and landing in San Diego Bay. In his history of California Hittell gives this interesting account of the voyage and discovery of Cabrillo:



SAN DIEGO BAY.
Entered by Cabrillo September 27, 1542.

"Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed from Navidad on June 27, 1542, with two ships, the San Salvador and the Victoria. On July 2d he reached Santa Cruz, in Lower California. Passing thence around the southern extremity of the peninsula and steering northwestwardly he examined the exterior coast with great care and especially with reference to its capes and roadsteads. On July 19th he reached and gave its present name to the bay of Magdalena. Proceeding thence he examined and named various places, among which were Point Abrejos, called by him Santiago; Asuncion island, called by him Santa Ana; Port San Bartolome, called by him San Pedro Advincula; Cerros island, then called Cedros; Canoos point, designated by him San Bernardino, and on August 20th he arrived at Cabo del Efiano, now called Cabo Bajo, the most northerly point on that coast reached by Ulloa and hitherto unknown to the Spaniards. From this place he sailed into untraversed waters. At a distance of ten leagues he discovered a good port where he anchored and took formal possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, on which account he called it Posecine, being the same place now known as Las Virgenes. Pursuing his voyage thence, he passed Cape San Quentin, called by him San Martin, and anchored in the bay of Todos los Santos, called by him San Mateo, where he again took formal possession of the country. Leaving this place he passed the Coronados islands and at the end of September entered the port of San Diego, called by him San Miguel, and thus became the discoverer of Alta California, being the first white man, so far as we have any positive information, who laid his eyes or placed his feet upon its soil.

"Leaving the port of San Diego after a short stay, and steering out into the ocean he discovered and visited the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, to which he gave the names of his vessels San Salvador and Victoria; and then, turning again to the mainland, he anchored in a spacious bay opposite an Indian town which contained large houses and indicated a better country than the long line of sterile coast he had previously passed. The natives came out to his ships in numerous canoes, for which reason he called the place Pueblo de los Canoos; and he again he went through the formalities of taking possession.

"Pursuing his voyage thence he discovered several large islands on his left, now known as Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel, and sailing up the channel between them and the mainland found the coast there to be charming and populous. At one place opposite a beautiful valley he anchored and traded with the natives who came out in their canoes with fresh fish. But as he approached the long low projection, afterward designated and now widely known as Point Concepcion, by him named Galena, the northwesterly winds blew so violently that he deemed it prudent to run out to sea, and for a number of days he beat off and on without being able to make head against them. In the meanwhile the temperature fell, the weather became dark and lowering, and the storm increased to such a degree of severity that he was compelled to seek shelter in a small port named Sardinas, in the province of Sejo, so called by the natives to the east of Point Concepcion. Here he was visited by an old Indian woman, said to be the lady of the land, who remained several days on board his ship. She was attended by many of



CABRILLO'S SHIP.

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her people, and it appears that they all danced there to the tune of the Spanish pipe and tambow."

Cabrillo sailed within sight of San Francisco harbor without discovering it, and returning died on San Miguel island, in the Santa Barbara Channel, January 3, 1543.

The celebration at San Diego in 1892 was a most interesting affair and attracted a large crowd of people, not only from Southern California, but from all parts of the State. There were great festivities on the bay, and the only complaint made by those who were present was that the affair did not last longer.

The San Diego people promise that the coming celebration this month shall be still more attractive in every way than that of two years ago. John C. Fisher, the collector of customs, is director-general of the celebration, and is doing his best to insure success. The details have not yet been settled, but the main features have been determined upon and are about as follows: On Thursday, September 27th, there will be a scene representing the landing of Cabrillo, followed by a great military, civic and trades parade, together with a bicycle race from Coronado around the head of the bay to San Diego. In the afternoon there is to be a concert in a pavilion erected on the plaza for the occasion. In the evening there will be a fireworks display and music on the bay.



CABRILLO TRIUMPHAL ARCH.
Second and D Streets, San Diego, 1892.

On the morning of Friday there will be a parade; in the afternoon a regatta, yacht and swimming races on the bay; in the evening a carnival masquerade ball in the pavilion, while everybody on the streets is expected to appear in masquerade costume. There will also be an illuminated bicycle parade. On the third day there will be a parade, concert, fireworks and plenty of music. It is promised that the fireworks will be especially fine and grander than anything that has yet been shown on the Pacific Coast; the display will be given by the firm which supplied the fireworks at the world's Fair. The Mexican Regimental Band from the city of Mexico, the Midwinter Fair Band of San Francisco, and nearly every band in Southern California are expected to be present. The 7th and 9th regiments, N. G. C., will take part; also the Naval Reserves of Southern California. War vessels of the United States and Mexico are expected to be present. Senator Stephen M. White has been invited to attend. There will be one or two troops of California Indians in camp. Arches will be thrown over the principal streets, which will be decorated at night by thousands of incandescent lights, so that the city will present a fairy-like scene.

The San Diego people are making great preparations for this interesting affair, and there is every probability that a much larger number of people will be in attendance than were present two years ago.

Such celebrations as this, the Fiesta of Los Angeles and the Flower Carnival of Santa Barbara deserve hearty encouragement and support.



CHARACTERS AT THE CABRILLO CELEBRATION OF TWO YEARS AGO.
Rosa, 126 years. Maria Antonia, 106 years. Juana, 116 years.

A number of California Indians will be present, including three of the oldest women in the United States.

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VOL. I. SEPTEMBER, 1894. NO. 4.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter

LAND OF SUNSHINE PRIZES.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE is desirous of showing its Eastern readers some of the excellent work done by Southern California amateur photographers, and to that end offers a prize of five dollars for the best collection of twenty out of door views taken in Southern California by a non-professional photographer. By non-professional is meant one who does not regularly take views for sale; the fact of the photographer having occasionally sold a few views need not disbar him or her from the contest. The views must be of suitable size and character for engraving, but must none of them have been engraved before. In the Christmas issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, which will be a large and beautiful number, full of striking features, the successful pictures will be shown. All pictures submitted should have their titles written on the back. This contest closes November first. It is open only to subscribers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE. It only costs one dollar to be a subscriber.

Two months ago we offered a prize of five dollars to the subscriber living east of the Rocky Mountains who should send the best letter giving reasons why he or she desires to move to Southern California. Thirty-seven answers were received from ten different States. The judges pronounced in favor of the letter which appears on another page, and the prize has been sent to Mrs. Mary Pollitt, 2537 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

Last month we offered a prize of five dollars to the subscriber living in Southern California who should send the best letter stating the reasons why he prefers this section to any other part of the Union as a place of residence. A large number of letters have already been received. This contest closes on the fifteenth of this month, and the successful letter will be published in the October number.

YOUR EASTERN FRIENDS.

Let us suppose that you who are reading these words are a happy and contented resident of Southern California. You bought this paper at a newsstand from a large pile that were selling like hot cakes. It occurs to you that it would be a good idea to subscribe for the magazine for a year for several of your old friends in the east. You thereupon draw a check for five dollars and send it to us, and we send your friends each a card like this:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend _____ (Your name.) *who is now residing at* _____ (Your home.) *in Southern California, is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for* _____ *months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.*

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

Or you send us a dollar bill through the mail, or if you are doubtful about that, you call at the office and leave a dollar there, and this card is sent to two of your friends east for a six month's subscription.

Doesn't it strike you that it is a bright idea? Your friends have not forgotten you, and it will please them to know that you still remember them.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles is preparing to move into its new quarters on the corner of Fourth and Broadway. It has two entire floors of a building 120 x 120 feet, with a fine exhibition hall 90 x 120 and 40 high. It is said that no organization of similar character on the coast has such excellent accommodations.

THE HARBOR QUESTION.

In this issue we publish a descriptive article on San Diego, written by a gentleman who is well acquainted with that place and its advantages. The writer lays particular stress upon the inducements which San Pedro offers for the construction of a government deep water harbor, such as government engineers have several times recommended should be built at that place. This question of a first-class harbor to accommodate vessels of the deepest draft is a most important one to Los Angeles county and the adjoining section. Before long the Nicaragua canal will be built, when the number of vessels which now load and unload at the ports of Southern California will be increased tenfold. Southern California will then be on the most direct route from Asia to the Atlantic coast and Europe. There are already three lines of railroad running to San Pedro, the Southern Pacific, the Terminal, and the Southern California, which latter line uses the tracks of the Terminal Company.

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HOSMER P. McKOON.



THE city of San Diego and all Southern California has sustained a severe loss in the death of the president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, Hosmer P. McKoon. His death came suddenly, from an acute form of Bright's disease, and was a profound shock to his friends and to the community in general. Mr. McKoon came to the coast in 1876 from Utica, N. Y., and soon achieved prominence in the San Francisco bar. He served as counsel for the Southern Pacific, Pacific Mail, and other large corporations. In these lines of work he became thoroughly versed in the commercial interests and needs of the coast, a knowledge which was of great service to him in the work of his later life in public organizations.

In 1885 Mr. McKoon moved to San Diego and purchased the Fanita ranch of 6,000 acres in the Cajon Valley. Here he made his home, a few miles from the city of San Diego, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

From the very beginning of his residence in San Diego Mr. McKoon identified himself with public work, entering the Chamber of Commerce, where he was soon chosen a director.

In 1891 he helped start the Southern California Bureau of Information, an organization including all the counties of Southern California, having for its purpose the increase of immigration to this section.

Mr. McKoon was elected vice-president of the Bureau and a member of its executive committee. Two years ago Mr. McKoon was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, which position he occupied at the time of his death. During his administration the Chamber increased greatly in membership and prosperity, and it is to-day probably the strongest organization of its kind to be found in any city the size of San Diego in the Union.

Mr. McKoon's personal characteristics were such as to especially qualify him for public work. Liberal himself in money matters, he could with good grace call upon others to do their share.

He was broad minded and thoroughly imbued with the sentiment that whatever would benefit any section of Southern California would benefit it all, and that whatever benefited all of Southern California must benefit each section of it. He had no sympathy with the petty spirit that sometimes shows itself in the smaller cities as against the larger, or in one county as against the others. In Citrus Fair, World's Fair, and Midwinter Fair organizations, and in the Bureau of Information, Mr. McKoon's voice was always loyally raised for his own city and county, but never to infringe on the rights of others, and where necessity required he was one of the first to make concessions in the interests of harmony.

He was a fluent and an able speaker and commanded immediate attention when he rose to his feet. For a number of years he represented San Diego in Trans-Mississippi and Irrigation Congresses, and in Republican conventions and in meetings on local affairs his face was always familiar. There are few men in any community of whom it can be said that their death is a serious and permanent loss, but this can most emphatically be said of Hosmer P. McKoon. Men of this sort, disinterested, capable, energetic and experienced, are rare and their places hard to fill. When the LAND OF SUNSHINE was founded Mr. McKoon was one of the first to voluntarily come forward with hearty assurances of financial and moral support. We mention this as an example of the profound and considerate interest that Mr. McKoon took in all things that work for the good of Southern California.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The city of Denver will this year enjoy a conspicuous honor which last year fell to Los Angeles. The National Irrigation Congress meets at Denver, September third. It will be a notable gathering, worthy of the great subject with which it has to deal.

The first National Irrigation Congress met at Salt Lake City in September of 1891. It was attended by several hundred delegates, divided among the States that practice irrigation. The principal work of this gathering was the passage of resolutions calling upon the National Government to cede the arid lands to the various States within whose borders they were located, the theory being that the States would be better able to develop the resources of such land through irrigation than the general government.

In the two years that followed, during which the Congress did not convene, a change of sentiment on the subject took place. The various publications west and east which had the project under discussion brought forward the objection that land syndicates would probably have better success in wresting the public domain away from State Legislatures than from the Congress of the United States. Bad as the present national laws are, governing the settlement and distribution of public land, it is to be questioned whether better results would be obtained by putting the whole arid domain in the control of semi-irresponsible legislators.

When the second Congress was projected it was decided to make it an international affair, and it was located at Los Angeles. With her customary public spirit, that city took hold of the enterprise to make it a striking success, and the event marked an important epoch in the history of the development of this country. October 10th, 1893, the Congress convened in the Grand Opera House. Delegates were present from all the western states and territories and from a number of eastern states. France, Russia, Mexico, Australia, India and Peru were represented by prominent writers and engineers, and the interest which they took in all the proceedings, the close investigation which they gave to the irrigation enterprises of Southern California, and the elaborate reports which they subsequently prepared to be submitted to their own governments, showed that American work in the irrigation field has achieved some reputation abroad.

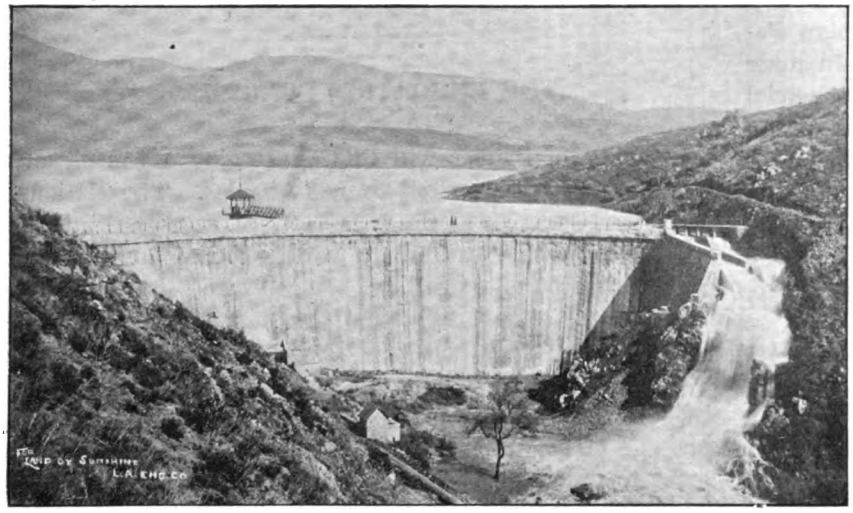
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THE COST AND DUTY OF WATER.

FRED L. ALLES, Secretary International Irrigation Congress of October, 1893.



IRRIGATION, in theory, has a charm for the esthetic mind; irrigation, in practice, has a charm for the business man. The mind of the dreamer can take sunshine and water and from them form rainbows of promise, which to the practical touch are as empty and evanescent as "the baseless fabric of a dream." The practical man will take melting snow and arid land, and with mind and money and muscle in proper quantities will evolve orchards and vineyards — and a bank account. It requires practical genius of the highest order to take a desert—arid and desolate — and turn it into a blossoming garden by bringing to it a stream of wasting water. This stream may first be dammed into a cañon reservoir, to be used only during the summer months; or, it may be the turning of a flowing river out upon a plain, or the tapping of an underground stream and pumping its sinking waters to the surface. In any event it is the union of two elements, worthless separately, which result in giving us luscious fruits, fattening grains and grasses, and beautiful flowers, where before we had only cactus, sage-brush and greasewood.



IRRIGATION — THE SOURCE.
Sweetwater Dam, San Diego County.

Waite Photo.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

In Southern California water for irrigation is obtained from running streams; by storing water in reservoirs constructed in the mountains or foothills; by tunneling into the mountains; building underground dams to force the subterranean flow to the surface, and by boring artesian wells. Water is also occasionally pumped from wells on a small scale, by windmills or b engines.

PREPARING THE SOIL.

Before the cost of water is considered it is nec get the ground and trees ready for the use of wat preparation of virgin soil for an orchard or vineya irrigated after planting, varies little from that of la depends on rainfall. If the soil is light and por desirable to have quite a fall to the land, so that the furrows may be run swiftly over the soil, w heavy soil it is necessary to have the ground nea so that the water may be run very slowly, thus th soaking the ground. Trees are usually planted twenty-two or twenty-four feet apart. Furrows monly opened between these trees by t the teeth from a six-foot cultivator an a small shovel at each end and one in th thus making three furrows, each two fe at one trip. The growing limbs usuall so far out from the trees that two sets o are all that can be made. Into these six furrows the water is turned from the head ditch and is allowed to run twent forty-eight hours, according to the natu soil, until the ground is perfectly soake cultivator is started as soon as the h get on the ground after the irrigation, soil is kept perfectly pulverized until ar rigation is deemed necessary.

COST OF WATER.

The idea that water for irrigation is e in Southern California is a mistaken on matter of fact it is cheaper than rainfall in Mic New Jersey. The peach-grower of these latte would often give half his crop for a few inches at just the right time, but being unable to get i price is often forced to see his entire crop a total loss lack of moisture. The fruit-grower of Southern Cal



IRRIGATION — THE APPLICATION.
Irrigating a young Orange Orchard, near Azusa.

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if he is rightly located (and on this everything depends), can turn on the water whenever his trees or crops need it, and can turn it off whenever he pleases, absolutely controlling the flow of moisture, and no cost he is put to can be quoted as being dear. If he pays $150 an acre for his land, including the water-*right*, he is paying an average price, and if he is put to the further expense of $3.00 to $6.00 an acre for the *use* of the water during the season, he is paying as much as the cost of water averages in Southern California.

THE DUTY OF WATER.

It has required many years of experience to determine exactly the amount of water necessary to properly irrigate a Southern California orchard, and the quantity varies greatly. The character of the soil, the rate of transpiration, the kind of trees to be irrigated, the rainfall of the previous season, the nearness of the surface water, the amount of cultivation, all tend to affect it. The law of capillary attraction demonstrates that frequent and careful cultivation makes it possible to grow a crop on arid land by irrigation which was not deemed possible some years ago, when constant flooding of the soil was the custom. Light and porous soils require a very much larger volume of water for irrigation than a heavy soil, although the heavy soil requires a much longer period of flow. The light soil will also require a much more rapid descent in the furrows than the heavier soil, in order to get the water across the orchard. On an almost level soil, gravelly or sandy in its nature, it will be found nearly impossible to irrigate more than ten to fifteen furrows with a head of 100 inches of water, because the stream sinks so steadily, but this amount of water will be found amply sufficient to cover a hundred furrows in the ordinary adobe which obtains in some of the best sections.



IRRIGATION — THE RESULT.
Navel Orange Tree, Riverside.

THE NECESSITY OF IRRIGATION.

Experience in Southern California has demonstrated that in fruit culture the orange probably requires the maximum amount of water, and the olive, if irrigated at all, the minimum. In many sections of Southern California all deciduous fruits, including walnuts, olives, apricots, peaches and wine grapes, are grown entirely without irrigation. Oranges are not produced in paying quantities, as a commercial proposition, without irrigation. One orange-grower demonstrated at Pasadena that fine orange trees could be grown without irrigation, but when he wanted fruit it was found necessary to irrigate. In sections where irrigation is practiced it is customary to flood alfalfa after every cutting — from five to eight times annually; apricots, peaches, walnuts and such fruits, from two to three times annually; raisin grapes from three to four times; oranges and lemons, five to six times; and some fruit-growers always irrigate their orchards very heavily about the holidays, just before the fruit begins to ripen.

IRRIGATION ADJUNCTS.

But it is not only the simple application of water to arid land which secures the bountiful results to be seen on every hand in Southern California, for we had a union of water and land for many years before we had any orchards or vineyards worth mentioning. Brains and energy are as necessary elements as either water or land. To plow and level a piece of arid mesa soil, measure and stake it, dig the holes and plant the trees, plow the opening furrows and give the trees and vines their first drink of water is not the sum and substance of orcharding in California. Nor will it answer if only the next step is taken, that of leaving the original furrows across the orchard open for the ready flow of a fresh stream of water every time the ground shows signs of drying up. This might have answered under the old *regime* of two score years ago, but will not suffice at all in the present day.

The orchardist who now makes a success of fruit-growing must practice all the best methods known, and be also liberally endowed with good common sense in selecting his land, his trees, his water-right, and the kinds of fruit he will grow. To plant prunes, apricots and peaches, all intended for drying, in a section where the fogs will not admit of sunshine is not good sense.

Cultivation of the soil, frequent and constant stirring, is as necessary as water. The roots of all plant growth need air, just as much as the leaves do, and the aeration of the soil is an absolutely necessary adjunct to irrigation.

Fred L. Alles

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OUR PRIZE LETTER.

EDITOR LAND OF SUNSHINE: In compliance with your proposition I write my reasons for desiring to go to California.

My husband has had charge of different lumber yards for years, but the recent reverses in the lumber market here have thrown him out of very remunerative engagements. His present contract expires in a few months; at its expiration we intend to remove to your State and invest some $5,000 in whatever seems to us profitable.

I am led to believe that my health, on account of a bronchial affection, will be affected favorably by the change; the doctor so states. The climate of California, and especially Southern California, is particularly favorable to pulmonary trouble; this would make it attractive to many thousands who are now lingering in the East hesitating, yet under large medical expense.

We understand that our money can be invested in a fruit farm, orange grove, olive, prune or nut orchard. We are informed that even acres of flowers are raised for profit. We are informed that freight rates are excessive, but that even so, the demand is so active and large that good profits are made; that our goods will have a ready sale. We hear that a good living can be made on ten or twenty acres.

We hear that every part of Southern California is convenient to the sea; that there are many pleasant resorts on the coast. The relaxation and change incident to a seaside residence for a few weeks in the year I have always appreciated in the far East—especially to men engaged in business. You have also delightful mountain resorts.

You have a lovely climate — neither excessive heat nor extreme cold. I understand there is always a pleasant breeze that can be depended upon daily. You have no biting cold; no scraping the window in winter to be able to see outside; but all the merchants in California can display their goods in the shop-windows without a number of coal-oil lamps in position.

Your schools, colleges and institutions of learning are famous. The best of teachers are employed there; this is an important matter for my boys. Good schools are the foundation of a true republic.

We understand that living is about as cheap as here; that dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., are about the are informed that coal is higher, but that ver quired in the winter for house-warming purpose

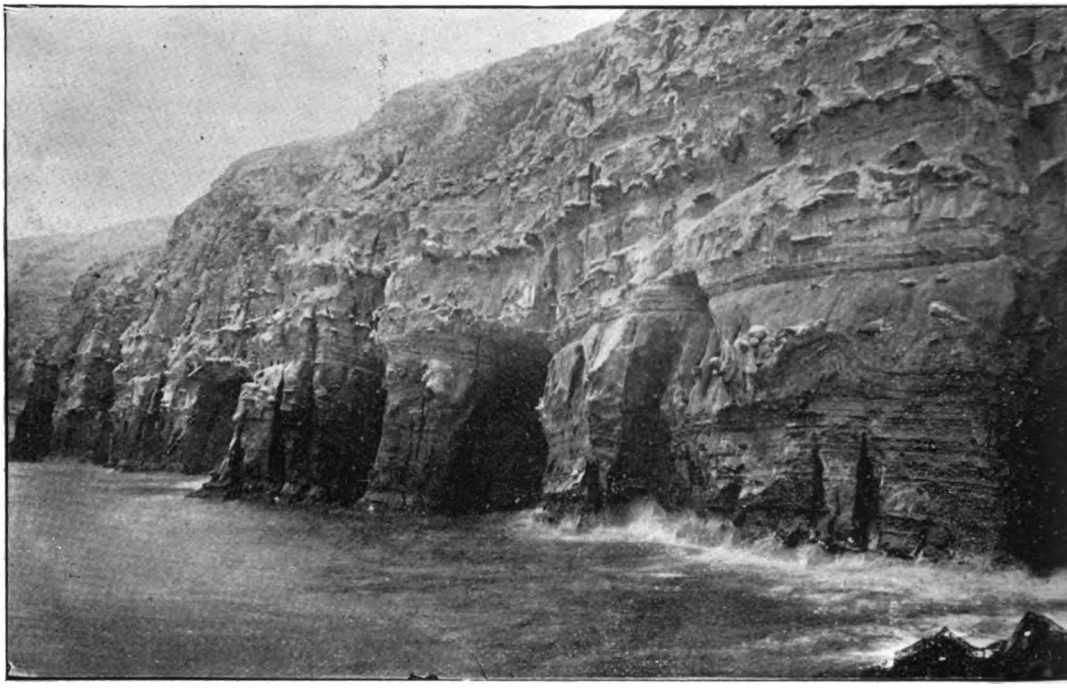
We hear that churches are well represented ent, interest and property. This is a most impo and of special interest to heads of families. Word with God's help is a mighty power for the

We hear that as regards floriculture, as regar roundings, you have the most beautiful homes that Florida is no longer the only land of Southern California is the home of the flower, and the mocking-bird.

Altogether, speaking for ourselves, we may b as candidates for your State, as soon as my hus ent contract expires.

MRS. MARY

2537 Olive Street, Kansas City, Mo.



CAVES AT LA JOLLA PARK.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST SCE

The illustration on this page represents one esting features of coast scenery along the shore California. These caves are adjacent to La Joll Jolla Park, at the terminus of the San Diego, P and La Jolla Railroad, fourteen miles north of and which has been for many years a favorit tourists and local pleasure-seekers. Here the a waves during untold ages has worn the cliffs in forms. The caves are from one to two hundred fe and extend far into the bluff. They can be ente when the tide is high and the sea calm, or by tide. Under the light of a full moon the scene is romantic in the extreme, the contrast of light being most striking.

An average of three hundred and twenty-five make it possible to work in the open air the gre the year in Southern California.

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THE INTEROCEANIC WATER-WAY.

TWO years ago, when Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, lectured in the city of Los Angeles, Mr. C. M. Wells, who introduced him, used this illustration with regard to the effect which the building of the canal would have on California: "For purposes of commerce", he said, "the State will be floated over from its present distant and isolated position into the Mississippi Valley, only one thousand miles from the Atlantic." Mr. Miller declared this simile to be an admirable one and strictly in accord with the laws of trade. The present distance by water from New York to San Francisco is 15,000 miles. Via the Nicaragua Canal it would be 5,000 miles. The comparative cost of transportation by water to transportation by rail is as one to five, which makes the 5,000 miles through the canal no more than 1,000 miles by rail. Thus if the canal were constructed, the products of California, which are now hauled from 2,000 to 3,000 miles by rail over heavy grades, or carried 15,000 miles by water to market, would in effect be carried one-third of that distance.

The people of the Pacific Coast are naturally profound believers in the Nicaragua Canal. Although its value to the whole country — and for that matter to the entire commercial world — will be extraordinary, to the Pacific Coast it will bring industrial and financial changes little short of a complete revolution. To enumerate these changes one would require the genius and imagination of a romancer, as well as the knowledge and capacity of a statistician. Mr. Miller has repeatedly declared to audiences here and in the East that the canal would quadruple the population of California within ten years from the date of its completion—a strong statement, but one as nearly susceptible of proof as anything in the value of a prophecy ever can be. He also declared that the increase in the actual value of the land in California one year after the canal was built would pay its entire cost of construction. The canal will cost about $85,000,000, and the property of Southern California alone, as the assessors' figures show, has increased nearly that amount since the railroads were built into the country. It is easy to believe that the construction of the canal would raise the value of the property of the State over $100,000,000 the first year after the work was completed.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is plainly only a question of time. The abandonment of the Panama Canal by the French leaves this enterprise no rival, and the scientific world has agreed that the interoceanic canal on the American continent must be through Lake Nicaragua. It has also been agreed among the many expert engineers who have made a thorough investigation and study of the problems presented in the construction of the canal, that no serious difficulties lie in the way of the work — none that money, labor and scientific skill cannot overcome.

The proposed route begins at Graytown on the Atlantic coast, where there was formerly a commodious harbor, but which of late years has been closed in by a sand-bar. It would be necessary to construct a harbor at this place, which could be done by dredging out the sand and building out breakwaters. From Graytown the canal runs westward ten miles through a nearly level country, where the excavation is simple and inexpensive. Then come three locks with lifts respectively of thirty-one, thirty and forty-five feet, which brings the canal to the summit level of the lake. These locks are large, but not larger than several that are now in existence. Three and a half miles more of distance is covered in passing through these locks. Beyond the third lock the canal crosses a chain of rocky hills, and there the heaviest and slowest and most expensive work must be done, the blasting out and removing of 7,000,000 cubic yards of rock and 3,000,000 cubic yards of soil. It will take five years to complete this section of the canal. The length of this cut is 2.9 miles. From there the canal runs through a ravine, now threaded by a stream called the Limpio, for a distance of 12 miles. This brings it to a point called Ochoa, where a great dam is to be constructed, 1900 feet long and 70 feet high, which is to raise the San Juan river to the level of the lake out of which it flows. From this dam the canal merges into the San Juan river, and a distance of 121.04 miles brings it out into Lake Nicaragua. The route across the lake is 56½ miles. Here, as in the San Juan river, the canal is, so to speak, made for us. From the lake to the Pacific at Brito is 17 miles, of which 11½ is to be excavated, and the rest is a small lake or basin. In this section three locks will be located, two of which will have lifts of forty-two and a half feet, and the other a variable lift from twenty-one to twenty-nine feet, according to the tide. The harbor at Brito will be enlarged and improved.

The total length of the canal will be 169.4 miles, of which the actual canal cutting will be only 26.8 miles. The cost has been variously estimated at from 60 to 100 millions of dollars. The time consumed by a vessel passing through it would be twenty-eight hours. Six or seven years would be required to build the canal. The estimated tonnage to pass through the canal the first year after it is opened is ten or eleven million tons. The charge in the Suez Canal is $2.00 per ton.

The trip from Los Angeles to New York by the Nicaragua Canal would be made in about twenty days. It will be a favorite route for passengers, except through the months when storms are common on the Atlantic, and it might then be varied by a trip from New Orleans north by rail. Fruits can be carried by this route and distributed on the Atlantic seaboard for less than half what the transportation now costs. They can be carried to the northern countries of Europe and sold to advantage.

The building of the Nicaragua Canal means much to California, but it also means a great deal to the nation at large. The Secretary of the Navy under the last administration declared that the country would soon be called upon to choose between duplicating her navy, that one fleet might be in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, or, as an alternative, building the Nicaragua Canal, and the latter would be the less expensive process.

It is now understood that the Canal question is to have an early consideration at the next session of Congress, with good prospect of favorable action. G. H. WILLIAMS.

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Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall. and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes. Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian aud Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

News Items.

An octogenarian from Ontario walked into the Arcadia Hotel at Santa Monica recently, and planking down his satchel remarked that he had "come to keep cool." Meinheer Reinhardt intimated that he had found the right place, and he had.

Mr. M. Y. Beach, who was for six or eight years on the New York Tribune staff, has chosen the Florence Hotel, San Diego, as his abiding place. Mr. Beach has taken the oath of allegiance to Southern California, and his pen will prove a valuable delineator of her advantages.

The square in front of the Horton House, San Diego, is to be occupied during the Cabrillo celebration with a monster pavilion. The ground has been used of late by political speakers and their audiences, Thos. V. Cator, who is stopping at the Horton, firing the first gun for the Populists.

Mr. Solon Borglum of Los Angeles, who designed the illustration on the first page of this number, is a brother and pupil of John G. Borglum, the well known Southern California artist now in the East. From his out-door sketches, modelling, etc., it is evident that Solon has laid the foundations for true art work as carefully as did his brother.

One of the least self-seeking and hardest workers on the Executive Committee of the coming Cabrillo Celebration is J. E. O'Brien, proprietor of the Hotel Brewster, San Diego. That hotel-men make valuable committeemen is further evinced by the fact that E. S. Babcock of Hotel del Coronado, and H. W. Alden, an old-time hotel-man, are also on the Executive Committee.

The publisher of the LAND OF SUNSHINE recently had the pleasure of spending a pleasant day at La Jolla with Mr. Gardner, manager of the San Diego Union. Mr. Gardner is planning many improvements in the Union, and proposes to keep it second to none in the section.

The Hollenbeck Hotel is fast being rendered all that the term "first-class" conveys to the most exacting tourist or local patron. The front stairs have been removed to make place for a fine ladies' entrance and to enlarge the already commodious office. Eighteen new rooms are being added, and as an electric plant is to be put in, the house is being re-wired for new electric bells and lights, The court is to be remodeled and made still more attractive, while a first-class grill-room is to be built. Besides improvements to be made in the present café, the hotel will have a separate dining-room on the American plan for guests, and several private dining-rooms. Seventy-five rooms and one hall will be re-carpeted, the old furniture re-upholstered and new furniture added. Mr. Bilicke's hotel policy has been broad and generous from his first appearance in Los Angeles, and the remarkable business of the Hollenbeck, in season and out, attest the virtue of such methods.

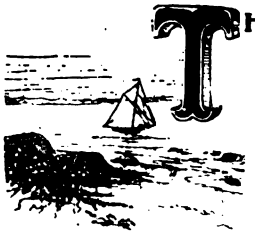
The attention of our representative people is called to the official "Los Angeles and Southern California Blue Book" now being compiled by Mrs. A. A. Thompson. The work, which is copyrighted, will be an elegant standard edition of not less than two hundred pages and contain a list of the business and society people in good standing throughout Southern California, as well as of the different churches, clubs, leading hotels, etc. As the book will be out about December, 1894, adult members of families should send their city or country addresses, reception days, etc., to Mrs. A. A. Thompson, 447 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

San Marcos, San Diego county, is coming to the front under the efficient efforts of D. P. Hale, manager of the San Marcos Land Company. Many dwellings, etc., are being built that would do credit to larger towns.

Southern California Hotel Association.

Official Headquarters, 205 New High St., Los Angeles.
GEO. W. LYNCH, Proprietor Redondo Hotel, Redondo Beach, President.
J. E. O'BRIEN, Proprietor Hotel Brewster, San Diego, First Vice-President.
A. C. BILICKE, Proprietor Hollenbeck, Los Angeles, Second Vice-President.
CHAS. H. SMITH, 205 New High Street, Los Angeles, Secretary.
DR. WM. CHAPMAN, Manager Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, Arrowhead Springs, Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Geo. W. Lynch, Redondo, ex-officio; J. E. O'Brien, San Diego, ex-officio; Thos. Pascoe, Hotel Lincoln, Los Angeles; E. S. Babcock, Hotel del Coronado.
F. A. Miller, The Glenwood, Riverside; A. H. Pratt, Hotel Windsor, Redlands.
E. P. Dunn, San Marcos, Santa Barbara.

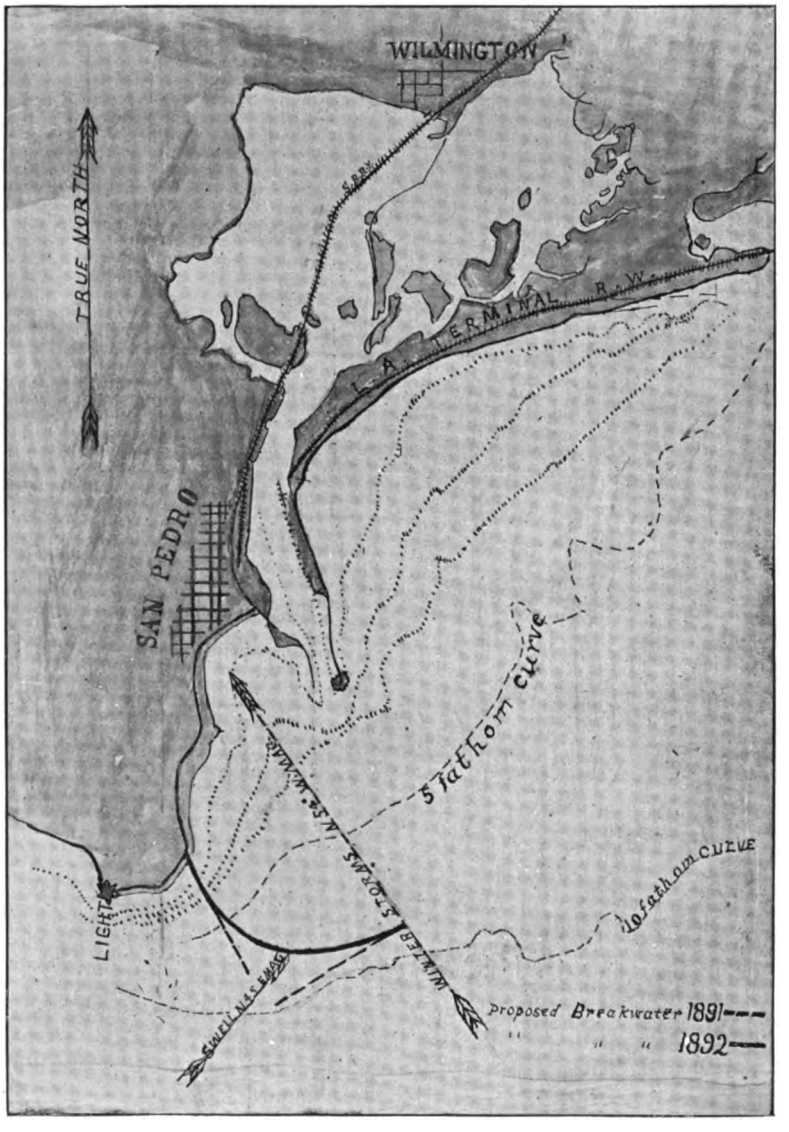
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THE HARBOR OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

AMONG the seaside towns of Southern California, San Pedro is perhaps less known in proportion to its importance than any other place. The reason for this is that San Pedro has never made any particular effort to attract pleasure-seekers, but has kept to its business as an important shipping port. The very fact that it is a busy port has tended to keep away some visitors who like a more quiet resort. This, however, is likely to be changed before long, and it would not be surprising to see San Pedro take its place as one of the most popular seaside resorts of Los Angeles county. It is not too much to say that, as far as scenery is concerned, San Pedro is the most picturesque place on the seacoast of Los Angeles county. The view from the new residence part of town, an elevated plain overlooking the harbor, is very fine, embracing the busy bay, the ocean and coast for a long distance, with the wharves and ware-houses at the feet of the spectator. In the distance, inland, may be seen the range of the Sierra Madre, capped with snow during the winter months, while out at sea Catalina Island rises like a mountain range from the ocean.

The smooth bay has many charms to those who are fond of rowing, bathing and fishing. There is no better bathing on the coast. The beach is sandy and the bathers can take either surf or still water as they choose.



MAP OF SAN PEDRO HARBOR AND BAY—WITH PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

San Pedro has first-class railroad facilities, being connected with Los Angeles by two lines, the Southern Pacific and Los Angeles Terminal. Recently the Southern California Railway, a branch of the Santa Fe, the largest single railway system in the world, has completed traffic arrangements with the Terminal Company and is running trains over that line, thus giving San Pedro practically three lines of railroad, or a total mileage of more than 15,000 miles.

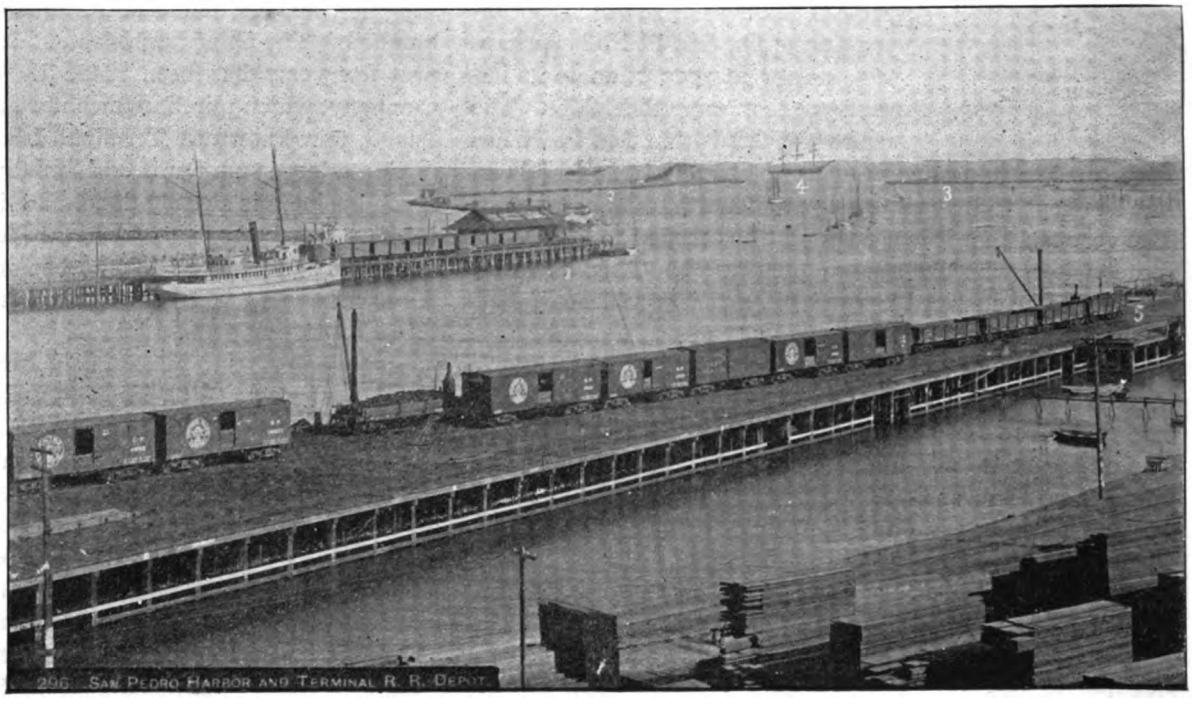
San Pedro made a rapid growth during the past few years and has some good business blocks, schools, churches, hotels, a bank, and other things that go to make up a modern and progressive city. The chief business of the town is its shipping, lumber and coal being the leading commodities handled. The chief improvement at San Pedro during the past few years has been made by the Terminal Railway Company, which purchased what was known as Rattlesnake Island, now known as Terminal Island or East San Pedro, paying a large sum for it and building a long wharf where much business is already done. Besides this a commodious pavilion has been erected on the beach, also bath-houses, and the island has already become a favorite resort for Los Angeles people. The beach is extensive and level and there is excellent bathing. A fish canning factory has been erected on Terminal Island, where sardines, mackerel and other fish are put up for the market.

The importance of San Pedro as a commercial port is shown by the fact that the receipts for duties and tonnage since 1882, when it was made a separate customs district, have amounted to nearly a million dollars. Over 100 vessels have arrived at San Pedro from foreign ports within a year, while the arrivals from domestic ports have been over 1000 within twelve months. The principal article of foreign import is coal, which comes from Australia and British Columbia. The largest importation of coal was in 1888, when 168,437 tons were received. Lumber is the most important article of domestic importation. During the two years 1887 and 1888 there were received over 333,000,000 feet. The principal articles of export are wheat, barley, corn, wine, canned goods, honey and hides.

San Pedro has been used as a harbor as long as white men have lived in Southern California. Over twenty years ago it was selected by government engineers as the most favorable point for a harbor between San Francisco and San Diego, and the first appropriation for that purpose was made in 1871, amounting to $200,000. Since that time other appropriations have been made from time to time, the total now amounting to about $1,000,000. When the work of improving the harbor was commenced there was a depth of

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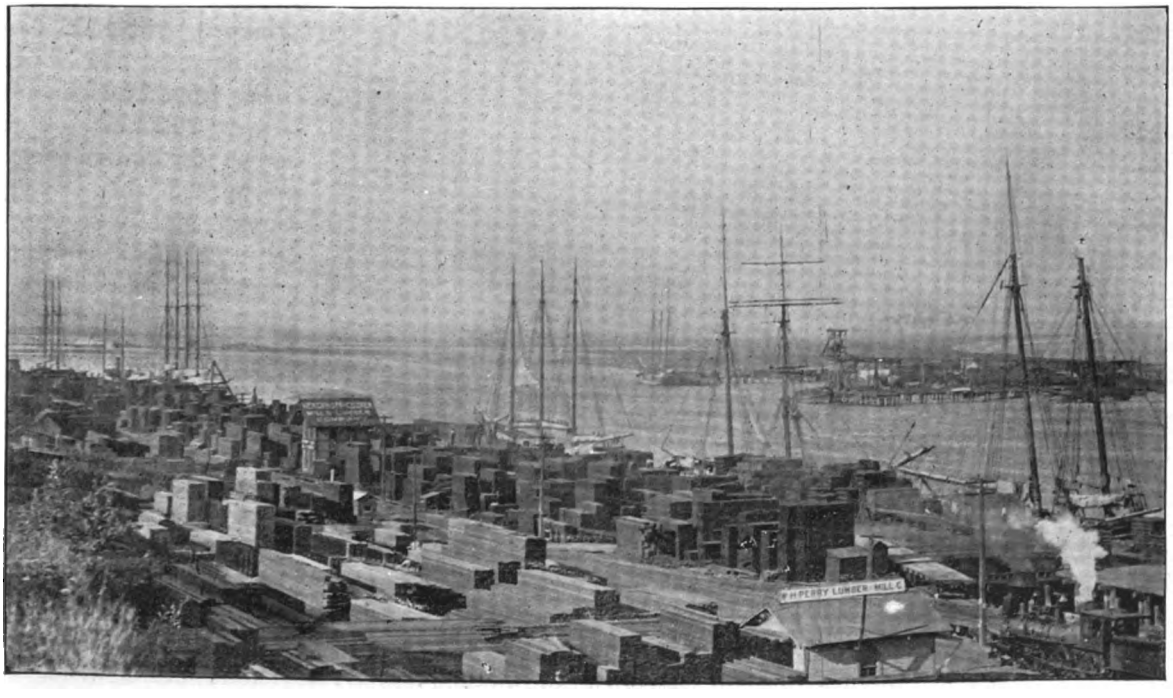
only eighteen inches on the bar at mean low tide. This depth has been gradually increased until at present the depth of water on the bar at mean low tide is over fourteen feet. Vessels drawing from seventeen to eighteen feet of water now come to the wharves at San Pedro and discharge their cargoes in a thoroughly safe and absolutely land-locked harbor. However, as nearly all the foreign commerce at San Pedro is carried in ships of greater draft than eighteen feet, such vessels are still compelled to anchor in the roadstead, discharging and receiving their cargoes by lighters. This method is expensive and adds largely to the cost of shipping. For this reason and for the further reason that San Pedro would be an important point of defense in case of war, a strong effort was made some years ago to induce Congress to create a government deep-sea harbor here.



LOOKING SEAWARD — SAN PEDRO HARBOR. Pierce Photo.

1. L. A. T. Ry. Wharf and Depot. 2 and 3. Present Breakwater. 4. Entrance from Roadstead. 5. S. P. Ry. Wharf.

A board of Government engineers was sent out to examine the coast and select the most suitable point for such a harbor. After a careful survey they reported strongly in favor of San Pedro as the best location for a harbor, and as the best for coast defense. Before any action could be taken by Congress on this recommendation, opposition developed on the part of another would-be harbor, and Congress was induced to send out another board, which confirmed the report of its predecessor, as did a third body of engineers which reported two years ago, still more strongly indorsing San Pedro. The engineers recommended a breakwater 8,200 feet long, extending southward and eastward from Point Firmin. The estimated cost of the work is $2,885,324.



SAN PEDRO WHARF SCENE—LOOKING INWARD. Pierce Photo.

The opposition referred to has succeeded in postponing an appropriation, and in securing the appointment of another Senate committee, to visit us this fall to investigate the harbor question. It is not believed that the committee will reverse the decisions of the engineers, but even if it should do so it is not at all likely that Congress will go back upon the repeated recommendations of these experts. As showing the opinion on the subject in Los Angeles it may be mentioned that an official vote by members of the Chamber of Commerce, taken several months ago, resulted three to one in favor of San Pedro as a site for a Government deep-water harbor. Several political conventions have also indorsed the site during the past few months.

R. L. T.

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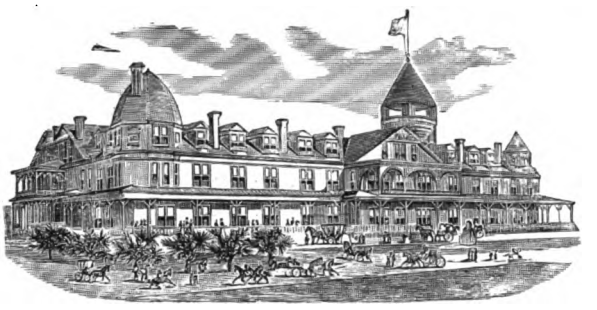
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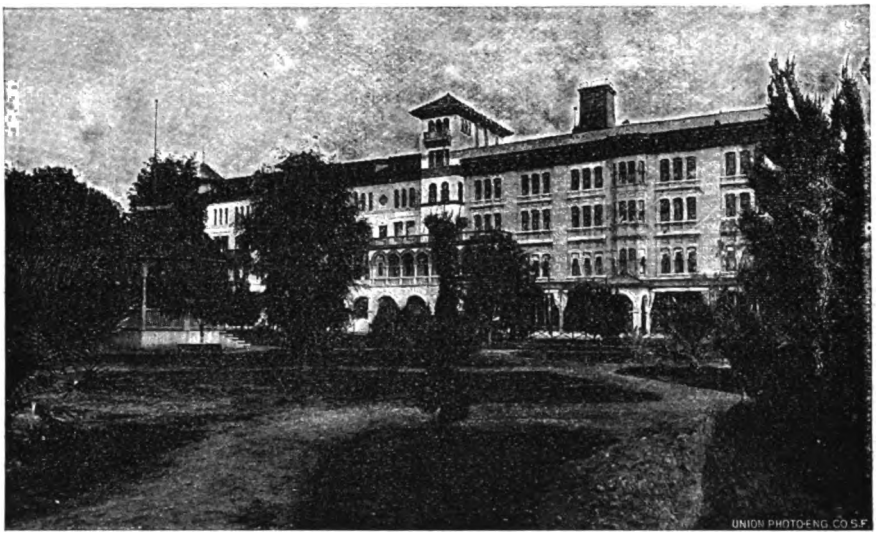
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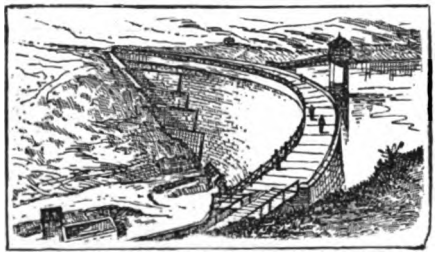
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles. OCTOBER, 1894 Price, Ten Cents.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ROSEBUDS.—Schumacher Photo.

Published by F. A. PATTEE & CO.,
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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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LOS ANGELES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OCTOBER, 1894

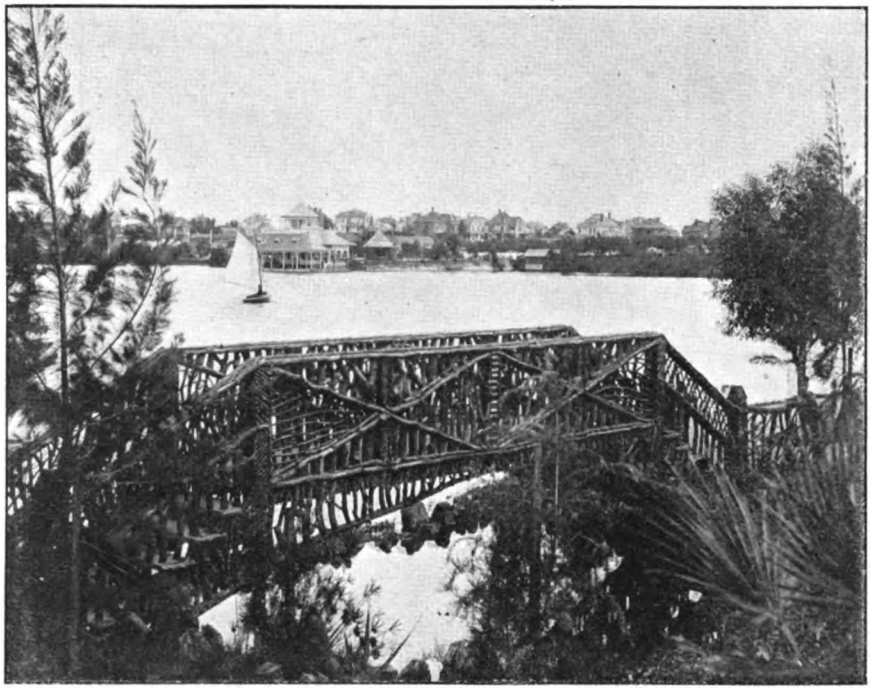
THE PARKS OF LOS ANGELES.



A MATTER of surprise to many new arrivals in Los Angeles is that with the remarkable advantages which the city possesses in climate and scenery more has not been done in the direction of creating extensive and beautiful parks. Trees, plants and flowers which only thrive in hothouses in the East grow here luxuriantly all the year round, and there are few days during the year when a stroll under spreading branches is not pleasant even to the most delicate.

It should be remembered, however, that only about a dozen years have elapsed since open fields, orchards and vineyards extended up to within half a mile of what is now the business center of Los Angeles, while even at present a great majority of the 70,000 people who are scattered over the 30 square miles within the city limits are able to enjoy the privilege of a lot around their homes ranging in size from one-fifth of an acre to five acres or more, with lawns, trees and flowers, so that the need of public breathing places has scarcely yet begun to be felt. A beginning has, however, been made in park improvements. Unfortunately, the great tracts which the city once owned—all the land within the city limits, except such as was occupied—have been given away or sold for a trifle, and nothing remains outside of the present parks except a few tracts of insignificant size and lots scattered through the city. Further additions to the park area will have to be made by purchase or donation.

There are several public parks within the city limits, aggregating about 650 acres, of which Elysian Park contains about 550 acres. The other parks are small tracts which do little more than show what may be accomplished is this direction. Westlake Park, 35 acres in extent, at the western end of Seventh street, is the most popular open-air resort in the city, and has hitherto received the most attention from the authorities. It has a lake with boats, music on Sundays, and sometimes on other days, and fine drives, walks and flower beds. Much of the soil is alkaline, which has made it difficult to raise plants and trees, yet the results achieved are very attractive. An enlargement of the lake is proposed by taking in more ground.



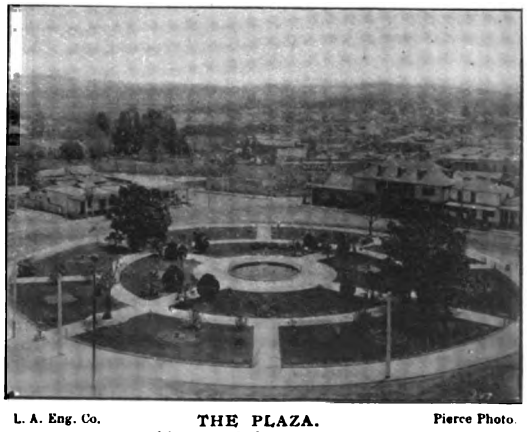
Pacific Eng. Co. WESTLAKE PARK. C. S. Knight Photo.

The East Side Park, in East Los Angeles, has during the past couple of years been made the most beautiful in the city. It covers 50 acres. Here is also a lake, with boats. There are charming lawns and many varieties of ornamental trees, bamboos, palms, lilies, etc. In this park are the nursery, propagating houses and green houses from which all the parks are supplied. There is a strip of 25 acres adjoining this park which it has been proposed to acquire.

Prospect Park, on Brooklyn Heights—also on the east side of the river—is a beautiful place, though small, covering only a city block. There are extensive views of mountain and valley scenery, and the square is adorned with many choice trees and shrubs, also water lilies.

The oldest of the city parks—except the old plaza—and consequently the one where vegetation is most advanced is Central Park formerly known as Sixth Street Park, which occupies a city block only, but is a gem, and a good example of what may be done here in this line.

The circular plaza—the geographical center of the city—is kept in good order. Four large rubber trees form the chief attraction of this open space, around which the market wagons cluster at an early hour in the morning.



L. A. Eng. Co. THE PLAZA. Pierce Photo.
Oldest Park in Los Angeles.

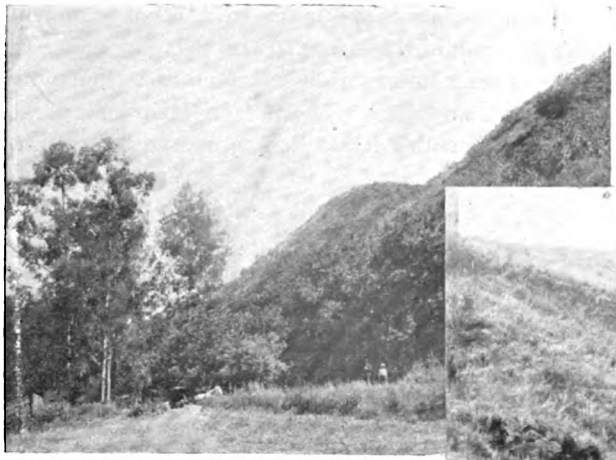
Hollenbeck Park on Boyle

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Heights, the site of which was donated to the city by Mrs. Hollenbeck a few years ago, is yet in a primitive stage of development. The water supply has been leaking away and leaving the lake a stagnant pond.

St. James Park is a pretty little square in the southwestern part of the city.

Last and most important is Elysian Park, the only park of considerable size, covering about 550 acres of hill land, a remnant of the thousands which the city once owned. The 550 acres of which the park is composed was acquired under the old treaty, which gave to each pueblo four square leagues of ground, the park being a portion of that quantity. For a long time this rough land was considered



GLIMPSES OF ELYSIAN PARK.

almost worthless, and was finally set aside by the city under the name of Elysian Park, on April 5, 1886. Mayor Hazard, coming into office, became enthusiastic over the prospect offered by the ground as a public place of resort, and immediately set about in the endeavor to secure appropriation or assistance for that purpose. First of all, he advocated the planting of trees on the hillsides, but his idea was laughed at as absurd, for neither the Park Commissioners nor the Council could be brought to believe that trees would grow in that soil without water. It was one step toward the desired



PROSPECT PARK.



Pierce Photo.

A NOOK IN CENTRAL PARK.

end when it was demonstrated that they would grow, and thrive, too, but the Mayor realized that his plan would not succeed without a roadway leading through and over the ground. Here was met the most formidable obstacle. There was no available cash at the disposal of the Park Commission, nance appropriating the meager amount of $2,(pass the Council. It finally went through, ur however, for the Council was doubtful of the feasibility of the scheme, declaring that the road, if built as proposed, would cost a much larger sum of money. The boulevard cost about four thousand dollars, the total cost of all improvements in the park being estimated at not much more than ten thousand dollars. been planted several hundred thousand trees mostly eucalyptus. Otherwise the park is alm of nature.



EAST SIDE PAR

It is no exagg that this tract being transform most unique a park in the Un not in the worl



BALANCE ROCK, ELYSIAN PARK.



Friend Eng. RESERVOIR, ELYSIAN PARK.

is within the frostless belt of the Cahuenga the most delicate plants and flowers flourish a winter, when even in Los Angeles tender varie times nipped on an extra cold winter night in th

The park is situated about one mile north of ical center of the city and is bordered by the river on the north. Even by our own citize little known and appreciated, except by a few a distance, who are taken to visit this park, natural beauties and express astonishment th so much neglected.

The land within the boundaries of the park hilly, cut in all directions with cañons, and co level spaces to make it exactly fit for the cre striking effects the landscape gardener brings der adverse circumstances. Here he has roo

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as by purchasing or condemning certain tracts that should at once be secured by these means, an increase of 500 acres more could be added to the park at but small expense to the



ELYSIAN PARK, OPENING DAY.

city, and we shall then have a place of recreation for our citizens and visitors where they can roam through forest and dale and enjoy the ever changing views, the shady walks, the hidden nooks, and the curious tree and plant growth, so delightful to the lover of nature.

We have but few of the difficulties to overcome, such as are found in San Francisco, New York, Chicago and elsewhere, for nature has given us the fertile soil, varied conditions of climate, hillside and valley, the sheltered spots that are warm and frostless, where some of the tropical and all the semi-tropical trees and shrubs will grow to perfection. In other portions the northern vegetation thrives in all its bright verdure. We have here rough, rocky peaks, from the summits of which a magnificent panorama spreads itself out. Far down to the south and southwest is seen the ocean over a highly cultivated landscape; to the north the bleak range of the Sierra Madre, Pasadena and the river winding its way through green fields; away to the northwest the head waters of the Los Angeles river and the bold bluffs and rocky hillsides of Los Feliz; to the west, over a rolling and cultivated country, the Santa Monica range and the Cahuenga valley; to the east the snow-capped peaks of San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains, and a good portion of Orange county. It is doubtful whether such a succession of magnificent views as are found here can be seen in any city in the United States.

We citizens of Los Angeles are beginning to realize the fact that it is in Elysian Park that we have the site for one of the great parks of the country, such as Central Park in New York, Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, and Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, and that most of the park expenditure of the future should be on this site. At a mass meeting held a few weeks ago it was unanimously resolved to recommend the City Council to issue bonds to a large amount for the improvement of the parks on a systematic and liberal plan.

The visitor to Los Angeles who is an admirer of the beautiful in

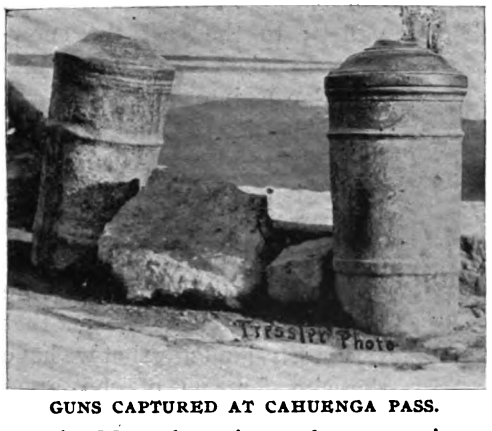


VIEW NORTH FROM ELYSIAN HEIGHTS.

nature should not fail to drive or walk through Elysian Park. An hour's ride would suffice, or a day might well be devoted to a ramble among its hills and glens.

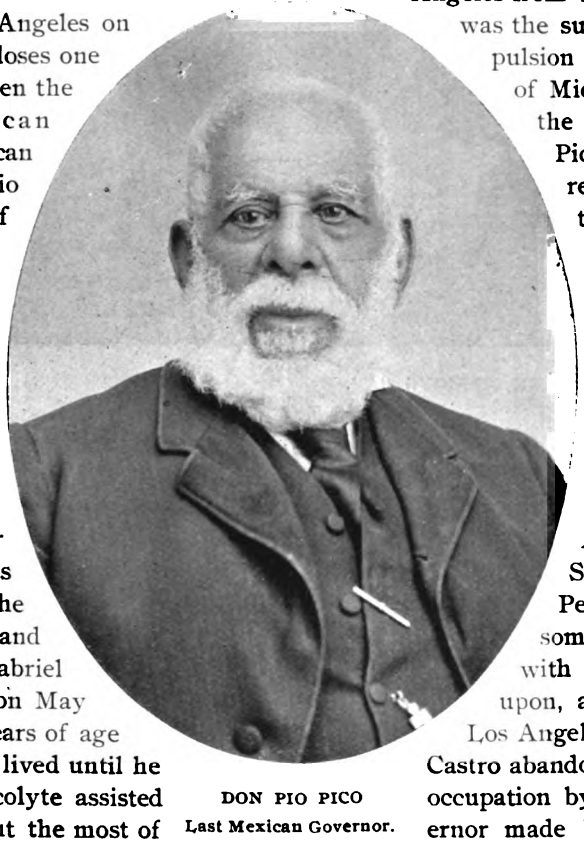
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DON PIO PICO.



GUNS CAPTURED AT CAHUENGA PASS.

ONE by one the men who played a prominent part in the history of Southern California before the American occupation are passing away. The subject of this sketch joined the great majority last month. More than ninety-three years is a remarkable age even in this long-lived community. In the death of Don Pio Pico, which occurred in Los Angeles on September 11, Southern California loses one of the most interesting links between the early easy-going days of Mexican supremacy and the age of American progress in which we now live. Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of Alta California, was a type of Californians in the pastoral age, now forever gone, and was otherwise interesting as carrying in his own person the history of the last twenty years of Mexican sway in California. His ancestors came from Spain, and he traced them for many generations. He also believed that he had Aztec blood in his veins. His father was Jose Maria Pico, who, as early as the year 1782, was a servant of the Presidial Company at San Diego, and afterwards was stationed at San Gabriel Mission, where Pio Pico was born on May 5, 1801, and was consequently 93 years of age at the time of his death. There he lived until he was 19 years of age, and as an acolyte assisted the priests in religious services. But the most of his early life was spent in the open sunshine on horseback. To this circumstance he attributed his sound constitution and his prolonged life. He was several times "vocal" for the Los Angeles district. This office was representative, the holder of it being entitled to a seat in the "deputacion." His influence increased, and he was elected senior vocal and was entitled to be the Governor *ad interim*. At the time there was no Governor, but one was soon appointed who was hostile to Pico, and in consequence he retired.



DON PIO PICO
Last Mexican Governor.

It was the year 1834 that he was contractor to supply and kill 5000 cattle for the San Gabriel Mission. That same year he was elected again to the deputacion. Jose Figueroa was then Governor, and as he was a Southern California man, Pico prospered in politics. But too much power was centered in that section to please the people of the north, and a new Governor was sent up from Mexico. There was a succession of Governors, and nearly all of them favored the northern town, Monterey, as the capital. P to Los Angeles, and succeeded ultimately in capital here.

In November, 1842, Commodore Thomas ap Ca with his official suite of the United States na official and apologetical visit to General Manuel M at Los Angeles. This interview grew out of th Monterey, the capital of California, by Commod the 20th of the preceding month. A bloodless b or three days' continuance was fought in the Sa valley in the month of February, 1845, betwee Micheltorena, at the head of the troops which a him to California from Mexico, and General Jos the head of citizens and residents of the south California, who had been hastily collected and ar and oppose Micheltorena, who was marching Angeles from Monterey. The result o was the surrender of Micheltorena a pulsion from California. Upon th of Micheltorena Los Angeles ag the seat of government, wit Pico as Governor, whose au recognized throughout Cali the occupation of the cou Americans, in 1846. On August, 1846, the Ameri ron, under Commodore R ton, anchored in the b Pedro. Col. J. C. Frém head of his command of which had occupied San the latter part of the month, was then approa Angeles from San Diego. C Stockton, upon anchorin Pedro, landed four hundred some artillery. Having formed with the force under Frémont, upon, and on the 15th of Augus Los Angeles city. Governor Pico ar Castro abandoned the city a short time occupation by Commodore Stockton. ernor made his way, without discover American forces, through San Diego into Lower C



A RELIC OF PIO PICO'S TIME.

and thence crossed the Gulf and landed in Sonora. Castro, after disbanding the force under his comma

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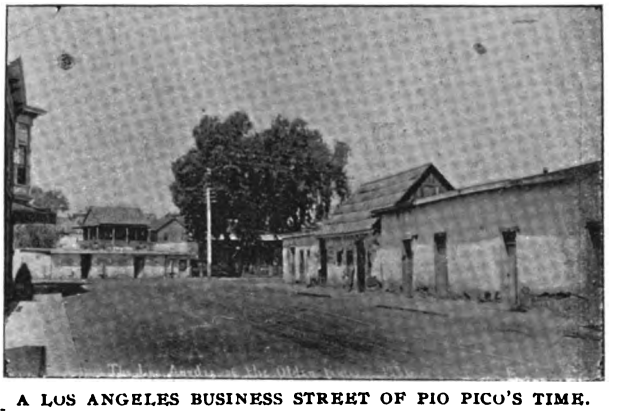
road, with a small number of adherents, for Sonora, over Colorado River route. Some little effort was made by Americans to capture both him and Governor Pico, but y made good their escape.



A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF PIO PICO'S TIME.

He made no permanent home in Mexican territory, but ıen the war ended he returned (1848) to San Diego and ent to San Fernando, where was the home of his brother, en. Andreas Pico. Afterward : settled on his own ranch, the ınta Margarita, where he lived ıtil 1864.

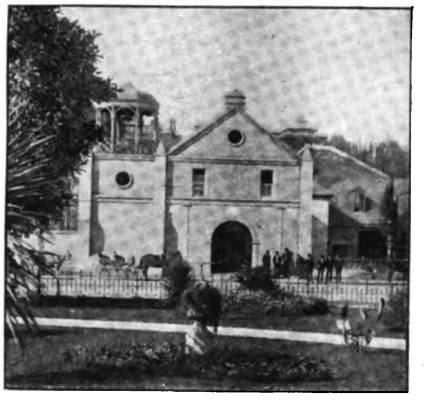
Pio Pico was liberal, generous, ıd a gentleman of the old school, :ercising the most lavish hospi- lity. At one time he counted s acres in Southern California v the hundreds of thousands, ıt one after another his pos- ssions went to money lenders, nd at the time of his death ıe house that sheltered him vas a gift from an old-time American friend.



A LOS ANGELES BUSINESS STREET OF PIO PICO'S TIME.

A CITY OF CHURCHES.

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations."



OLD PLAZA CHURCH.

THERE is not a city in California, and probably not in the United States, that can show a greater proportion of churches to the population than Los Angeles. There are in all ninety-three church organizations, representing all the leading denominations of the country and many of less numerical strength. Though not possessing as grand edifices as some Eastern cities, most of the religious bodies have attractive and comfortable, and in many cases highly ornate, buildings. The first Protestant sermon was preached in Los Angeles in June, 1850, by Rev. J. M. Brier, a Methodist, at the *adobe* residence of J. G. Nichols, on the site of the old Court House. On May 4, 1859, an organization was formed under the title of the First Protestant Society, for the purpose of supporting Protestant worship in Los Angeles. The corner-stone of the first Protestant church building in Los Angeles, known as St. Athanasius Church, was laid in 1864. The building stood until a few years ago, having been used for some time as an assessor's office, and was pulled down to make room for the grounds of the Court House. The lot was conveyed by Francis Mellus for the first Protestant church that might be built, of which the Presbyterians availing themselves built the edifice and transferred it to the Episcopalians.



BISHOP MORA.

Opposite the Plaza, the old center of the business portion of Los Angeles, stands the oldest church structure now in existence in this city. It was founded by the Franciscan Padres, and over its doors can still be seen the inscription, "Los Fieles de Esta Parroquea a La Reina de Los Angeles. 1861." This was the date of its restoration. The building itself is over seventy years old.

A recent estimate places the cost of church buildings in Los Angeles at nearly $500,000, membership 12,000 and annual revenues $100,000.



CATHEDRAL ST. VIBIANA, LOS ANGELES. E. F. Kysor, Arch.
Consecrated April 30, 1876.

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In the following columns several pastors furnish a few particulars in regard to their respective churches and denominations:

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

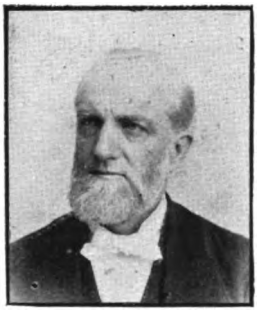
The Catholic congregation of Los Angeles began with the very foundation of the city, September 4, 1781. There were eleven families, consisting of forty-four persons.

Their spiritual wants were attended from San Gabriel Mission, one of the missionaries coming on Sundays and holy days to say mass for them. Toward the end of the last century they had a chapel in Sonora town, a few blocks from the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, Plaza, which was erected between 1821 and 1827, for the special use of settlers and soldiers. In 1841 the building was greatly improved. In 1862 Father Reho had it frescoed and ornamented. The energetic present pastor, Rev. M. S. Liebana, spent thousands of dollars to have the ceiling raised, large windows opened, and the walls richly frescoed. The seating capacity is about 600, but as three masses are said every Sunday, and the congregation mostly new at every mass, it can safely be said that one thousand people worship there regularly.



T. A. Eisen and Wm. Curlett, Arch.
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ADAMS AND FIGUEROA STS.

The old church opposite the plaza became too small for the Catholic population, so in 1876 the new Cathedral was consecrated. It was opened on April 9, Palm Sunday. The size of the building is 80 by 160 feet; seating capacity about 2,000. As four masses are said every Sunday, three or four thousand people worship there.



D. READ, LL. D.
Pastor First Baptist Church.

The Catholic churches of the city are in a flourishing condition. A complete list will be found elsewhere in this issue. The Church does a great deal of important charitable work.

FRANCIS MORA, D. D.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The Episcopal church is strong in Los Angeles, and, as in all large and cultured cities, is growing rapidly. Many of the best known and most prominent of our citizens are members of that church.

The first ecclesiastical edifice erected in the city outside of the Roman Catholic communion, was an Episcopal church. It was built thirty years ago, at the corner of Temple and New High streets, and was called St. Athanasius' Church. The church grew in numbers and influence, and after a while they sold their property and erected a more convenient and commodious structure on Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth, which was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, in 1884, under the title of "St. Paul's Church." It has recently been enlarged. The Rev. W. H. Hill was the first rector, and afterward, the Rev. Elias Birdsall, D. D. After Mr. Birdsall's death the Rev. Geo. Franklin Bugbee was called to the rectorship in 1888. After a few years earnest and successful labor Mr. Bugbee was called to his rest in Paradise, and the Rev. John Gray of San Francisco was called to the rectorship.



REV. NG POON CHEW,
Presbyterian Mission.

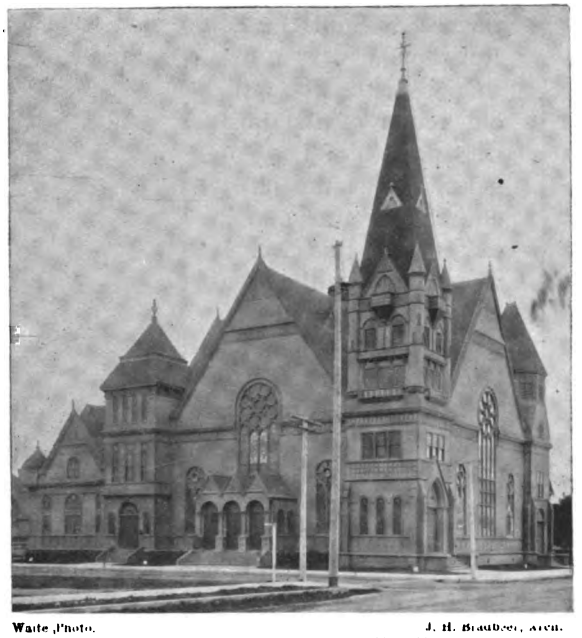
From this beginning have sprung the various Episcopal churches in the city: The Church of the Ascension, on Milwaukee street, Boyle Heights; Christ Church, corner of Pico and Hope streets; The Church of the Epiphany at the corner of Sichel and Patrick streets, East Los Angeles; the Mission of St. Barnabas, at Vernondale, a suburb of the city; and St. John's Church, at the corner of Adams and Figueroa streets, in the popular and fashionable portion of the city. The latter church, surrounded by semi-tropical shrubbery and foliage, with well kept lawn and ever-blooming flowers, is one of the most attractive spots in the city, and is a favorite resort of tourists who adhere to the faith of the Episcopalians. There is in this issue a picture of this beautiful church. It is also justly celebrated for its exquisite music rendered by a large vested choir.



Waite Photo
SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

All the Episcopal churches have large congregations and good membership. The growth of this church in Southern California has been so marked that steps are being taken to divide the Diocese of California, and to have a separate diocese in the South, with an episcopal residence in Los Angeles. Southern California is ecclesiastically a convocation, subject to the canons and authority of the diocese. The Rev. H. B. Restarick of San Diego is Dean of the Convocation. The Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., is Bishop of the Diocese.

B. W. R. TAYLER, Rector St. John's Church.



Waite Photo. J. H. Bradbeer, Arch.
IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH AND PEARL.

UNITARIAN.

The first Unitarian services were held in Los Angeles in 1875, under the ministration of Rev. John D. Wells, who remained two years. In 1883 the Rev. Eli Fay began his services, and in 1888 the Church of the Unity was organized as a religious corporation. In 1887 a church edifice was built on Seventh street and presented to the society by Dr. Fay. The latter was succeeded October, 1890, by Rev. J. S. Thomson, the present pastor, who had previously occupied the Unitarian pulpit in Somerville and Gloucester, Mass., successively for a period of ten years. In May, 1891, the church building was destroyed by fire. In December of that year the society purchased of the Central Baptist Society their former place of worship, on the corner of Third and Hill streets. The value of the property is $50,000, against which there is



REV. ABRAHAM BLUM,
Rabbi Jewish Synagogue.

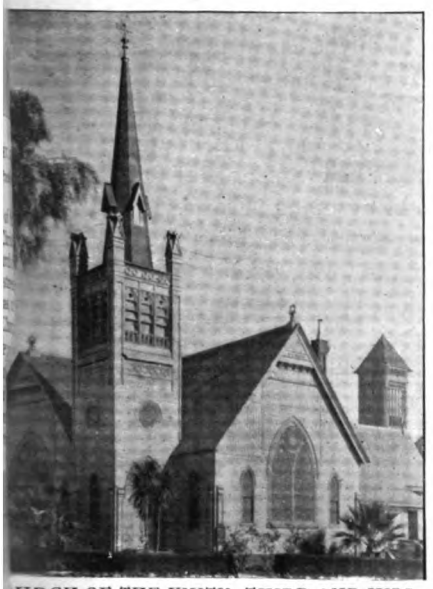
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ndebtedness of $11,000. The yearly income of the society is it $10,000, of which $1000 is applied annually toward the extinc- of the debt. The seating capacity of the building is 1085, which regular attendance taxes to the utmost.

J. S. THOMSON, Pastor Church of the Unity.

CONGREGATIONAL.

n April, 1865, Dr. Warren, of the American Home Missionary Society, visited Los Angeles, at which time there was not in this city a Protestant minister, Sunday school, or even a house of worship. There had been ministers of all denominations here excepting Congregationalist, but all had gone away. On July 7, 1866, Rev. Alex. Parker commenced labors by holding services in the Court House. In May, 1867, a lot for the church was bought, and on the 21st of July, 1867, the church was organized with six members. The church edifice was erected on New High street, in the year 1867. In August, 1868, the Rev. Parker resigned and the church organization ceased to exist. In November of the same year Rev. Dr. Warren gathered the scattered forces together



URCH OF THE UNITY, THIRD AND HILL.

l re-organized November 28th, with twenty-eight members, and ten years held regular services.

At the Tenth Annual meeting the church de- ed to incorporate and adopted articles of incor- ration. The house on New High street proving too all, the congregation erected a new church build- g at the corner of Third and Hill streets, at a cost $22,273, the building now occupied bv the Unita- ns. This building proving too small, they d the church to the Baptists, and in 1889 rchased the lot at the corner of xth and Hill streets, and erected e present church edifice, costing, th lot and all furnishings, $70,000. ie church has met with phenom- al growth, and from a small mem- rship at the time of its incorpor- ion it now numbers 534.

W. R. BLACKMAN,
Clerk First Congregational Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The first Presbyterian services ere held in Los Angeles in 1854. here was a Presbyterian organiza- on in the city in 1855, but probably not legally incorporated, and ie public records show that a deed of some property was executed to ertain parties as trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Los ngeles, in July, 1855. There are now nine regularly organized Presbyterian churches in Los Angeles, all having church buildings except one (and it has commenced to build), and a membership of about 2,800. They have also a Chinese church with forty members and a church building; and a Spanish church with twenty-eight members.



REV. C. H. ANDERSON,
Pastor Second Baptist Church.

The reports to the General Assembly, made in March, 1894, show that the Presbyterian churches of the city contributed during the previous year, to various benevolences, about $12,000 and for congregational expenses over $30,000.

All of the churches have pastors, and are practically free from debt.

Ground was purchased on the corner of Tenth and Pearl streets for Immanuel Presbyterian Church, where the present beautiful and commodious church now stands. The corner-stone was laid in July 1, 1890, and the new congregation inaugurated divine service therein on the 20th of February, 1891. It was not without great energy and by some sacrifices that the edifice was completed. There were generous gifts by individuals.

The membership has increased at each communion, so that it now numbers 1100, the largest Presbyterian membership on the Pacific Coast, with, perhaps, the exception of the First Presbyterian Church at Oakland.

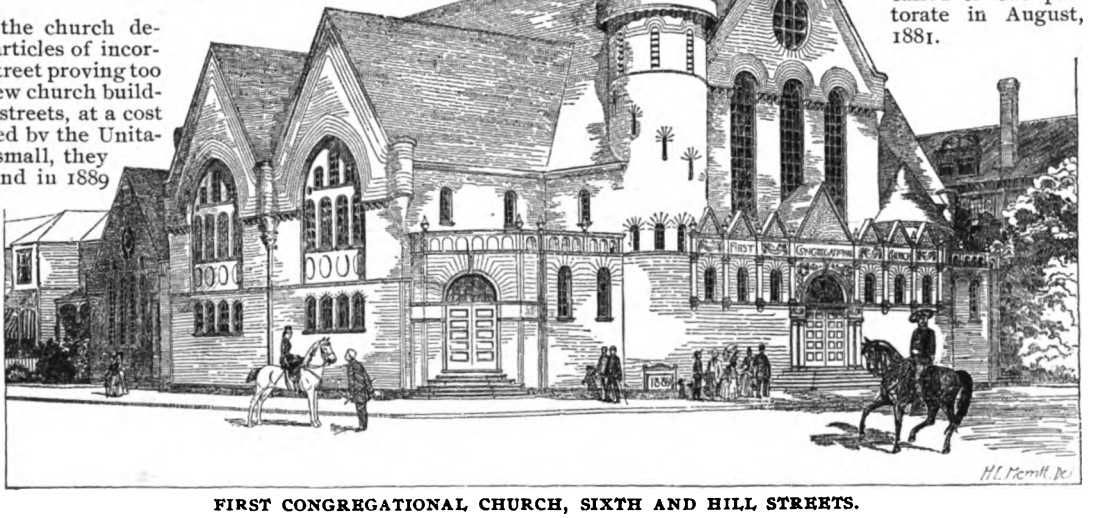
W. J. CHICHESTER,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.



REV. F. A. FIELD,
Pioneer of Congregationalism in Los Angeles.

BAPTIST.

It was ten years ago on the 6th of this month (September) that the organization of the First Baptist Church was effected with eight members. Rev. Wm. Hobbs was elected pastor, B. F. Shirley deacon, and T. D. Hancock clerk. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. J. C. Curtis of Los Nietos, and the recognition sermon preached by Rev. John Francis of San Francisco. From June 5, 1875, to September 16, 1876, the church remained without a pastor and made little progress. On the latter date Rev. Winfield Scott, at present a chaplain in the U. S. Army, accepted the pastorate and served until January, 1878. He was followed by Rev. H. I. Parker of Santa Barbara, and Rev. Henry Angel, D. D., in 1878, the latter dying in 1879. About this time the church commenced to use Good Templars Hall on Main street as a place of worship. Previously the meetings had been held in a small building on Spring street near Fifth. The ordinance of baptism was administered either in the river or in the baptistry of the Christian church on Temple street. For two years after the death of Brother Angel the church remained without a resident pastor. Rev. P. W. Dorsey, a graduate from the seminary at Rochester, was called to the pastorate in August, 1881.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SIXTH AND HILL STREETS.

The present site, Sixth and Broadway, was obtained and the church building erected at an expense of about $25,000, and the new church dedicated free from debt March, 1884. In September, 1887, the undersigned assumed the pastorate. There are at present 573 members in the First Baptist Church.

D. READ, LL. D.,
Pastor First Baptist Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first services in a Methodist Episcopal church in Los Angeles were held about 1863, by Rev. Adam Bland. The first church building was dedicated in November, 1868, with a membership of fifteen persons. It still stands — a small brick building now used as a residence just north of the present First church on Broadway, bet. Third and Fourth streets. The building and lot cost $2500, of which sum the society was able to pay only one-half, and it was not until 1875 that the debt was cleared away and sufficient capital secured to admit of construction of the building now known as the First Church. Subsequent growth has necessitated the recent purchase, at $35,700, of ground at Sixth and Pearl streets, for an adequate structure. Aggregate membership of our thirteen churches is 3000, property valuation $161,100.



REV. J. W. CAMPBELL,
Pastor First M. E. Church.

J. W. CAMPBELL, D. D.,
Pastor First M. E. Church.

(Continued on page 106.)

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SPANISH COOKING.

TARRATING upon effects of Spanish civilization, James Steele calls especial attention to the conservatism of the Spanish women, which seems to impress the *costumbre del pais* upon the new world whither their lords had borne them.

If the Spanish women so influenced public matters as to make of old California a custom-regulated and precedent-governed community, how closely must she have clung in her new home to those domestic traditions whose details it was her special province to administer.

Even today the influence of those foremothers is no stronger on Mexican soil, which teems with Spanish tradition, than with the descendents of the California *caballeros* who are among us, yet not of us.

Here in California the *tamale* man haunts the small towns, and at night in the southern cities you stroll within the circle of his cheerful light and catch a whiff of his steaming commodity, which, if honestly compounded, will draw the chill from your marrows as certainly as will the cheering glass.



MAKING TORTILLAS. H. Friend, Eng.

The principal characteristic of Spanish cookery is the lavish use of chili and a scarcely more modest employment of onion and tomato. In soup, stew, salad, roast or fry you find the pungent onion tempered by the flower-like odor of the piquant chili, and the savory dish pervaded by the scarcely less necessary tomato.

The mild Boston baked beans would scarcely recognize as kindred the Spanish *frijole*, boiled or stewed with red chili, hot enough to bring tears to the eyes of the coldest Bostonian who should mistake it for an old friend. The scarlet peppers with which our grandmothers used to festoon their kitchens and add but gingerly to soup or sauce the Spaniard raises as a staple article of food, and considers, with his *frijoles*, more necessary than wheat bread, that effete substitute for his corn *tortillas*.

Through the omnipresent chili the onion is robbed of its aggressiveness, and many and diverse flavors are combined into an agreeable whole, stimulating to the palate and nourishing to the body. For instance, the commonplace salad of lettuce, cucumber and tomato, possible every day in the year in California, is transformed into a dish "fit for the gods" by the addition of a finely chopped onion, subdued by a dash of *chili verde*, also finely chopped. The common Irish stew, dear to eastern housekeepers, is made worthy the table of an epicure by throwing into the steaming kettle one —or if you are hardened—several chilis and a tomato or two.

Possibly the most interesting relic of the Spanish table is the *tamale;* as mysterious in its construction as hash, and more toothsome than that much maligned dish, "when you know the lady as made it," as Sam Weller would remark.

They are carted about the streets at all hours of the day in Southern California, and their vender vies with the popcorn and peanut man, lighting up dark corners at all hours of the night. In old Los Angeles the dark, swarthy *Mestizo* adds to the ancient air of the town, by furnishing an appropriate figure for the Spanish setting of the crumbling adobe buildings.

A book published recently by Los Angeles housekeepers, called "How We Cook in Los Angeles," discloses the secret of *tamale* manufacture thus: "*Chicken Tamales.* Take two quarts yellow dried corn, boil in water mixed with one-half tea cup lime. Let it boil till well cooked, then wash thoroughly and grind on the *metata* three times until it becomes very fine. Take two full grown chickens and boil in water enough to cover them; season with a little salt; let boil till quite tender, remove and let cool; then cut in small pieces. Mix with the corn (which has been rolled on the *metata*) enough of the water in which the chickens were boiled to make it soft, and add about two cups lard. Season with a little salt and knead thoroughly. After this take three dozen red chilis, remove seeds, roast in a moderate oven a few seconds, take out and place in tepid water, then grind on the *metata* several times with a head of garlic, then strain well. In a stewing pot place some lard; when hot drop in one onion, cut fine, and about a spoonful of flour; let cook a little while, then drop in the chili, let come to a boil, add the cut chicken, a cupful of olives, a cupful of raisins, a teaspoonful of sugar, a little salt and pepper and let come to a boil again; then take away from the fire. Soak in cold water dry corn husks. When well soaked, shake them and apply a thin layer of the corn dough in the half of each husk, put a spoonful of the stew on a prepared husk and cover with prepared husks, tie the ends with strings made from the same husks. Place in a large pot of boiling water and boil one hour. Any other meat can be used if desired.

No mention of Spanish cooking should fail to include

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Fed chilis, dear to the Spanish palate and served as an ree at every Spanish restaurant, however modest its pre-tions. Here is their composition, taken from the same rce as the *tamales:*

Stuffed Chilis. One dozen large peppers, one onion, one-f cup grated corn, one cup meat or chicken, one table-on lard or butter. Remove seeds from chilis and throw m on live coals, turning constantly till light brown. ke them off, throw into cold water and remove skins. at lard in sauce-pan and add minced onion. When hot l tomato, grated corn, pepper and salt. Let simmer fifteen nutes, stirring to prevent burning. Remove from fire, l minced meat (small slice of ham or bacon improves vor), mix well, stuff chilis and fry a light brown.

Sauce—One spoon butter, one spoon flour, one onion, one mato, one green chili, two apples. Chop pepper, slice ion and tomato. Add a few isins and olives and sufficient ater to make a sauce. Boil till ples are soft, put peppers in is sauce, simmer a moment and rve. M. E. W.

PROFITABLE PEACHES.

Last month the LAND OF SUNSHINE contained an article descriptive of pear culture in this section. Another profitable fruit in Southern California is the peach.

The fact that the peach may be gathered in quantity throughout six months of the year is one of its chief claims to popularity. By judicious selection of variety and location the harvest may be continued throughout each month from June to November inclusive, and in some localities peaches are even gathered as late as December. Then, too, there is a variety in three different conditions—fresh, canned and dried. This fact alone affords one of the most potent reasons for the favor with which the fruit is regarded, since with due attention to well-known methods there need be no loss to the producer, his crop always being salable in some shape.

Yet another reason for the popularity of the peach is found in the very limited period which under ordinary circumstances elapses between the time of planting the trees and their maturing to an extent sufficient to return a fair income. The second year from setting out, the trees not infrequently yield a considerable quantity of fruit, while in the third year profits of $100 or $150 to the acre have been realized. The earliest maturity is reached where irrigation is practiced, some of the results obtained under such circumstances being nothing short of marvelous, and almost challenge belief. As a general thing, however, the peach may be depended upon to yield fair profits one year with another, being a regular bearer and the demand for good fruit seldom or never being over supplied.

Experienced peach-growers agree that pruning is one of the most important things to consider in raising peaches of fine quality. Peach trees that have made the right kind of growth show a mass of bloom supported by brightly tinted and shining twigs and branches.

Although pruning is such an important item in peach culture, it is not all by any means. The selection of pits for planting, to produce stocks for budding, is not unimportant, as lack of vitality in the root makes the growth of a thrifty tree impossible. Then only strong stocks should be budded, and the buds should be, naturally, taken from trees that are thrifty and bear good fruit. There is also a right way to grow the trees in the nursery row. A rank, watery growth is almost as useless for planting as the stunted trees. Medium sized trees of hard stocky growth, well studded with buds from the ground up, are the best for planting. Crowding too many trees on an acre will not do with peaches. There are no exceptions to the rule that fruit trees must have room for roots as well as tops, and sun and air for both.



CALIFORNIA PEACHES—HALF NATURAL SIZE. Pierce Photo.

Arthur L. Hooper, of Los Angeles, reported the yield from a three-acre orchard planted to lemon, orange cling and Salway peaches at $40 the second year from planting, the returns for corn and barley raised between the trees being $165. The third year the returns from the peach crop were $500; the fourth year $260 and the fifth year $750. These returns are all net, as the crop of barley raised between the trees amply paid for all cultivation, irrigation and gathering the crop.

Horace Edwards

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VOL. I. OCTOBER, 1894. NO. 5.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

LIVING ON CLIMATE.

Eastern people with only a superficial knowledge of Southern California sometimes satirically remark that although the climate may be fine, they prefer to keep away from the country because they cannot live on climate.

The expression sounds amusing and original, and many people quote it with a good deal of zest.

It is, however, essentially absurd. Is there any spot in this world where one can live entirely on climate? Can it be done any where in the Eastern States? Hardly; in many of them one rather lives in spite of the climate and not through it or upon it. Why then should it be a matter of reproach against California that people cannot live there in unproductive idleness? As a matter of fact, a great many people in California are living upon the climate. They are engaged in avocations which would be impossible if the section was divested of its climatic peculiarities. Orange, lemon, prune, apricot and olive growers would suddenly go out of business if the climate changed, to say nothing of the keepers of tourist hotels and others in similar lines of employment. Moreover, there are some thirty or forty thousand people in Southern California who were doomed to death in the eastern climate, and are allowed under these balmy skies to continue their lives to old age. They may be said to be living on climate, or very near it, at all events.

As the greater part of the prosperity and advancement of Southern California grows out of its climate, it is no exaggeration to say that the greater part of the people live upon that commodity.

California is very much like all the rest of the world in one respect: people who are afflicted with the chronic complaint of failure are not likely to succeed here, not even the climate will save them. The same is true of the indolent and worthless who actually must work in Southern California. Given, however, a man of industry, patience, and good sense, and the good climate is an element of advantage in his struggle for success. Instead of wasting his energies and often risking his life in a struggle with the elements, he can devote himself to his life work. The way is easier and pleasanter, with greater happiness by reason of the three hundred sunshiny days in his year.

TO SEND EAST.

There are many hundred thousand people living east of the Rocky Mountains, who, if they understood the joys of life in a climate without a winter, would lose no time in emigrating to Southern California. They are anxious to hear about this country, and will read a paper like the LAND OF SUNSHINE with avidity. Fortunate people who live in Southern California should do all in their power to enlighten their friends back East on the subject of the virtues of this unique country and clime. To that end we offer the following arrangement: Send us one dollar and we will deliver the magazine for a year to any eastern friend you may designate, and we will send him a notification in the following form:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*
LOS ANGELES CAL.

_____
(Here appears your friend's name.)

_____
(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend _____ (Your name.) _____ *who is now residing at* _____ (Your home.) _____ *in Southern California, is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for* _____ *months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.*

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

THE DAILY PAPERS.

One of the means of judging of the prosperity and progressiveness of a community is through its newspapers—daily and weekly. There are altogether about sixty such publications in Southern California, of which sixteen are daily and the remainder weeklies. Cities under six thousand as a rule have weekly papers. The greater part of these are well printed, well written journals, full of local news and containing a good deal of horticultural and agricultural matter of interest to their readers, who are for the most part engaged in such pursuits. The smaller cities have dailies, which, with one or two exceptions, take daily telegraphic matter. The Los Angeles and San Diego dailies get the same regular telegraphic service as do the San Francisco papers. The general appearance of the papers of Southern California betokens prosperity and a spirit of progressiveness, and the tone of the editorial matter is, as a rule, intelligent and elevating. Southern California has no reason to be ashamed of her publications of this class, for they rank well with similar journals in cities of much greater population.

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A PRIZE LETTER.

In the August number a prize of five dollars was offered for the best letter from a Southern Californian, giving reasons for his preference for this country over any other section of the world.

A large number of letters were presented for this competition, and so many of them were of special merit that the judges to whom they were referred—a well known newspaper man and a prominent public official—declared the selection of the best to be no easy task. The letter of Mrs. Clara Spalding Brown was, on a close scratch, found to have the greatest number of points in its favor. The letter is as follows:

EDITOR LAND OF SUNSHINE:

The reasons why I would rather live in Southern California than anywhere else are so numerous that I scarcely know where to begin in the recital of them.

The climate, perhaps, deserves the first consideration. It comes nearer being perfect than that of any other known country. The winters are never severe, though they are sufficiently bracing to keep one's system in good tone. The summers are delightful—the days rendered comfortably cool by a trade wind blowing off the ocean, the nights provoking slumber with their change to mountain air. "Muggy" days are rarely known; even when the mercury soars high the dryness of the atmosphere causes the heat to be felt much less than the same degree would be in the East. "Like wine," the air is often said to be; it stimulates body and mind to activity, one feels like achieving something. We revel in out-door life the year round, surrounded by the choicest flowers, which grow luxuriantly for the poor as well as for the rich; but we have no extremely poor, no tenement house "slums."

We live, not on "the fat of the land," but on the fruit and vegetables thereof without stint, consequently both our doctors and the housekeepers have less to do than in the countries where cakes, pies and puddings form the chief items of diet. On the whole, it costs us no more to live than anywhere else, and the quality of our food is better.

We fear no cyclones, thunder bolts, sunstrokes, floods or forest fires. Frosts do not blight our tender plants nor destroy our fruit in bud. We plan our summer picnics assured of auspicious skies, and have just enough winter rain to vivify the land and make a Garden of Eden about us.

The scenery is beautiful—in many places grand. We have the ocean, the lofty mountains, the rolling foothills, the smiling valleys, and the broad mesas, with many a deep ravine and winding cañon. We may choose our altitude and our soil, that productive earth which yields so bounteously for him who will cultivate it with intelligence and industry.

People who live in the country are not deprived of the refinements of civilization, nor are they compelled to toil so arduously as do the farmers east of the Rockies. The ideal country life is that of the fruit grower in California. A pleasant and interesting occupation, not requiring all his time, a comfortable income, a pretty modern cottage home, horses, books, and many of the luxuries of a city home may be his.

In city or country, a superior class of people predominates. They have come from every State in the Union, also from foreign countries, and it costs too much to get here for "the scum of the earth" to be among them. They are the "cream" of the sections from which they come—wide awake, progressive men and women with the culture that travel brings and the toleration that is acquired by all who mix largely with their fellow beings. They realize that there is more than one way to do a thing, that all persons need not live alike, that a long pedigree or a big bank account does not make a true aristocrat and the self-made man is entitled to respect. There is a broad and breezy way of looking at matters and things, these cosmopolitan people have "got out of the rut."

Improvements over which the slow-moving, stay-at-home would long hesitate, are rushed to completion here. Even in these prevailing hard times business is good. There is a keener realization of the fact that we have but one life on earth to live and would better make the most of it.

The school system is one that any State might be proud of. No matter how remote the district is, it is sure to have a good teacher who is well paid, and a library for the use of the pupils. All religious denominations are well represented, and their handsome churches are largely attended.

The social life is excellent. Secret societies of all kinds have organizations here, and musical and literary clubs abound. Railroads traverse the country in all directions, making either the mountain or ocean resorts easy of access. From Los Angeles, the heart of Southern California, it is only fifteen miles to either the Pacific or the Sierra Madres.

All these things may be enjoyed beneath our beloved "stars and stripes." I do not think there is another place in the Union where the conditions are so favorable for a long, prosperous and happy life. If there is such a spot in any foreign country, which to us seems doubtful, who would not prefer our land of liberty for a home?

CLARA SPALDING BROWN,
2142 Santee Street. Los Angeles, Calif.

A HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE will celebrate its first Christmas by coming out with an increased edition of an enlarged issue full of good things, an especially fine number to send east. Details of its contents and make-up will be published later.

In the holiday number will appear the photographs of Southern California scenery from the prize competition for amateurs. A prize of five dollars is offered for the best collection of photographs of Southern California scenery taken by an amateur. This competition remains open until December first. Competent judges will decide.

THE CABRILLO CELEBRATION.

The Cabrillo celebration at San Diego, which took place September 27th, 28th and 29th, was a great event. Many thousand people assembled at San Diego from all sections of Southern California and not a few from the northern section of the State and from adjoining States. The celebration was unique and entertaining, and the management have just cause to be proud of the success of their efforts.

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THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA offers the hunter two varieties of quail, one of which is found in the valley from sea-level up to a height of five or six thousand feet, and the other in the mountains, generally above an elevation of four thousand feet.

Both varieties are somewhat larger than the eastern "Bob White," and possess a distinguishing characteristic in the shape of from two to eight black feathers standing upright and alone in the center of his top-knot, forming a picturesque tuft or crest. The plumage is of a bluish slate color with markings of black and white. The valley quail is decidedly smaller than the mountain bird, with much more white in his plumage. They are both abundant in the less thickly settled sections of Southern California. During the open season, which lasts from September to March, they are extensively hunted, and many eastern tourists avail themselves of the recreation which their pursuit affords.

The visitor to Southern California who has shot quail in the middle Western States, and who takes his dog and gun into the semi-tropic valleys or mountain cañons to hunt, is at first much astonished at the behavior of the birds, and not a little chagrined at the ill success of his efforts to bag them.

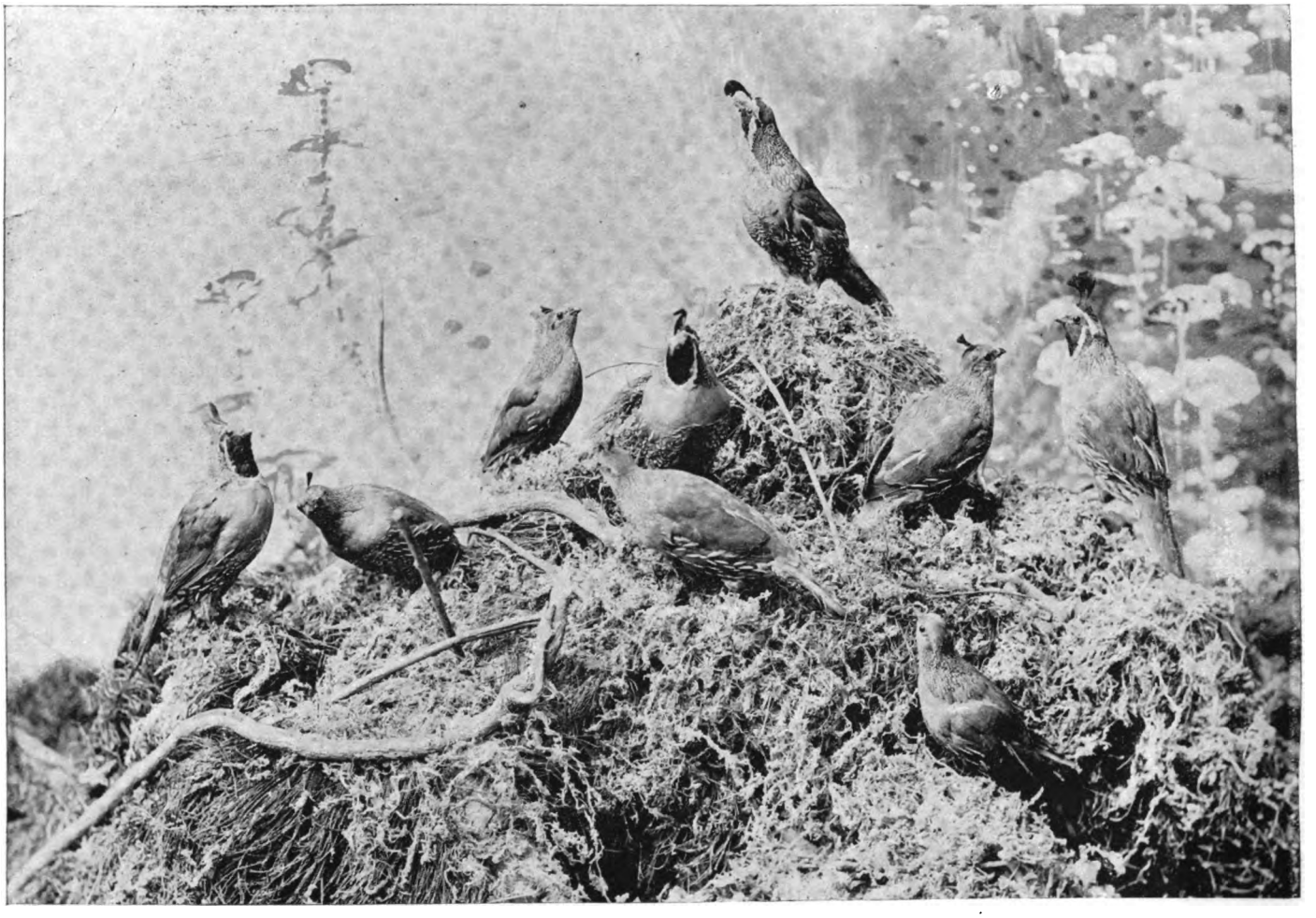
Instead of hiding, as does the eastern quail when danger is near, they run along under the net work of vines and bushes at a rate of speed incredible to one who has not witnessed it. The dog flushes them, and after flying a short distance they settle among the bushes. But when the hunter arrives at the spot they have disappeared, and a moment later they rise again far ahead of him and entirely out of range.

T. S. Van Dyke, whose "Rod and Gun in Southern California" is authority on this topic, thus advises the quail hunter:

"Follow the flock at a rapid pace; charge upon it before its members can unite after alighting; waste no time in trying to kill any birds at first, but fire into the air above them, and devote all your efforts to breaking, scaring and scattering the flock. We shall then see vastly different results. The flock keeps together and stands two or three such attacks without breaking. But at the fourth or fifth rush upon it, it breaks bewildered into hundreds of slate blue lines. Scarcely any of the birds fly over two hundred yards before settling into cover, and in a moment all is still.

"And now before us spreads many an acre of rolling ground covered with a light brush about three feet high, composed of ramiria, wild buckwheat, white sage and black sage, with occasional taller bushes of sumac or fusica, and beneath this are hidden hundreds of quail. Of these the greater part will lie quietly concealed until we get within five, ten or fifteen paces of them.

Scarcely do we enter this piece of ground when almost



Schumacher Photo. THE ALARM. L. A. Engraving Co.

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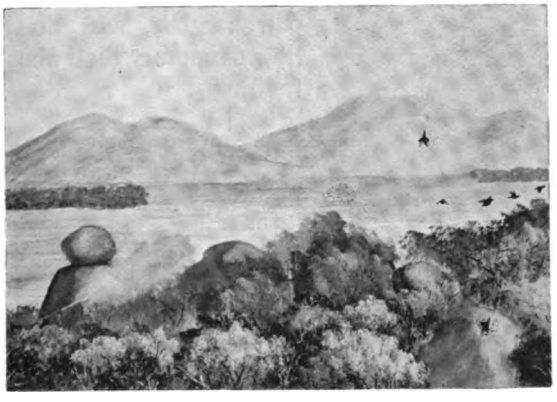
from our feet a dark line darts a few yards along the ground, then turns suddenly upward with a shrill 'chirp, chirp,' and loud buzzing wing. The rising of one often starts several more from around him and there is a buzz on the right, a whizz on the left and the rustling of swiftly plied legs in front of us. And thus we may go on for two or three hundred yards or more, then turn and come back on one side, then cross and advance upon the other, yet nearly all the time quail, singly, in pairs and in bunches, will be rising around us. The climax is reached in about twenty minutes, from which the rapidity of the shooting declines. The quail become more widely scattered, and those that remain lie hidden more closely than before, so that much more walking is necessary to flush a bird.



LIFE-SIZE HEAD, CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

"But for a while the gun flames as fast as one can load it; through its smoke fresh birds are rising, darting and wheeling; another bird springs from the very bush beside which the last one has fallen, and still others rise between you and it, as you raise the gun upon it."

Of the mountain quail Mr. Van Dyke says: "It is pleasant to know that there is at least one bird that will long survive the ravages of civilization. The mountain quail makes its home in those high gardens that will long lie untrampled by the foot of the spoiler. They are not plenty enough to make a special trip for them profitable; they are too far from the centers of civilization for one to hunt them and return the same day; they are more uncertain in their movements and less easy to find than the more numerous and noisy valley quail, and they often escape the hunter entirely by a timely retreat into dense chaparral."



Van Dyke, Art.

SHOOTING QUAIL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Even when mortally wounded the quail exhibits a remarkable cunning and fortitude, often making its way with a broken wing over the edge of a precipice into some crevice. At other times it will remain so quietly hidden in the bush from which it was shot that repeated search fails to disclose it.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM A HEALTH-SEEKER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A great many people in the East still labor under the delusion that Southern California is hot in summer and rainy in winter, and in many ways of questionable benefit as a climatic resort. Many Eastern physicians who have never lived here are constantly committing grave errors in sending consumptive patients to climatic resorts along the Atlantic slope where the patients are subjected to variable climate, moist air and other dangers seldom encountered in Southern California. The writer knows this from sad personal experience, and in making these statements for publication he is actuated solely by the hope that they may be read by some invalid who wants accurate information, as he wanted it before coming here. This is written by one who has no property or other interests in California save to regain health, and is a record of actual observation for three years.

Two of the most striking and helpful features of this climate are dryness and equability. They are most conducive to human health generally. For old people, and especially for consumptives, are these features desirable. According to U. S. Signal Office reports the average maximum January temperature at San Diego for a number of years has been 74°, and for July 74°. The average relative humidity right here at the edge of the ocean for the year is only 70°. Many days during the year the air is almost absolutely dry. This extreme dryness is not accompanied by extreme heat. For three years the writer has not experienced a single oppressive day. The nights are always deliciously cool. During the winter season there are a few weeks when sensitive people want fires in their rooms. However, in my own rooms here at the Florence I have needed no artificial heat for 350 days out of the 365. For pulmonary patients the ability to do this is helpful.

Sunshine, healthful food and diversion of the mind help invalids more than doctors or medicines. In seeking climate the important question for answer is "Where can nature's laws be best followed?" Every sensible invalid will try to answer this question intelligently. Every invalid blunders trying to answer it, because all cases are not helped by the same conditions of climatic surroundings. What California offers is sunshine nearly every day summer and winter. A consumptive who can live in sunshine year in and year out has chances for life not obtainable under other conditions. The writer believes that California sunshine has helped keep him alive and arrest the ravages of disease which threatened him with death within a few years.

M. Y. BEACH.

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THE CHINESE IN LOS ANGELES.

BY NG POON CHEW.



CHINESE DOCTOR'S HAND.

THERE is a Chinese colony in every principal city and town on the Pacific Coast. Los Angeles has her full share. There are between three and four thousand of these strange, little brown men residing in this city and vicinity. They are employed mostly on fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, in private families and in the laundries.

As vegetable gardners they are unexcelled and indispensable. Nearly all vegetables consumed in this town are supplied by the Chinese. They, by their natural thriftiness and economy, are able to cultivate every piece of ground to a profit. The charge of "cheap labor" against the Chinese is circulated and proclaimed with a political purpose in view. As a rule they are paid with fairly good wages. The scale of wages varies from twenty to fifty dollars a month with board and lodging. There are three or four hundred small houses, closely built and occupied exclusively by the Chinese near the business portion of the city. This place is commonly designated as "Chinatown." It has every indication of a town. There are family residences, business houses, gambling dens, restaurants, temples, theatre, and Christian missions.

Some of the business firms are doing quite an extensive business with their own people and also with the Americans. The restaurants are comparatively clean and spacious, and meals may be had from twenty-five cents up to several dollars. The merchants and clubs usually spend a large sum of money in frequent banqueting here during festival and social seasons. Here, highest wages for cooks are paid, and all delicacies are prepared and seasoned according to the best Chinese culinary science.



SMOKING OPIUM.

The theater is quite a monopoly, for there is only one. It is built after the American plan, but is most wretchedly furnished, being totally deprived of appropriate scenery and artistic ornaments. Performances are going on every night and it is liberally patronized by the pleasure-seeking Chinese.

One redeeming feature in the Chinese theatre is, that there is no insinuation of immorality or indecency, either in acts or dress, ever exhibited. Most plays are historical romances. Some of the plays are lengthy, days are required to finish them.

The Chinese, as a race, are intensely religious. Wherever they go they carry with them the faith of their fathers, and the shrines of their favorite and patron gods, and no matter how temporary their abode may be, they would immediately set up an altar for the object of their faith. Consequently there is a temple wherever a number of Chinese are found. There are two in Los Angeles. These structures were built by popular subscription and maintained by voluntary offerings. There is no stated time for worship; their votaries arrange their own time for paying homage to the sacred shrines. The josses are noth-



"THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL."
Dodging the Camera.



CHINESE ACTOR.



UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

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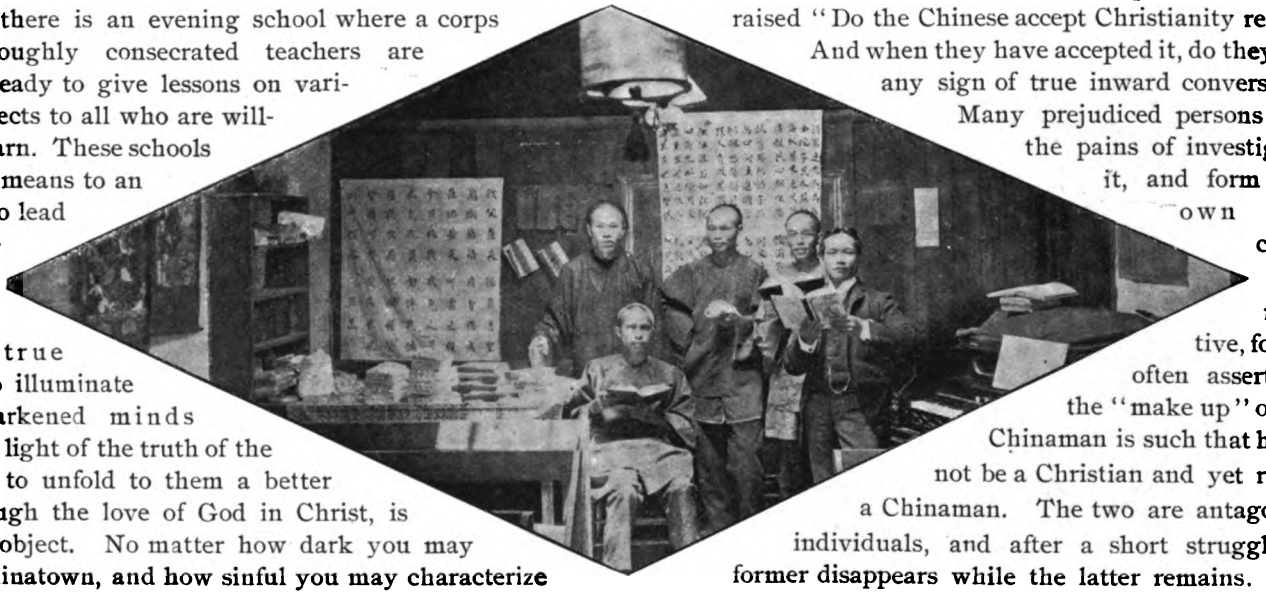
ing more than deified men who, while living, had rendered great service to their country's cause.

Game is a great pastime to the Chinese. Every one is versed in some sort, and they play eagerly either for pleasure or money, and usually the latter.

The church people are very active for the spiritual welfare of these despised strangers in their midst. There are eight missions in Chinatown, under the supervision and fostering care of different evangelical churches, and in connection with each mission there is an evening school where a corps of thoroughly consecrated teachers are always ready to give lessons on various subjects to all who are willing to learn. These schools serve as means to an end. To lead these benighted ones to the true God; to illuminate their darkened minds with the light of the truth of the Gospel; to unfold to them a better life through the love of God in Christ, is the first object. No matter how dark you may paint Chinatown, and how sinful you may characterize its inhabitants, there are bright and holy spots within its border, through the reflected rays of these Christian missions.



MISSION KINDERGARTEN. Pierce, Photo.



CHINESE MISSION.

The most interesting and unique place in Chinatown is the kindergarten for Chinese children, maintained by the Presbyterian church. It is situated in a quiet nook, away from the bustling portion of Chinatown. It is tastefully furnished and arranged, and in every respect it is the most pleasant and healthy place. Here gather a dozen or more healthy and active urchins in their quaint dresses, daily. Some come in as neat as a pin, while others have their faces and clothes covered with dust and dirt by playing on the way; and here they receive their first training in the English language. Some of them sing surprisingly well, and can put many American tots of their own age to shame. The majority of the children come from Christian homes. They present a marked distinction between those that come from heathen surroundings.

Every Sunday afternoon there is a preaching service on a street in Chinatown, where all the different missions coöperate. This meeting consists of singing, prayer and preaching, and, of course, the preaching is mostly in the Oriental tongue. The Chinese seem to listen well throughout the service, and seldom any bad feeling is aroused.

The question is often raised "Do the Chinese accept Christianity readily? And when they have accepted it, do they show any sign of true inward conversion?" Many prejudiced persons spare the pains of investigating it, and form their own conclusion in the negative, for they often assert that the "make up" of John Chinaman is such that he cannot be a Christian and yet remain a Chinaman. The two are antagonistic individuals, and after a short struggle the former disappears while the latter remains. Such is not the case. A goodly number of these little brown men have already been weaned from their deep rooted superstitious beliefs through a comparatively short period of Christian activity among them. The unreasonable prejudice and unwarranted ill-feeling entertained by the white people toward these strangers are the natural products of ignorance. If people will look upon them in their true light they will find, in spite of what they have heard and read, many noble qualities and even redeeming virtues in these "heathen Chinee."

Visitors to Chinatown are always welcome and kindly treated.



WIFE OF A CHINESE MINISTER.

伍盤照

(NG POON CHEW.)

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LOS ANGELES AS AN OIL CENTER.

HITHERTO the great drawback in establishing manufacturing enterprises in Los Angeles has been the high price of fuel. If the oil developments which have recently been made within the city limits continue, Los Angeles will soon be provided with fuel at about as low a rate as any city in the United States. The developments of the past few months within the city limits have assumed the proportions of a veritable boom, and interest is growing from day to day as new wells are bored.

It may be news to some of our outside friends who have only heard of this State as a land of gold, climate, fruit and big pumpkins, that California is the third petroleum producing State in the Union, ranking only after Pennsylvania and New York. In time there is a good prospect that it may become the first, since petroleum is known to exist in many widely separated sections, though confined to the Coast Range of mountains. In this range it is found all the way from Orange county to Mendocino, including Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Kern, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Fresno, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Alameda, Colusa, Humboldt and Mendocino. The principal center of production is in the south, the wells of Ventura and Los Angeles counties turning out a constantly increasing quantity of oil.

At Puente, some thirty miles east of Los Angeles, are extensive oil deposits whose development dates back to 1882. There are over a score of wells, and they produce several thousand barrels monthly. Most of it is used for fuel and lubricating purposes. These deposits continue into Orange county, where a couple of wells have been sunk near Fullerton which yield small quantities of oil, utilized for fuel.

The district which yields the largest amount of oil at present is in Ventura county and is a continuation of the Newhall deposits. There are three large companies operating here, and there are wells in Torrey cañon, the Ojai valley and Sespe, Santa Paula, Adams, Wheeler and Aliso cañons. The wells already in existence supply over 1,000 barrels daily and new ones are constantly being sunk. There is an extensive system of pipe lines in this territory and a large refinery at Santa Paula. Besides the large companies in operation there are many small wells owned by private parties, and their product is all sold to the large concerns.

In the Ojai valley is a well which was put down twenty-five years ago and still maintains its normal flow, though ten other wells have been successfully sunk in the same neighborhood. The entire southwestern slope of the Coast Range in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties seems to be well supplied with petroleum, and the daily output of the wells in this region is nearly 800 barrels.

In several sections near Los Angeles city the existence of oil wells has been known ever since the early Mexican days. In connection with these springs have always been found deposits of asphaltum or *brea*, which is the residuum left after the volatile portion of the oil had been evaporated. This *brea* was extensively utilized by the Mexican residents for fuel and for covering the roofs of houses. Thousands of tons of asphaltum were shipped from Los Angeles county to the north in former years, being taken from the Brea ranch, west of the city, which derives its name from the extensive deposits of this material that are found there. Years ago a well was sunk for oil to a depth of 1440 feet on the Brea ranch. Oil was found in abundance, but there was no local market for it at that time.

It has always been known that there were oil springs within the city limits, but old timers took no interest in developing them because, as stated, there was no local market, and later arrivals took it for granted that the deposits were not valuable because nothing had been done with them.



THE LOS ANGELES OIL WELLS, SECOND AND LUCAS STREETS.

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About nine months ago an oil well was put down near Second street park, less than a mile from the business center, and it gave a good yield of oil by pumping. Other wells were put down in rapid succession, until today there is a forest of oil derricks standing over 80 or more oil wells, and there is not a dry hole in the entire number, although some wells yield more oil than others.

These wells are shallow. The deepest one is only a little over 1100 feet in depth, while some of them are less than 200 feet deep. The average depth is probably not over 600 feet.

The daily yield of oil from these eighty wells is about 500 barrels. The average yield of the wells which are well managed is probably ten barrels per day, while some of the wells yield from twenty to forty barrels daily per well.

The oil sells at about $1.25 per barrel and the market is an extensive one and rapidly extending. It is estimated that 3½ barrels of oil is equal to one ton of soft coal for the manufacture of steam. This brings coal down to less than $5 per ton, to say nothing of the saving of expense of handling the oil as compared with the cost of handling the coal. With oil at $1.25 a barrel, the owner of the well will net over $1 per barrel.

These eighty wells are confined to a small area of territory, most of them being found on a tract that does not exceed twenty acres in extent. That section of the city has all been subdivided into residence lots. Sometimes four or five wells will be found on a single lot. In one case a man raised enough money to put down a well on a lot which he was fortunate enough to own. From the sales of oil from that well he put down other wells until he now has five wells on that one lot, and he now has the income from the sale of from twenty to thirty barrels of oil per day.

The extent of the oil deposit is as yet a matter of conjecture, but there is every reason to believe that it covers a large portion of the territory within the city limits, and that it is a portion of the belt which extends from the oil fields of Ventura county and Newhall on the northwest to those of Puente on the east. As already stated, oil has been found west of the city limits and there are excellent indications north and east, where wells are being bored. This whole country is underlaid with sandstone—that peculiar formation of sandstone which is found in all oil producing countries.

Hitherto the work of sinking wells in the city has been done by individuals or firms in a small way, but companies are now being formed to lease land and operate on a more extensive scale, and it would not be surprising to see an oil exchange established before long.

It is difficult to over-estimate the value of the industry to Los Angeles should it develop as now appears probable. The price of oil for fuel has already fallen almost one-half, and there has been a considerable reduction in the price of coal. With oil at the equivalent of $2.50 a ton for coal, which we shall have should the production continue to increase at the present rate, there would no longer be any trouble about manufacturing. Then, we may expect to get gas at about 50 cents a thousand, which could be piped into houses and used for fuel. Should the output increase beyond the home demand, a pipe line to the coast would be an easy matter.

R. S. N.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.



The Congress held at Denver last month was the third of a series which prominent western men have instituted for the purpose of developing western interests.

The objects of these Congresses are two fold: (1) To reclaim the arid lands of the west, and (2) to make homes for the homeless citizens of eastern states. The work is being done both on selfish and humane grounds. The selfish end is being served in the proposed development of now worthless lands, which can be made to produce grains and fruits in abundance, together with all the concomitants of comfort and luxury, thus increasing the population of the western states and adding to their taxable wealth and political power. The humane side of the question is that which proposes to provide homes for twenty millions of our fellow countrymen, now living a hand to mouth existence in congested districts of eastern cities, who are longing for a home on ten or twenty acres of Mother Earth, where, with the help of God's sunlight and water, they can not only exist, but can be comfortable and happy.

Stripped of poetry, the object of the Congress is this: The west contains millions of acres of arid land which in their present condition are worthless. Adjacent to these lands are streams of water and large water sheds in which the precious fluid is now going to waste. To place these waters on these arid lands is an enterprise so stupendous that private capital is unable to cope with it, as conditions now exist. The Irrigation Congress asks that the government shall make surveys to determine what special tracts of land are susceptible of irrigation, containing good soil, proper climate, proximity to possible markets and future railroad connections. In conjunction with these land surveys there shall be determined the amount of available water which could be utilized on these lands, both in running streams and in storage basins. The government having determined these two things—discovery of water and its distribution—the states can be asked, through the several Legislatures, to undertake the reclamation of these lands, in bodies of from ten to fifty thousand acres, and make them fit for homes.

Desert land is for sale today by the government at $1.25 an acre, and most of it is dear at that price. Within the State of California there are thousands of acres of this land, upon which water can be placed at a cost not exceeding $20 an acre. The State of California can afford to take this land, expend $20 an acre in reclaiming it, and place it on the market and sell it at $25 an acre to actual settlers, in tracts of not exceeding forty acres. By doing so it would be at no loss of money, and it would add a million people to its population within ten years.

To change a desolate tract of cactus and sage brush into fruitful fields of alfalfa and vines, dotted with rural homes of happy people, is a task not unworthy the best and wisest men of this generation.

Fred L. Olles

Secretary National Executive Committee.

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LOS ANGELES CHURCHES.

The following list of 93 Los Angeles Churches, with names of the pastors, will be found useful by visitors and new arrivals in the city:

African M. E., D. Jones, 87 Azusa St.
Asbury M. E., Wm. M. Sterling, N. Workman, bet. Downey and Hoff.
Bellevue Avenue M. E., G. L. Cole, 1035 Bellevue Ave.
Bethany Presbyterian, Henry A. Newell, cor. Bellevue and Holiday.
Bethesda Presbyterian, Central Ave. and E. Ninth.
Bethlehem Congregational, Frau M. Price, cor. Lazard and Vignes.
Boyle Heights M.E., Phineas F. Brezee, Pennsylvania and St. Louis.
Boyle Heights Presbyterian, Wm. S. Young, N. Chicago and E. First.
Cathedral of St. Vibiana, Francis Mora, Joachim Adams, Main St.
Central Christian, Frank A. Wright, 121 W. Fourteenth St.
Central M. E., Francis M. Larkin, W. Fifteenth, bet. Main and Hill.
Chinese First Presbyterian, I. M. Condit (Oakland), 214 Wilmington.
Christ Church (Episcopal), Alfred S. Clark, cor. Flower and Pico.
Christian Church, A. C. Smither, cor. Temple and Broadway.
Christian Mission, D. A. Warner, 3306 S. Main.
Church of God, Jacob W. Byers, 128 N. Los Angeles.
Church of Our Lady of the Angels, M. S. Liebana, N. Main, op Plaza.
Church of Ascension (Episcopal Mis.), D. F. Mackenzie, St. Louis St.
Church of St. Vincent, Dr. Paul, cor. Grand Ave. and Washington.
Church of Epiphany, Henderson Judd, Patrick, bet. Sichel and Griffin.
Church of the New Era, M.C. Bowman, Illinois Hall, 607½ S. Broadway,
Church of the Unity, J. C. Thomson, cor. Third and Hill Sts.
East Los Angeles Baptist, Geo. E. Dye, cor. Workman and Hawkins.
E. L. A. Christian, B. F. Coulter, Workman, bet. Downey and Hoff.
E. L. A. Congregational, Dr. Hill,
Epworth M. E., Geo. S. Cole, cor. Bellevue and Centennial St.
Evangelische Friedens Kirche, Paul Brank, 654 San Julien St.
First Baptist, Daniel Read, cor. S. Broadway and Sixth St.
First Chinese Presbyterian Mission, 150 Wilmington St.
First Church of Christian Scientists, St. Vincent Hall, 614 S. Hill.
First Congregational, R. G. Hutchins, cor. Hill and Sixth Sts.
First English Lutheran, Milton H. Stine, cor. Eighth and Flower.
First Free Methodist, J. S. Phillips. Sixth, bet. Crocker and Towne.
First German Evan. Lutheran Trinity, Geo. Runkel, Flower, nr 8th.
First M. E., John W. Campbell, 333 S. Broadway.
First M. E. German, J. R. F. Stienback, 4th, bet. Broadway and Hill.
First Presbyterian, Burt Estes Howard, cor. Second and Broadway.
German Baptist, Wm. Appel, cor. Eighth and Maple Ave.
German Evan. Association Emanuel, F. Berner, 718 S. Olive St.
Gospel Meeting House, 808 Temple St.
Gospel Tabernacle, Wm. Stevens, cor. Temple and Broadway.
Grace M. E., Will A. Knighten, 627 E. First St.
Grand View Presbyterian, C.M. Fisher, Washington, w of Rosedale Ave.
Holiness Tabernacle, Hardin Wallace, 215 W. Fourth St.
Holiness Tabernacle, Daniel Herley, Patrick, bet. Sichel and Griffin.
Emanuel Presbyterian, W. J. Chichester, cor. Tenth and Pearl Sts.
Jewish Synagogue, A. Blum, meets in Church of the Unity, 3d and Hill.
Mateo Street M. E. (South), C. S. Perry, cor. Mateo and E. Sixth St.
Memorial Baptist, 21st St., bet. Main and Grand Ave.
Methodist Episcopal (South), J. T. G. Finley, 1035 Bellevue Ave.
Methodist Episcopal (South), Wade Hamilton, 1809 Union Ave.
New Era, George Cannon, Illinois Hall.
Olivet Congregational, cor. W. Washington St. and S. Magnolia Ave.
Pacific Gospel Union, Geo. A. Hilton, Superintendent, 110 W. Second.
Park Congregational, Thomas Hendry, cor. Temple and Metcalf Sts.
People's Church, J. A. Phillips, 607½ S. Broadway.
Pico Heights Congregational, east side E St., bet. W. 11th and W. 12th.
Pico Heights Methodist, west side F St., bet. W. Pico and W 12th.
Plymouth Congregational, C. S. Vaile, cor. W. 21st St. and Lovelace.
Reformed Presbyterian, L. M. Ramsey, E. 21st St., near Maple Ave.
Reorg. Ch. of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, Eld. Earl, 118½ S. Spring
Sacred Heart Church. Patrick Harnett, cor. S. Sichel and Baldwin.
Salvation Army, W. A. McIntyre, Captain, 329½ S. Spring Street.
Second Congregational, N. Daly, bet. Pasadena and Downey Ave.
Second German M. E., F. A. Werth, N. side of E. Pico, opp. Wall St.
Second Presbyterian, L. Finley Laverty, cor. Downey Ave. and Daly.
Seventh Day Adventists of E. Los Angeles, El. Cawkins, Sup., 118N. Daly
Seventh Day Adventists, 141 W. Carr Street.
Simpson M. E. Tabernacle, C. C. McLean, 734 S. Hope Street.
Society of Friends, 226 Downey Avenue.
St. John's Episcopal, B. W. R. Tayler, cor. W. Adams and Figueroa.
St. Joseph's Church, P. V. Aertker, 1215 Santee Street.
St. Paul's Episcopal, John Gray, S. Olive, bet. Fifth and Sixth Sts.
St. Vincent's J. W. Hickey, cor. Washington Street and Grand Ave.
Stevens African M. E. Church, D.R. Jones, Azusa near San Pedro St.
Swedish Baptist, A. W. Backland, W. Eight, bet. Flower and Hope.
Swedish Lutheran, P. A. Edquist, cor. W. Tenth St. and Grand Ave.
Third Congregational, J. F. Brown, N. Main and Railroad Sts.
Third Presbyterian, D. S. Colmery, S. Hill and Sixteenth Sts.
Trinity Methodist Epicopal (South), A. C. Bane, 522 S. Broadway.
Union Avenue M. E., Jno. A. McMillan, cor. Union Ave. and Court St.
Union Christian Mission, D. A. Wagner, 3306 S. Main St.
United Brethren, J. S. Pittman, S. E. cor. Pico and Hope Sts.
United Presbyterian Chinese Mission, J. C. Nevin, 128 Wilmington St.
United Presbyterian, W. B. Carr, cor. W. Eighth and S. Hill Sts.
University M.E., A.C. Williams, cor. Thirty-seventh St. and Wesley Av.
Vincent M. E., F. V. Fisher, E. Twenty-ninth St., near S. Main.
Welsh Presbyterian, David Hughes of First Presbyterian, 2d and Bdy.
Wesley Chapel M. E., D. Mercker, Sixth St. and Maple Ave.
West End Congregational, Geo. Morris, Temple St. near Ida.
West End M. E. (South), Wade Hamilton, 1807 S. Union Ave.
Zion's German M. E., E. Pico, bet. Wall and San Julian Sts.

NEWS ITEMS.

The last week of September was a busy one for the San Diego hotels. As members of the Cabrillo executive committee, Messrs. O'Brien of the Brewster, and Babcock of the Coronado, naturally reaped a just reward. The Cabrillo headquarters were in the Horton, and this house had advance orders for over half its rooms long before the opening day. The view of the fireworks on the bay from the verandas of the Hotel Florence was a drawing card, aside from its excellent cuisine. Many visitors prolonged their stay in order to spend Sunday at La Jolla. Lakeside also came in for its share of well repaid guests.

Amusement lovers in Los Angeles are being attracted by the somewhat novel spectacle of two-seated cars of people dashing rapidly around a circular incline from a point somewhat higher than a three story building until they reach the limit of their run at the bottom. This is what is popularly known as the Toboggan Slide, which is perhaps enjoying the largest general patronage of any amusement in the city. A resident of Los Angeles who does not know of it is not only behind the times but has missed a most exhilarating sensation. From the east side of Broadway, between First and Second streets, can be plainly seen the sign: "The Toboggan Slide. The wildest ride on earth for ten cents."

Mr. H. F. Norcross, who has charge of the Los Angeles branch of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, has returned from the Cabrillo celebration. No small credit is due Mr. Norcross, as well as Secretary Young of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, for the success of one of the grandest celebrations Southern California has ever known. Its organization, and the enthusiasm and persistence with which the work was carried on to so successful a termination speak well for the Bay City. Our "Fiesta" friends will have to "get up and dust," so to speak, if they would retain their laurels of last April.

Our frontispiece, "A Southern California Rosebud," is from a photo of Schumacher's, 107 N. Spring street, who recently received the highest award, first premiums, in the photographic department of the Midwinter Fair held in San Francisco. The fact of his having received the highest award over all other competitors at the Midwinter Fair and at all previous exhibits wherever his work was entered in competition in the State, and also having received one of the highest awards, a diploma, at the World's Fair at Chicago, is sufficient proof that his ability as a photographer ranks among the highest and that his work is surpassed by none.

The voters of Los Angeles will soon have an opportunity of scoring another progressive step by voting the proposed $506,600.00 bonds for the following improvements: Improvement of Elysian Park, $100,000.00; extension of Westlake Park, $25,000; East Side Park, $25,000; school buildings and additions, $185,000; public tunnel under Third from Clay to Hope, $141,600; land in the Providencia Ranch for head water works for city supply, $30,000. Votes can be cast for the different improvements separately or in toto.

Mr. L. R. Britton, manager of the Irrigation Age, Chicago, and wife are paying this section a visit. The Age is doing a grand work for the cause of irrigation, and both Manager Britton and Editor Smythe deserve large success.

On completion of the different displays of the exhibition room, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will be in first-class shape in their new quarters at Fourth and Broadway. Southern California will then have a permenant display of its products and enterprise second to none on this coast and the most creditable and efficient quarters and facilities of any similar organization in the West. The consequences to this section can not be over estimated, and those who have the welfare of this locality at heart should join their membership to this already large and efficient body of workers for Southern California. Opening day will be on October 10th.

Our exchange list has undergone a creditable increase by the receipt of the October number of St. John's Parish Paper of Los Angeles. Besides items of interest to members of that parish, the journal contains many breezy items of general interest and an excellent sermon by the Rector, B. W. R. Taylor. The energetic and progressive Rector of the lovely church at Figueroa and Adams does not hesitate to promulgate his convictions both in sermon and practice.

Finishing touches will soon be given Pasadena's magnificent Moresque palace, the Hotel Green, in shape of further office improvements and a couple of $1000 storm doors at the east and south entrances. The thorough and efficient management of Mr. J. H. Holmes has placed the Green in the front rank of hotels.

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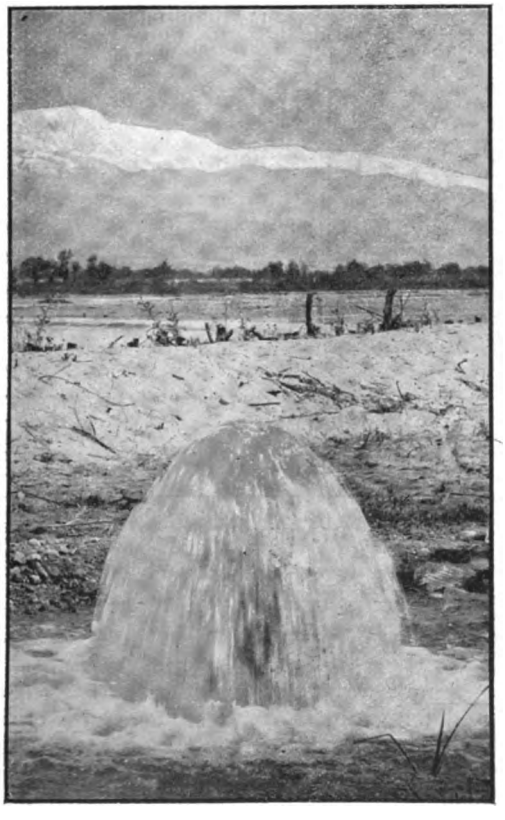
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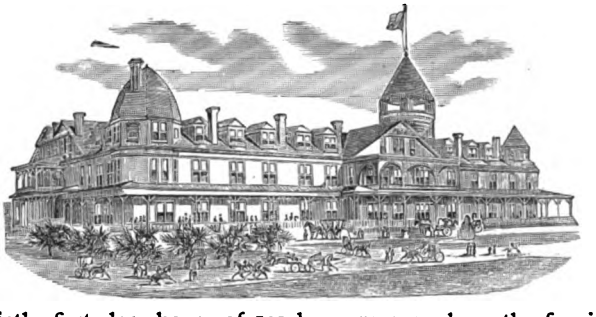
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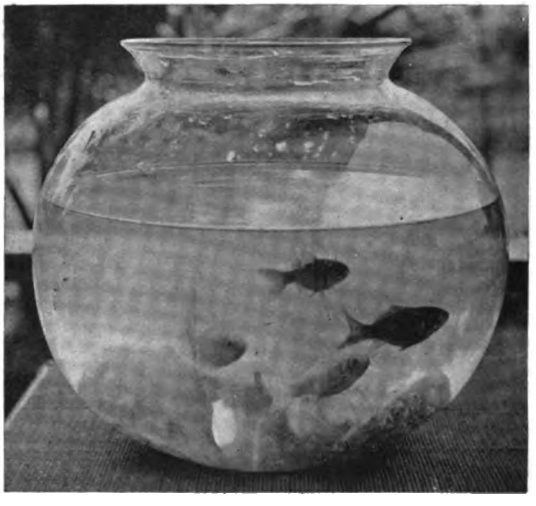
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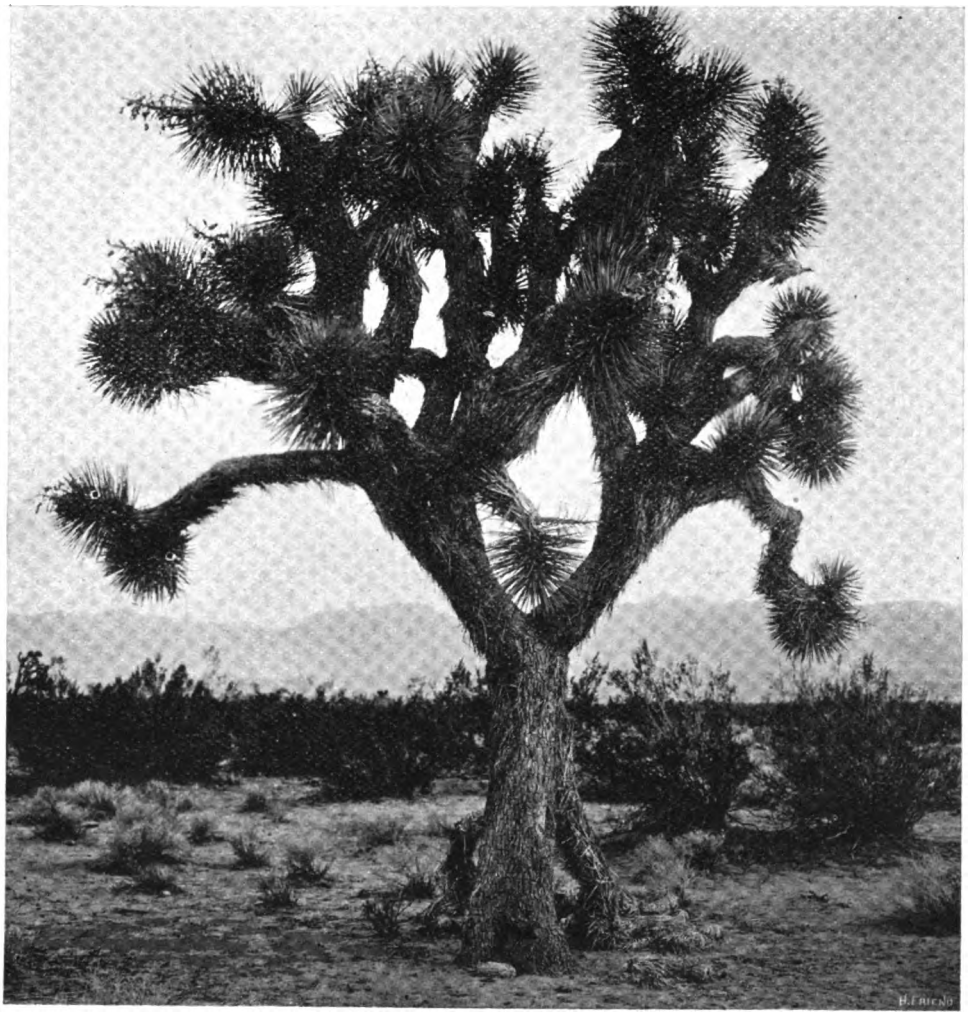
LOS ANGELES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NOVEMBER, 1894

THE YUCCA PALM.



NEARLY all the so-called deserts of Southern California are only deserts to the extent that they have no water. Under irrigation they will produce any crop that can be raised. Here are found many interesting forms of vegetation. It is a mistaken idea to suppose, as some persons do, that these deserts are composed of masses of shifting sand. There are some patches of such territory here and there where the soil is impregnated with alkali and salt, but the greater part of the so-called desert is covered with a growth of many varieties of plants that are peculiar to this region and most interesting to the traveler and student.

Foremost among the vegetation of the desert is the cactus in great variety, some of which produce fruits that are eaten by the natives and made into preserves. The cactus, however, deserves a separate article by itself. Another noteworthy plant which attracts the attention of travelers through the desert is the yucca. There are two varieties of this yucca, one of which grows to a few feet in height and then sends up a long spike-like flower stem. This is known as the "Spanish Bayonet." The other variety grows to the size of a tree and forms a prominent landmark on the long stretches of desert which take up a large portion of southeastern California.



H. Friend, Eng MONARCH OF THE DESERT. Pierce Photo.

Several uses have been found for this plant. In the Antelope Valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county, where it is very plentiful, an English newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, several years ago established a factory for the manufacture of pulp to be used for paper. The enterprise fell through, owing to lack of practical management, although the English company still owns a large tract of land up there.

Another use to which the yucca palm has been put is in the manufacture of tree protectors, to keep animals from nibbling the bark; also surgeons' splints. A factory of this nature has been in operation in Los Angeles for a couple of years. An attempt was also made to utilize thin veneers of the wood as a covering for walls in place of paper, staining them the colors of various woods. It was found, however, that the material was too porous, absorbing the coloring matter in very large quantities. The wood is very light, more like pith than timber. In the factory is a machine which cuts the wood into a continuous roll, shaving the trunk around as one would pare a potato.

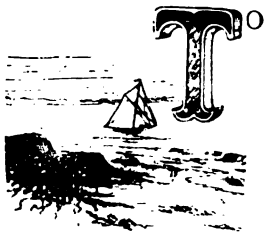
Another use to which that variety of yucca known as the Spanish Bayonet has been put is in the manufacture of ropes and twines. A couple of years ago a Missouri inventor devised a machine for extracting the fiber from the yucca. For many years the only material used in the manufacture of the world's supply of rope was the fiber of the manilla hemp. The yucca is so easily cultivated and the fiber so cheaply separated that the first cost is but a trifle to that of imported fibers.

Harry Ellington Brook

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FAMOUS FISH OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.



TO the lover of rod and reel fishing of the East, whose experience is bounded by catches of black-bass and trout alone, the game fishes of insular California come as a revelation. There is good fishing along the shore of the mainland, but owing to the rocky nature of Santa Catalina and San Clemente, and the smooth harbors found there, these islands have become known as the best fishing grounds in southern waters.

Santa Catalina, the eastern reader knows, is within three hours and a half of Los Angeles, and reached by the boats of the Wilmington Transportation Company. Once on the ground there are good boats and oarsmen; the rest, the wielding of the rod, is left for you.

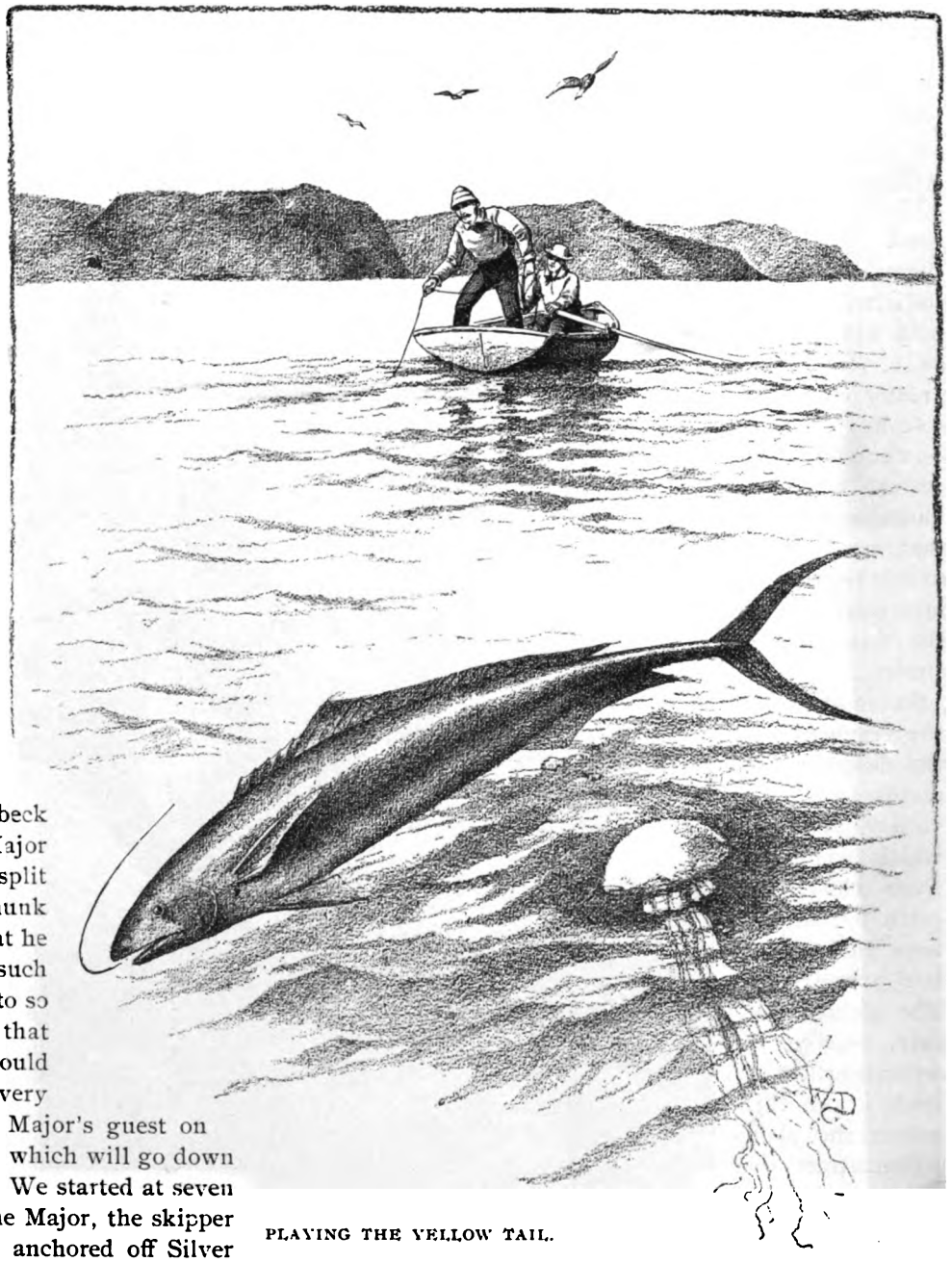
In the limited space allowed me, I can but refer to the game qualities of two fishes—the black sea bass, or Jew fish (*Stereolepsis figas*), and the amber fish, or yellow tail (*Seriola drrealis*). The white sea bass, rock bass, barracuda and others also deserve the attention of lovers of good sport.

Everybody knows the Jew fish—a monster of the bass tribe, from four to six or more feet in length, and weighing from seventy-five to seven hundred pounds, the latter being the largest I have heard of in these waters.

During the recent summer H. Slotterbeck of Los Angeles, presented my friend Major Charles Viele with a fourteen ounce split bamboo rod, a 400 foot No. 18 Cutty hunk line and a reel, with the assurance that he could safely tackle a Jew fish with such an outfit. The suggestion gave rise to so much discussion and banter at Avalon that the Major finally announced that he would put the matter to a test, and at the very end of the season did so. Being the Major's guest on this trip, I fortunately saw the catch, which will go down in Catalina history as a notable one. We started at seven one morning, on the launch Mascot, the Major, the skipper and myself, and by nine o'clock were anchored off Silver Cañon. The Major, who was going to devote himself to the rod, took his place in the small boat, with a heavy leader to the line, ready to cast off. In less than twenty minutes he had a bite, whereupon the skipper jumped into the boat and cast off. The bite was repeated several times, the fish getting away by cutting the light line in some way.

An hour passed, during which I hooked a 227 pound Jew fish on the hand line, and wore myself out with it, my companion finally bringing it in. Shortly the Major had a good bite and hooked his fish amid a loud screaming of the reel, during which the skipper took the oars and guided the boat as the Jew fish towed them away and began one of the pluckiest fights I have ever seen. The oarsman managed the boat well, but in a few minutes the big fish had carried them five hundred feet away, and I could hear the ominous clicking of the Major's reel as it fairly screeched out the tuneful music; then I saw the rod bend and sometimes almost disappear in the water.

The big fish made some fine runs out and down; and



PLAYING THE YELLOW TAIL.

several times he rushed around the kelp, finally becoming entangled in it. There was a tin can buoy aboard, and this was now cast over with the rod lashed to it, and left floating while the fishermen returned to the launch, where I had in the meantime hooked three or four Jew fish, some on the rod, caught a hundred-pounder on the hand line and lost all my tackle. Having rigged up a grapnel they returned to the small boat, hooked the kelp and pulled it up. Then I

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heard the shriek of the Major's reel again as the big fish made a desperate run, taking 100 or 200 feet of line. Checked by skillful work, it began to sulk and laid like a rock on the bottom in fifty feet of water.

Inch by inch it was brought up, then would make desperate rushes and sulk again, the very prince of sulkers. For two hours and a half the fight continued, the shrieking reel, the hissing of the line alone breaking the stillness; then the small boat moved toward me, and a shout announced that the deed was done, and the big fish of 158 pounds had succumbed to a light rod and a veritable thread of a line in the hands of one of the most skillful wielders of the rod California has ever seen.

We hauled up anchor and steamed in with three fish: one of 100 pounds, one of 158, and one of 227 pounds. We had struck a school of Jew fish, and had we been well equipped with bait and tackel, could have taken in many hundred pounds of black sea bass. Fishing for this fish is not likely to become popular, owing to the hard work entailed.

Taking the yellow tail is the sport *par excellence* in Southern California waters. The fish ranges from fifteen to eighty pounds, twenty-five being a good average; and on a light rod it affords much sport, fighting from first to last with all the energy of a bass, and only giving in when killed. Two or three catches of twenty or twenty-five pounders is work and enjoyment enough for one day, and one would satisfy the average fisherman.

The extent of the schools of yellow tail at Santa Catalina in summer is almost beyond belief. The fish color the water for acres, while the albicore and other big fish often beat the blue waters into foam for miles.

In June and early July the waters about Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente abound in schools of barracuda that often tint the water a rich green, and when seen deep in the water from the boat present a singular appearance of myriads of heads and eyes. When the barracuda bites it does it in a whole-souled fashion that cannot be mistaken; and the lines are kept going and there is a constant flapping as the long rakish fish come piling into the boat. Usually this fish is taken on a hand line, and the object is to see how many can be caught, and often by following a school around a boat can be almost filled with the fish. There are times when the yellow tail refuses any bait, however tempting it may be or scientifically handled. At such times one can often plainly see great shoals of them beneath the boat and almost touch them with the line to no purpose. When, however, this gamy fish concludes to feed, they become quite ravenous, often chasing smaller fish upon the shore by their pursuit. At these times they can be taken with a throw-line from the shore with often no other bait than a strip of white cloth. This past summer I tried them on a light rod, and had no difficulty in taking eight and ten pound fish on an eight ounce split bamboo rod and curiously enough some of the largest on an old oil silk trout line of the smallest size. The fish varied much in their game qualities; some were thorough fighters and gave a fine exhibition of strength and skill, and fought for twenty or thirty minutes before they were brought to the gaff, while others, and notably the largest fish running up to twelve pounds, simply sulked and came in like a dead weight. One of the best fighters I have taken on a rod in these waters is the oil shark, an active shark about five feet in length and running up to seventy pounds.



A 351½-POUND JEW FISH.

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THE CHANNEL CITY.



MOST cities in Southern California possess certain characteristic features of their own, and each has its individual charms and beauties that make it especially dear to those who dwell within it. There is about Santa Barbara a mysterious but powerful attraction which all who have ever known the place must have experienced, and which gives it a unique position among the cities of the coast.

The writer is not a resident of Santa Barbara and has no interests and but few friends there. He is not prepared to deny that there are other cities in Southern California possessing as beautiful scenery as that which surrounds Santa Barbara. The climate is not essentially different from that of most of the coast towns.

Other places may contain as many or more delightful streets lined with handsome and cheerful homes. Other places, too, may contain as cultured and agreeable people. Yet there is something in the combination of all these characteristics in Santa Barbara—the beauty of the scene, the calm, perfect days, the charming residence streets and the pleasant, hospitable people—that gives the place an individuality of its own, which when once understood and appreciated can never be forgotten.



IN THE MISSION GARDEN.

Six years ago the writer fell in with an eastern man on a Pullman car, who was paying his first visit to the coast. Asked concerning his destination, the tourist answered: "I am coming to Southern California, especially for the purpose of seeing Santa Barbara. It must be a wonderful place to make such a profound impression upon all who visit there. A couple of years ago I was traveling in India, and on my way from Calcutta to the Taj Mahal, I became acquainted with a wealthy New Yorker who was traveling all over the world in search of the finest climate and the most desirable location in which to spend the last years of his life. He said that his search was now concluded; that the place selected was Santa Barbara, in Southern California. I had never heard of Santa Barbara before, but you may be sure I remembered the name, after such a recommendation. A year later I was at a German watering place, and I met there a young Englishman, who said he had just returned from a visit to Southern California, where his father had land interests of some sort. I asked him if he had been to Santa Barbara. He replied with enthuiiasm that he had spent the winter there, and that no watering place in Europe was to be compared with it for beauty and charm. Now I am going to see Santa Barbara for myself," continued the tourist, "and if it suits me, I will build my family a winter residence there."



There now stands on a prominent corner in the residence section of Santa Barbara the winter home of this gentleman, an elegant, tasteful structure, surrounded by semi-tropical trees, vines and flowers of every sort, and on the bright warm days of January and February he frequently drives down to a neighboring cañon in the mountains where is situated the residence of his friend the New Yorker.

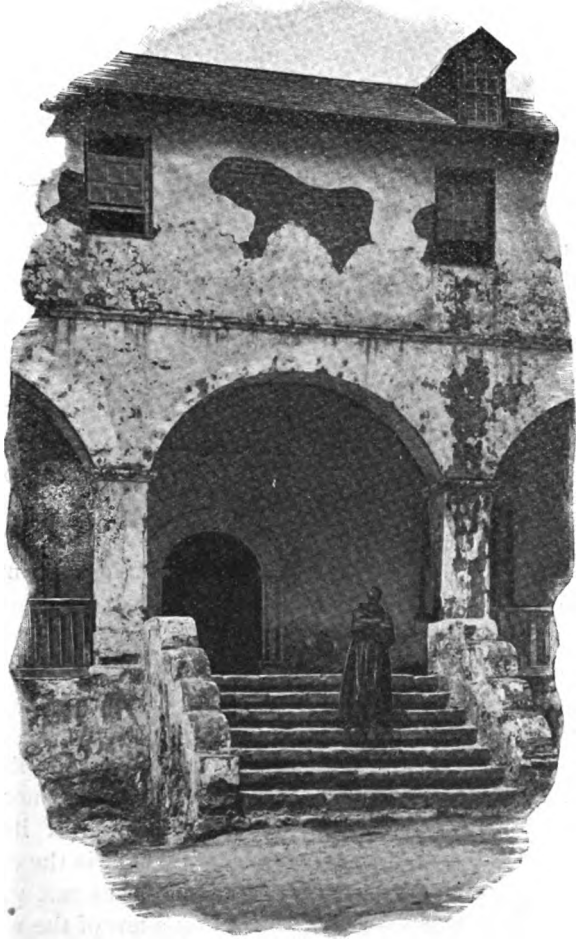
The population of Santa Barbara is largely made up of people of settled incomes and moderate means, who have selected this city, after a considerable acquaintance with the rest of the world, as a place of permanent residence. They admire and love it, not only for its climate and its beauty of location, but also for its calm and quiet—in which latter characteristics it is unique among Southern California cities. It cannot be said of Santa Barbara that it is unprogressive, for the city contains every modern improvement, and in many respects is far in advance of other western cities of the same size; but the aggressive, energetic spirit which is generally to be found in the West, and particularly in Southern California, seems to be very nearly lacking here. There is, however, an ever-present *esprit du corps* and a sentimental regard for the place on the part of the people to which no taint of direct personal interest seems to attach. In respect to its people and their attitude toward it, Santa Barbara more nearly resembles a European town or an old settlement in New England than it does the average western city. Santa Barbara is practically the oldest American city on the coast. It was not the first mission established by the Franciscans, but it was among the earliest, its date being December 4th, 1786. Although its harbor ranks as a mere roadstead, it is nevertheless accessible to vessels of average draft nearly every day in the year, and for that

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reason sailing vessels passing along this coast were accustomed to stop at Santa Barbara, and the place soon became well known to the Yankee traders as a depot for supplies and a good market for their wares. The mission prospered and at the time of secularization in 1833, was one of the largest and richest on the coast. Gradually a considerable colony of Americans crept in; and at the time California was annexed to the Union, Santa Barbara was one of the best known cities on the coast. There was a long period during which Santa Barbara was the metropolis of Southern California, and when the railroad first penetrated this section many believed that Santa Barbara and not Los Angeles was to be its western terminus. The peculiar situation of Santa Barbara city on a narrow strip of land flanked by a considerable mountain range, while it gave to it one of the most beautiful locations ever selected by man in which to construct a city, is nevertheless against it as a great commercial center, and the



FLORAL PAGENT, 1894. Newton Photo.



THE CORRIDOR STEPS, SANTA BARBARA.

honors of that description were destined to come to Los Angeles. The latter had enjoyed railway connection with the East and a consequent increase in population and prosperity ten years before it came to Santa Barbara. In 1887 the Southern Pacific made its way into the Channel City, much to the regret of a few of its inhabitants, who, with characteristic conservatism mourned the loss of the ancient quiet and isolation. The railway made less change in the character of Santa Barbara than was anticipated. A desperate attempt was made by a few new comers to get up a "boom" in real estate, but the effort was speedily frowned down and soon expired. Since then the city has slowly but steadily increased in population, but the new residents being of a sort that are attracted by the characteristics of the city as they existed, naturally do not tend to change them, and beneath the surface Santa Barbara of to-day is much the same as Santa Barbara of twenty years ago.

In material things, however, the little city has made a great advance. It is doubtful whether any place of the same size can show more miles of paved streets, aud cement sidewalks, fine boulevards and better lights, and certainly no place on the coast can display to the visitor such a collection of charming villas as are to be found in the Montecito Valley east of the city. The hotels and boarding houses of Santa Barbara begin to fill up early in the season, and are generally crowded with visitors throughout the winter and spring, and almost into the summer, and there are few places on the coast where the tourists seem to enjoy themselves better. The same set of people come year after year to make Santa Barbara their winter home, many of them ultimately to locate there. As a winter resort no place on the coast is better known, and none enjoys a higher degree of popularity.

The mission buildings of Santa Barbara, of which illustrations are presented with this article, are among the most interesting to be found anywhere in Southern California. They are still in excellent repair and are the home of a number of monks who regularly ring the angelus on the old bells and hold services in the chapel.

Within a few months the coast line of railway will be completed and trains will be running direct from San Francisco to Los Angeles by way of Santa Barbara. This, with the Southern Pacific, will give Santa Barbara two lines of railway.

O. C.

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A drawback we don't have.

SHORTCOMINGS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

NOTHING is perfect in this world, not even Southern California. Eastern people inquiring about this country frequently ask with a suspicion born of experience in other fields, "What are the drawbacks, the disadvantages of the country. It surely must have some. Tell them to us frankly."

It is hard for the average man who has resided in Southern California any length of time, to give a satisfactory answer to this question. It is like asking a man to describe the faults and shortcomings of the wife with whom he has lived many happy years. If he loves her, those characteristics which another might regard as faults, are to him so thoroughly a part of herself that they seem rather like virtues. The Southern Californian who is not of grunty disposition and who is reasonably prosperous in his affairs, is without exception so much in love with the country of his choice, and so thoroughly loyal to its interests, that he can see neither fault nor flaw in its make-up. Right here lies the first great drawback of the country—one out of which many others grow. It is the overstating of the advantages by its friends. It cannot be denied that some of this exaggeration has been done by people with interested motives, who, with a policy as short-sighted as it is vicious, attempt to lure people to the country on false representations in the hope of selling them land; but by far the greater part of the misleading statements made about this country, and, too, the most injurious of them, are made not in printed advertisements or articles in newspapers, nor in circulars of land companies, but in the private correspondence of individuals who brim over with enthusiasm which they long to communicate to their friends in the East, sometimes unconsciously, sometimes wilfully overstate every advantage of the country and ignore every drawback. As a rule it is the newest comers who sin most heinously in this regard. One man happens to strike, for his first winter in California, an exceptionally warm and dry season. "There is no rain or wet here to speak of," he writes back enthusiastically. "The weather is absolutely perfect all the year through." Next year when his friends come out the winter is exceptionally wet, cold and disagreeable—that is, for Southern California. They go back and abuse the country, not because it rained so much as because they were disappointed through misrepresentations. Another man learned that on one occasion one orange grove sold the crop of a few acres at the rate of a thousand dollars an acre, promptly writes back that oranges are a sure thing at that figure—which his eastern friends ought to consider a piece of pure idiocy, because if it were true there would not be standing room in this country for the people that would flock to it.

It is very rare that people who have lived in this country several years, and who are not constitutionally unsuccessful, are heard to express themselves as disappointed in it; but new-comers frequently do so. Many of the letters decline to specify any particular objection, but content themselves with declaring in a general way that it is not what they had been led to expect. (It should be added, parenthetically, that the number of these is more than offset by those who declare every thing far more delightful than they ever hoped or dreamed.) One man is disgusted to find that it rains sometimes two or three days at a stretch, or perhaps showers every day for a week—something quite unknown, of course, in the East. Another visitor, who got his feet wet or sat in a draft or left off his warm underclothes, is horrified to find that he has actually taken a bad cold, and on being informed by some sympathetic resident that this is "a beastly place for colds"—what place isn't, by the way?—he thinks the name semi-tropic a misnomer. Another man is deeply grieved to discover a dishonest, scheming real estate dealer in Southern California, and he tells his woe to every one he meets until some one thinks to remind him that this is not the only section of the world where the wicked manage to exist and to spread themselves like the green bay tree. Still another objects to the dusty roads in summer, and may his objecting never cease, until the country rulers and the people back of them come to understand that in Southern California it pays better to sprinkle roads than to be continually building them over. One other fault finder doesn't like the monotony of the weather; and there is nothing to be said about him except to suggest that he be taken out and knocked on the head. Such a person would find Heaven monotonous.



Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1894.
DEAR FATHER: Come at once. This country is perfect—a Paradise. Been here nearly a month and not a disagreeable day.
Yours affectionately,
JOHN.

The climate of Southern California, with all its good points, has nevertheless one drawback which is the cause of not a little annoyance to every one who does not properly guard against this danger. Except on a few of the warmest days or coldest rainy days of winter, there is a diurnal variation of temperature of from 10° to 25°; not so great a variation, it is true, as is experienced at such famous climatic localities as Rome or Venice, but sufficient of a change to demand precaution on the part of those not enjoying strong

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constitutions. No matter how warm it may have been during the day, as night approaches a chill comes on, which increases until about dawn, when with the rising sun the thermometer bounds up rapidly, reaching its maximum a little after noon. This change is not so marked on the hills as in the lower levels, but unless the visitor is warned on this point and protects himself against the change by proper clothing he is very likely to take cold.



Feb. 1st, '94 the day the old man arrived.

This change of temperature seems all the more sudden to the stranger to this climate, but to the old resident it is as much a matter of course as the rising of the sun and he is prepared for it.

Such changes as are to be found in the eastern climates, when a warm spring morning of 70 degrees temperature will in the afternoon, without any warning, change to freezing, are absolutely unknown here. Yet it is by no means uncommon to meet a party of tourists denouncing this climate as one where it is appallingly easy to take cold.

There is a peculiar characteristic in the atmosphere of Southern California, which shows to advantage in the summer, but in winter constitutes quite a drawback. The extreme dryness of the air makes it seem ten degrees cooler than the thermometer shows. This is partially due to the fact that the pores of the body are kept free from the perspiration which in the East is a source of warmth to the body and discomfort as well.

"I am wearing the same clothing exactly as I would wear in Chicago for zero weather," the visitor declares, "and I am not comfortably warm, although the thermometer shows only 45 degrees." The case is not quite so bad as he makes it out, however. If it were zero weather in Chicago he would not be standing still on the street corner or riding in an open buggy or doing a number of other things which he does with comparative comfort in Southern California.

Another drawback grows out of this: many visitors seeing the sun shining brightly and the flowers in full bloom think there is no necessity for fire in the room. Old Californians are accustomed to get along with little if any artificial heat, but that is a dangerous experiment for newcomers to try.

There are a number of bogus drawbacks which need merely to be mentioned to be disposed of: earthquakes, of which serious ones are no more common than in the East; poisonous reptiles, practically unknown in the settled portions; the Chinese, now an advantage rather than a drawback; the Indians, harmless, few in number and almost unknown in the thickly settled sections; and a dry season, which is now almost entirely robbed of its quondam terrors by the extension of the irrigation systems.

The shortcomings which have been discussed thus far in this article have been largely frivolous or fictitious. But there is a class of disadvantages that are genuine and are more serious. They all grow out of two facts: that Southern California as a whole is sparsely settled; and that it is far removed from the eastern centers of population. Its 29,000,000 acres contain only 250,000 people. In the cultivated and fertile section of the country there is one person to every forty-eight acres, leaving the towns out of the calculation. It is 500 miles to the nearest great city and over 2000 to the Eastern market where most of the products of the country have to be sold. In some of the older sections which are thickly settled a high degree of civilization has been attained, but in the portions more recently reclaimed many of the disadvantages of a new country are to be experienced. These of course grow less from year to year and will ultimately disappear. The distance from Chicago will never grow shorter, but two things will happen in course of time to make this drawback less serious. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal will bring New York and the Atlantic Coast nearer to California than Kansas City is now. Moreover, the steady trend of population westward will bring much of the market for perishable fruit to our doors.

Southern California is not an absolute paradise. It has faults, as all other sections of the world have. But can any place be found where the ratio of the shortcomings to the advantages is less? Thousands of people now living here who have traveled and lived in all sections of Europe and America will answer this question with an emphatic *No!*

OWEN CAPELLE.

ON THE HILLS.

LOS ANGELES, 1894.

Earth-anchored eucalyptus trees
Slow swaying to the landward breeze
Echo the murmur of the seas.

A cactus army, grim and lone,
Its bristling abattis has thrown
Athwart the hill-top overgrown
With silvery sage, while everywhere
The love-vine spreads — a silken snare —
The tangles of her yellow hair.

Old as the world, yet ever new,
Heaven's golden glory filters through
The constant, over-arching blue,
Within whose luminous abyss —
Soft, circumambient, fathomless —
Gray messengers of nemesis —
Great hawks in airy circles slide
Aslant, alert and eager-eyed,
On pinions motionless and wide.

Upon earth's outmost western rim
Old Ocean's falchion cleaves the dim
Dun distance that envelopes him.

Northward the great Sierras stand,
Brave watchers over sea and land —
Coast-guardsmen under God's command!

City of Angels! Loveliest!
Crown jewel of the golden west!
Haven of happiness and rest!
Fair vision, half revealed, half lost
Amid thy green hills, flower-embossed,
Unscathed by heat, untouched by frost,
Beloved of the gods thou art,
And every highway through thy mart
Points a new path to Nature's heart.

EMMA J. C. DAVIS.

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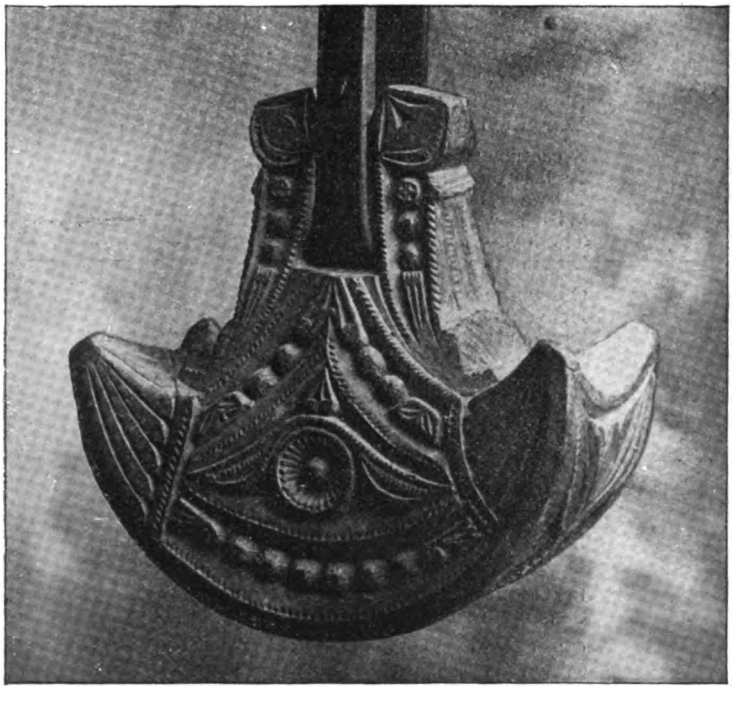


CALIFORNIA INDIANS' WORK IN THE MISSIONS.

IN these days of manual training schools, when labor is assuming new dignity in the affairs of the world, we turn with special interest to the part that labor played in transforming the degraded California Indians into an industrious and useful people. Authorities are unanimous in the opinion that the Mission Indians are to be classed among the lowest savages on the face of the earth. Their habitations were wedge shaped lodges of tules and mud—wretched affairs and squalid beyond the conception of civilized minds—and they were themselves of low intelligence, brutish, without clothing and living upon acorns and the various nuts of the pine trees and on fish, mollusks and seeds. The nuts and acorns were ground to flour in stone mortars.

Although brought by force into the missions and converted by force, they proved tractable and their education was at once begun. For the women were built the typical Mexican houses of adobe, surrounding a court, and in these the young girls and young widows were placed under the care of elderly and trusted Indian women, whose authority was absolute. They were taught spinning, lace making, knitting, weaving blankets from grasses, willow rods and roots, mats from yucca fiber (called "cocas" and used for saddle mats), and plain sewing.

Between the years of 1792 and 1795 the Governor imported



WOODEN STIRRUP.

from Mexico a number of artisans, such as masons, millwrights, tanners, shoemakers, saddlers, potters, a ribbon maker, and weavers to serve as teachers for the Indian pupils. They were much in demand and there were not enough to supply the twenty-one missions then in existence. The Indians wove their first cotton cloth in 1797, and in 1798 manufactured soap.

The men were taught agriculture in all its various branches. They cared for the orchards, pruning and cultivating them,



STONE BOWL.

and swept the paths in them and about the mission buildings. Their vegetable gardens were miracles of thrift, and they raised tobacco of fine quality. They burned lime, cut stone, made bricks and tiles. They became smiths and carpenters and saddlers. In this last named vocation they showed remarkable skill, especially at the city of Santa Barbara, where there is still produced stamped leather work which is famous all over the continent.



OX-HORN CUP.

Beautifully carved cups of ox-horn similar to the one pictured here seem to have been common at the tables of the padres. The ox-horn was first softened by soaking, then shaped over a piece of wood fitted into it while still pliable, and afterward engraved with a tool made of a common nail.

It is a matter of regret that a great many fine specimens of this Indian handicraft which should grace a museum here, have already been secured by strangers and carried from Southern California, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to provide a place that will be a suitable shelter for relics of historical value.

Jennie A. Bristol

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A HOME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

"They came unto a land in which it was always afternoon."

IN this land each comer finds gifts meet for his needs or desires. For the invalid or tired one of the world, there are soft tones, divine odors and restful breezes to lull him into forgetfulness of the rush and hurry and stress and toil he has left behind.

The artist who passes the years beneath these skies is inspired by the procession of gorgeous hued flowers and soft brown grasses, the brooding of the purple, snow-capped mountains over green fields, and the gray misty tones of the sea mist, tempering the brilliant sunshine or softening the vivid blue of the atmosphere.

To the poet, Southern California is a place in which to dream, to dream the more in times of waking. For, with his poet's soul alive to her charms of face, of color and of expression, he is bound by her spells, and she leaves him unwilling to do aught but dwell with her in a life of unruffled content.

Here the chronicler finds suggestions at every turn: suggestion of the past in dark, mysterious faces, adobe dwellings and the very language of old Spain; reminders of the links between past and present in the nature of fruits, flowers and cereal cultivation, alike by the descendents of the *Caballeros* and the *Gringo* new comers; presages of the future in the rapidly spreading orchards and multiplying homes.



A SEMI-TROPIC HOME, RIVERSIDE.

But upon no one does she shower such generous gifts as upon him who leaves his work beneath vacillating skies and chilling winds of the East, and comes to cheer himself with her almost everlasting sunlight and draw sustenance from her beneficent breast. Such an one receives her best love and care. His growing orange grove he soon beholds resplendent in the sunlight he came so far to seek. His home, however small and humble, stands embowered in roses, jasmine, honey suckle, and all the storied blooms which he had, in his life of hardship, considered the exclusive right of the poet, or the rich.

As he labors, soft airs from the sea free the flowers' sweet perfumes and blow restfully about him, disarming the sun's fierce rays lest he be overcome at his toil. At evening he lies down, his windows open to the night, and in sweet dreamless sleep finds redress for the fatigues of the day. In the morning he rises without the fear upon him that an unexpected shower has undone the labor of his season.

The children of the homemaker no longer spend half their time behind sealed windows and doors, but like healthy young animals, as they should be, live in the sunshine, become strong in body and limb, and grow into goodly men and women without a trace of sallow bleach upon their ruddy sunbrowned faces.

Upon the home-mother this southern clime bestows peace and rest; lightens the cares and increases the joys of her life. She sees her children strong and joyous, her husband busy and content. The struggle to make them comfortable is simplified by the one almost unvarying season.

Freed from three-fourths the burdens of existence, the home-mother grows young, and brave and hopeful and becomes, as the wife and mother was intended to become, more and more a joy to her husband, a blessing to her children.

In Southern California the joys of the harvest time are forever with the husbandman. No sooner has the orange left its promise of another year in orchards sweet with blossoms, than without fear of backsetting blasts, the peach and apricot fling aside their enveloping petals. M. E. W.

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VOL. I. NOVEMBER, 1894. NO. 6.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

VOLUME I.

With this number the LAND OF SUNSHINE concludes its first volume. On the last inside page of this issue we print an index of the contents of all numbers to date, and we trust that the casual purchaser, who has not seen the preceding issues of the LAND OF SUNSHINE will examine the list of articles and illustrations, and taking note of the many good things he has missed, and also allowed his eastern friends to miss, will hasten to enroll himself, and several of his friends beyond the Rockies, on our subscription list.

It grieves us to state that we underestimated the demand for such a publication as the LAND OF SUNSHINE, with the consequent result that nearly all the back numbers are out of print. We are properly punished for our lack of confidence in an intelligent public.

A close inspection of the index to which we have referred, shows that the LAND OF SUNSHINE has, thus far, published eighty-seven articles, of which all but ten were illustrated. Three hundred illustrations have appeared in its pages. The list of subjects includes every line of active human interest in Southern California, with especial attention to horticulture, sports, history, scenery and the natural progress of the section. No book ever issued in Southern California contains a greater quantity of valuable and interesting matter, and the cost to the subscriber has been the trifling sum of fifty cents. Yet we have only begun the work. Great fields of opportunity spread out before us, full of the most alluring topics for description and portrayal—semi-tropic agriculture in all its phases, new and unique employments, unexpected scenes in mountain and valley, charming spots that we have not visited, ancient manners and customs, the myths and stories of Southern California history, the industrial prosperity of a contented people—in the presence of such a mass of material pressing upon us we stand confused and uncertain what to select first.

The suggestion which was frequently offered us at the outset, to beware lest we soon run out of matter, makes the editor smile. Who that knows Southern California in the infinite variety of soil, climate, products, interests, prospects, scenery, pursuits and historical and legendary lore, can for a moment doubt the continuance of a first-class periodical devoted to this section as a whole.

During the past six months, we have been offering the LAND OF SUNSHINE to the people of Southern California, and to their friends in the east, as an exponent in the broadest sense of the interests of this section, not of its natural interests only, although they have formed a considerable element in the presentation, but its intellectual, spiritual and æsthetic side as well. We have aimed to show what Southern California is, how its people live, their labors and their amusements, what they think, and feel, and enjoy.

We felt confident before we entered upon the undertaking, that we should ultimately succeed, knowing that the people desired, and would welcome such a periodical. We were scarcely prepared, however, for the very hearty reception which the LAND OF SUNSHINE has received from every side, and which has placed us in six months in a position that we had not hoped to attain in a much longer period of time. The growing lack of jealousy throughout the East concerning friendly reports of this section is also demonstrated by the facsimile returns from eastern libraries, published elsewhere in this issue.

During the next six months Southern California will be filled with visitors from the east, who will search at the book stores for a satisfactory publication about this section, to read and keep for their own use, and to send to their friends in the east. Last winter they were told that no such publication existed. This year they will carry away many many thousand copies of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER'S PRIZE.

At the suggestion of several amateur photographers, we have decided to change the conditions of the contest which we proposed in the October number. The number of photographs to be submitted will be only six, and in some way characteristic of Southern California. The photographs must be submitted by December 5th. The first prize will be $5.00 cash, the second prize four yearly subscriptions to the LAND OF SUNSHINE, and the third prize three yearly subscriptions. We shall request the right to use—giving proper credit—any of the photographs presented, whether successful or not, that are up to the standard of the magazine. The successful pictures, or a majority of them, will be shown in the Holiday number.

HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The New Years number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, will be a large and unusually interesting number, containing many new and striking features. A large edition of this number will be given a wide circulation. We promise to make the holiday number thoroughly representative of all sections of Southern California, and we are confident it will be greatly in demand to send east.

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MISSIONARY WORK.

Every reader of the LAND OF SUNSHINE has a number of friends in the East who he would like to have come to this country to settle.

There is a good way to accomplish this end. To love this country it is only necessary to know it; and to know it, it is only necessary to subscribe for the LAND OF SUNSHINE. Send us one dollar and we will mail your friend a card like this:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*

LOS ANGELES CAL.

_____
(Here appears your friend's name.)

_____
(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend _____ *who is*
(Your name.)

now residing at _____ *in Southern California,*
(Your home.)

is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for _____ *months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.*

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

A GREAT DISPLAY.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has moved into its new quarters on the corner of Fourth and Broadway, where it occupies two entire stories of a building 120 x 120 feet. The greater part of this space, 15,000 square feet in area, is taken up by the permanent exhibit, a display of the products, horticultural, agricultural, mineral and manufactured, of Southern California.

The display is arranged with excellent taste, and many of the features are unique and striking. It is stated on good authority that nowhere else in the Union will there be found a permanent free display of such size and elegance. The exhibit of the State Board of Trade at San Francisco could without difficulty all be placed in the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce hall.

The Los Angeles Chamber is a thoroughly progressive and aggressive body. Its membership of 700 includes all the leading spirits in public work to be found in the city and its environs. An active canvas is soon to be undertaken to increase this membership to 1,000. Such a canvas ought to be attended with success. The people of Los Angeles have reason to feel proud of the achievements of their representative body and should give it hearty support.

AGENTS WANTED.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE desires to secure a *resident* agent in every city and town of importance in Southern California. The publication is now well established, and any man or woman with some spare time can make an acceptable addition to their income by securing a local agency. Those only who can present first-class recommendations are requested to write for terms and full particulars to the publishers.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

There is probably no section of the United States that has been so volumnously "written up" as Southern California. The write up fiend regards this particular portion of the United States as his especial field. It is supposed to be the Mecca of the United States, and he undertakes to tell the pilgrims how to find their way here and what to do when they get here. It matters not that there are a number of regular publications doing this work, and trying to make a living at the same time. The genius from abroad has learned the truth of the proverb that "no man is a prophet in his own country," and he takes full advantage of the experience in this direction. The outsider, who has no local habitation or name, who has nothing but his unsupported word to back him, will receive support and encouragement when the local publisher, who is doing his level best year in and year out for the advancement of the section where he resides, gets nothing but a cold shoulder.

It is a curious phase of human nature which leads people to thus support outside advertising schemes, of which they know nothing, in preference to their own mediums, whose proprietors they know, also their character and objects. What do these outsiders care about the progress and prosperity of the section which they describe? Their only object is to make a "clean up" and get away as soon as possible to other fields, where suckers are plentiful. It cannot even be expected that they should write intelligently of a section which is new to them. Then, again, even supposing that they should do so, what guarantee has the advertiser of the circulation that will be given to the paper, or pamphlet, or book, or that it will be handled in a manner to accomplish any material good? As soon as the money has been collected the interest of the publisher in that particular section ceases, and with it his guarantee.

The most judicious, the most profitable, the most natural method of advertising the advantages of a city or section is in a journal of standing, regularly published in that section, the interests of whose proprietors are there. These interests are too permanently important to them to admit of their assurances not being fulfilled. On the other hand, such men spend their money in the place where they reside, and they would be entitled to the preference even if it were not so much in the interest of the advertiser to give it them from a merely selfish standpoint. A notice in a publication which is issued once only, for the evident purpose of raking in all the loose change in sight, is of less value to the advertiser than the paper on which it is printed.

In a broad way it is also safe to assert that circulars, pamphlets, souvenirs and single editions as well, are not so valuable advertising mediums as they are generally supposed to be. In the first place, their real purpose is so self evident to the recipient that he consigns it to the waste basket unread. Then again, being issued by some person or company from private motives, such mediums are not only looked at askance, but their contents, however true, do not have the same weight with the reader as if seen in a public organ. It is at least reasonable to state that a loyal and creditable exponent of a section strengthens the proposition of every one advertising therein their interests in that section.

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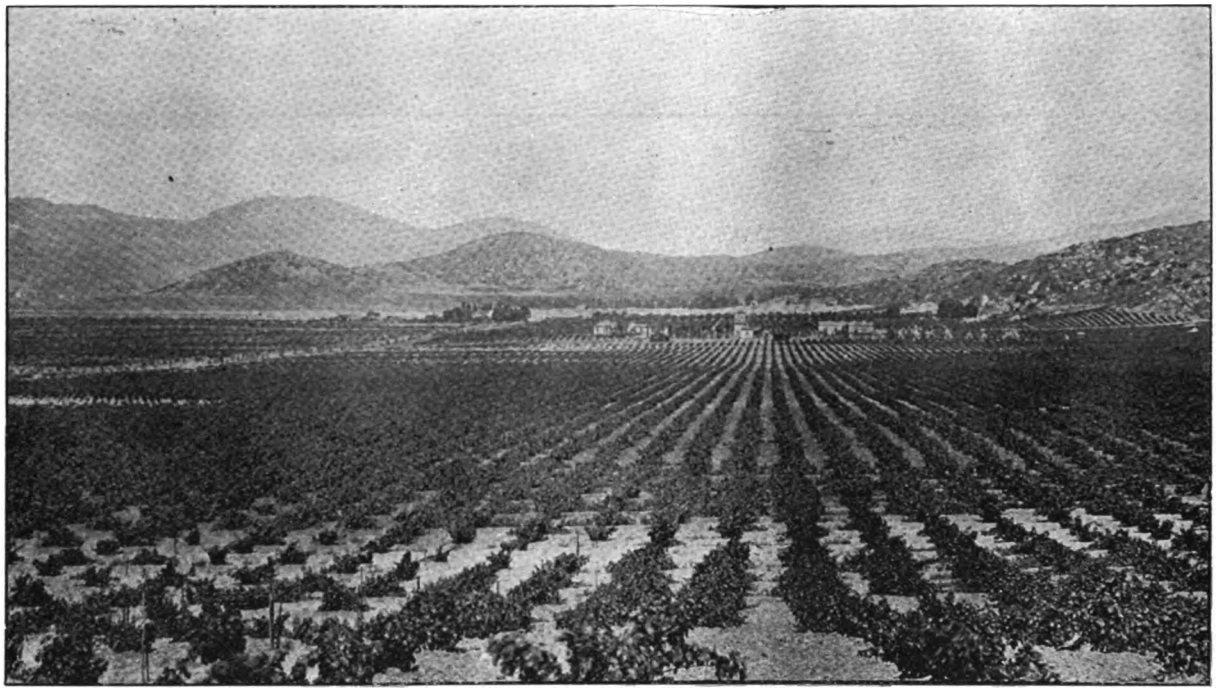
THE GRAPE IN CALIFORNIA.



IN CALIFORNIA the culture of the grape and the production of wine and brandy date back to the earliest settlement made by the padres. True, the wines introduced by the padres are now despised and rejected in favor of others with high-sounding names; true, the methods of the pioneer vintners were of the crudest; the grapes were trodden in vats beneath the naked feet of the Indian neophytes, and every process partook of the same primitive characteristics. Yet the result was of a satisfactory character, and the writings of that period contain frequent reference to and commendation of the cheering liquid which was stored away in the cellars of the missions. The early American voyagers to this coast wrote in the most glowing terms of the quality of the wine with which they were cheered after their wearisome journeyings, and the excellence of the wines of California came to be a well-known fact long before the present era of viticultural development commenced.

The grape thrives in almost every locality, save where the fogs near the coast induce mildew, and the frosts high up the mountain are liable to injure the vine. It grows on every soil, except where roots find stagnant water or strong alkali. All general rules are subject to occasional exceptions, but as a rule the lighter soils of the coast valleys and the mountain slopes are most highly prized for wine, and the rich soils and dry climate of the interior valleys for raisins. Localities where shipping grapes are made a specialty are selected principally on account of shipping facilities. Some of the largest wine vineyards in the State are located on as rich valley land as is to be found, but the great majority of vineyards are located as described.

Those grown in hot houses in the East, and all varieties of European grapes, thrive here in the open air without any trellis or stakes, as a rule. A few kinds require long pruning, and are trained to stakes. We only know of the trellis from what we read, or from an occasional one built in a yard or lawn for shade or ornament. The original variety grown by the Mission Fathers is called from them the Mission grape, and is a very hardy vine that produces enormously a very sweet black grape, used for the table, for brandy and for wine in combination with others, although it has generally been superseded by improved varieties. For shipping grapes the Flame Tokay stands decidedly in the lead. It is a great bearer, and very firm, large and showy. It ripens late, and finds, in favorable seasons, a profitable demand in the East. The Emperor comes next in popularity, in early interior situations. The bunches are very large, and the berries oblong, and of a deep color when ripe. This variety produces enormously, and stands very late shipment. Perhaps larger returns have been received from it than from any other variety, but it requires long pruning, and has a reputation of not setting well, and ripening too late near the coast, and in late locations generally. All varieties of Muscat are shipped largely, and held in much higher esteem at home as table grapes than the Tokay, but sales show that Tokay and Emperor are preferred in the East. Different varieties of grapes can be grown to extend the shipping season over six months, but the kinds named above are shipped in quantity.



EL CAJON VINEYARD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

When the flush of the gold hunting excitement was past and the American pioneers began to turn their attention to other and more permanent sources of profit, the cultivation of the vine attracted much attention. At the prices that then prevailed for the product of the wine press large profits were realized. The methods of production were so crude and simple that it was no wonder that Americans supposed that through the vineyards was a highway to wealth. Accordingly the latter part of the decade in which gold was

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first discovered witnessed a craze for vine planting, second only in its intensity to the many mining crazes that had preceeded it. Without the slightest technical knowledge of either cultivation of the vine, the soil best adapted thereto, or the production of the different varieties of wine, many even not knowing what were the distinguishing characteristics of those varieties, thousands rushed into the industry in the headlong manner not altogether peculiar to Americans. Naturally the result was disastrous, but soon better methods were introduced, and California took its place among the great wine producing countries of the world.

Too much California wine has been sold under foreign labels, but a change has come in this direction, and California brands are becoming celebrated.

In the various branches of horticulture that have been introduced into the State and pushed to success, nothing presents a more remarkable history than the production of the raisin. First assuming importance upon a commercial basis less than twenty years ago, engaged in by men having no previous information or experience, demanding radically different methods from those followed in regions where raisins had been produced for centuries, yet in the remarkably limited period mentioned all the problems have been solved, new methods evolved, and the California raisin is today produced at less expense, in greater proportionate quantity, and of superior quality to the same fruit in any other part of the world. Redlands and Riverside, in San Bernardino County, El Cajon and Sweetwater, in San Diego, and important districts in Orange and Los Angeles counties are devoted to raisins. In almost all these localities sun drying is preferred when conditions favor, but the second crop of Muscats sometimes requires artificial heat, and it pays well to put up driers to be used whenever the weather demands.



Grape Vine near Santa Barbara, planted by the Mission Fathers.



Drying Raisins.

There are several different varieties of grape used for raisins, and sometimes several species of the same variety going under separate names. Those attracting greatest attention in California are the Muscat, Seedless Sultana and Thompson's Seedless. The Muscatel Cordo Blanco is so slight a variation from the Muscat that many claim there is no distinction. The Muscatel has a low, depressed growth of vine, sets better on the cluster, has rounder berries, holds its bloom better, and need not be quite so dry in order to keep. Both should be headed low and pruned short. As no trellis is used, a vineyard in full leaf looks, in the distance, much like a field of potatoes. Muscatels are used both in America and Europe to produce the Dehesa London Layers.

The Seedless Sultana has been long before the public, but as it requires long pruning to bear heavily, it has been condemned as a shy bearer by those who have tried it with the same pruning as the Muscat. With proper handling it is an immense bearer, and, as it is used as a cooking raisin, much less expense is involved in packing, while the supply of that grade is so limited as compared with the other it is likely for many years to bring better prices in proportion. The Thompson's Seedless is a comparatively new raisin grape, yet widely disseminated and well tested, of the same general characteristics and habit of growth, as the Sultana. The berry is somewhat larger, the production great, and as the fruit ripens is cured and out of the way before the Muscat demands attention, this variety is likely to be extensively planted.

Many of our leading producers have visited the only competing section, where raisins are produced in quantity, the shores of the Mediterranean, and have returned with views most forcibly expressed by planting to the full extent of their means. So long as the virgin fertility of our soil produces such crops as the Mediterranean countries only know of by tradition, and our climate renders it so much easier and cheaper to cure the product, while they are relying largely on phosphates imported from the Gulf of California to maintain the fertility of their soil, the extent of the raisin industry seems transferred from the sphere of production to to that of distribution. When produced, carried and sold at a fair living margin, the raisin is, probably next to the prune, the cheapest article of food in the shape of fruit. Those who have visited Spain, Italy and Greece, to investigate the raisin question, have planted with a view of meeting competition, not only in the markets of America, but in the markets of the world. No industry ever had a better basis upon which to build the hope that increased production would be followed by increased demand.

Horace Edwards

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TUSTIN—"THE GEM OF THE VALLEY."

THE old saying that "the choicest articles are put up in small packages," may not inaptly be applied to Tustin. While the village proper is small, and the surrounding country directly tributary to it is not of large area, the location is one early selected in the development of Southern California as being especially desirable. In confirmation of the wisdom of its founders, the settlement has for years had a more than local celebrity for its luxuriant tree growth, the variety and quality of its productions, and the extent of its shaded avenues; as well as for the excellence of its society, and the many beautiful homes of its residents.



Favored with a soil unsurpassed in the State, and being, even in this unusually dry year, amply supplied with water for irrigation, horticulture and intensive farming have naturally become the leading pursuits. While almost everything that mother earth can produce is grown in some measure, from apples to bananas, and from oranges to corn and barley; still for commercial purposes the orange, walnut, apricot, olive, lemon and peach may be named as the principal orchard products, and barley, corn, alfalfa, potatoes and peanuts as farming crops.

The orange is seen in every stage, from the tender seed bud shoot, a few inches high, to the twenty years old seedling tree, which has borne well nigh a ton of fruit in a single season. In favorable years the apricot approaches the orange in profit, and the acreage planted has been increasing.

The English or Persian walnut thrives in the climate of these coast valleys far better than in the interior, and is a favorite with orchardists, being easily cared for and paying well when grown in the deep loam soils which best suit it.

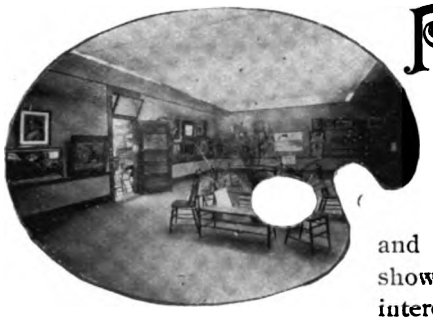
The town has the usual facilities afforded by a bank, a number of stores and other places of business; has three church organizations and edifices; the public school is not excelled in the county, either in its standing or in the accommodation enjoyed by the more than two hundred pupils. The Tustin Hotel reopened in October for the winter season, and furnish an agreeable sojourning place for tourists and homeseekers. With railroad stations of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems within our limits, we are readily accessible to and from all outside points. A horse-car line connects with Santa Ana, the county seat of Orange county, three miles distant, and excellent roads, for either driving or cycling, lead in all directions.

The pleasure-seeker can reach the sea-beach within a few miles, or the shaded picnic grounds and running stream of a mountain cañon as readily in another direction. In winter, looking across fields green with growing barley, and orange groves laden with ripening fruit, over the hills covered with clover and wild oats, and still on across the hidden valley beyond, the eye finally rests on lines of snow clad mountains, forty miles away, the dazzling whiteness of their summits presenting a sharp contrast in the soft sunlight to the verdure of the foreground. In summer, the days are rarely hot or oppressive, and the nights are delightfully cool.

E. D. Buss.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ART ROOM.



POSSIBLY there has never been anything done in Los Angeles for the promulgation of art ideas in which the public of all classes, rich, poor, cultivated, and uncultivated, have shown the same degree of interest that they do in the fall exhibition now in progress at the art gallery, Chamber of Commerce building. Through the coöperation of the artists and their endeavors to place before the public a high standard of art, much will be done to advance the education of the people in that line.

There have been on an average eight hundred visitors at the art gallery every day since its opening. Of these perhaps five hundred do not know a good picture when they see it (low be it spoken, for they all think they do!), and when they gaze on a painting like that of Mr. Francisco's they wonder what there is so good about it, and that very wonder will be "the little rift within the lute" of their conceit; and bye and bye, almost unconsciously to themselves, these beautiful object lessons will begin to have their influence.

The work at this gallery is all, so far, by local artists, and redounds most emphatically to their credit. Comparison can be made between it and any exhibition in the larger cities. Only in point of numbers would ours fall short. And why shouldn't it be as good as any? There could be no greater incentive, or inspiration, to art feeling than this lovely land of ours; and artists who once come from the larger cities, or from abroad, are so fascinated with the intoxicating beauty of it that they cannot get away again.

There are the McCloskeys, for instance, from Paris. They have no pictures at present in the gallery, but next winter will exhibit a wonderfully lifelike portrait of a Los Angeles lady. These artists were pupils of the great Gerome. Then there is J. Bond Francisco, a Los Angeles man, whose art education was begun abroad. I say *begun*, because a true artist's education is never finished; they are always students. Mr. Francisco is of that true sort, as any one with "an eye educated to see" will quickly appreciate when standing before his magnificent picture of the San Fernando valley. It is in *plain air* effects—"all out doors," we might say in English; he has caught even the rising heat waves and holds them shimmering on his canvas.

There are too many artists to make exhaustive mention of, yet I cannot close without referring especially to C. S. Ward's charming picture "a Midsummer Day in Elysian Park." It is almost ablaze with sunlight, and one feels like blinking one's eyes before it. Very few people understand the difficulties an artist has to contend with when painting in that luminous way.



NORTHWEST CORNER OF ART ROOM. Waite Photo.

Miss Edith White has on exhibition many beautiful works, chief among which is a large canvas of roses, representing Pasadena profusion. Miss White's painting is too well known to need special mention.

There are also several exquisite pictures by Miss Helen Coan, and by Miss Regina P. Kane.

Mr. E. Wachtel has three inimicable landscapes in oil, and, unfortunately, only one water color. There are also some excellent water colors by H. D. Nichols, a new comer in our land of sunshine, a well known illustrator and a member of the New York Water Color Club, which alone is a presage of his artistic standing.

S. HOWELLS JORDAN.

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Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes. Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

News Items.

A careful comparison between Chicago and Los Angeles as regards buildings erected during the past ten months shows that the ratio of Los Angeles has been three times that of Chicago.

The Southern California Citrus Fair is the only one on the State slate this year, as the northern portion of the State expended its entire appropriation for this year at the late Midwinter Fair. The object of the fair being to stimulate the ambition and contribute to the knowledge of the citrus growers of Southern California, as well as to insure bringing a successful exhibition before the attention of as many new comers as possible, it is to be trusted that the interests of Southern California, and not those of any particular locality, will be consulted in deciding upon its exact location. It might also not be out of place to suggest that only judges be chosen who can intelligently devote their entire attention to the matter of awards, etc., and, if need be, that they be paid from the money appropriated for prizes a sufficient remuneration to enable them to give proper attention to the matter.

The Toboggan Slide on Broadway, north of First street, is still drawing great crowds. Measures have, however, been adopted which effectually keep away the rough element, and at the same time insure a crowd of the right kind of participants. The popularity of this novel sport is not at all surprising to those who have tested it, for the sensation is not only exhilerating and pleasant, but is different from any other known pastime. Those who have not invested a dime in the Toboggan have certainly missed a treat.

Copies of the beautiful souvenir pamphlet of the Hotel Green, Pasadena, on which neither time nor expense have been spared, are before us. It contains a full and interesting exposition of the exterior and interior of the Green, with fine half-tone illustrations of the same and other interesting scenes in its vicinity. Manager Holmes evidently understands that one must adapt his advertisements to the medium used, and above all, to the class of customers desired. The souvenir is not only a commendation of the taste and ambition which directed it, but it has given Kingsley-Barnrs & Neuner Co. an opportunity to fully demonstrate that fine embossing and artistic printing is obtainable in Los Angeles.

C. W. Traver, whose illustrations to the article "The Shortcomings of Southern California," appear in this issue, is a young artist of exceptional ability. Though he has been but a short time in the city, his excellent quality of work has already won for him much popularity. Mr. Traver hails from Chicago, where he was engaged during the World's Fair season illustrating for eastern publications.

Look out for the New Year's number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE. It will be the most handsome publication ever issued in California. Advertising matter for this number should be sent in early.

The "Los Angeles and Southern California Blue Book" is making good progress, and will be published, as previously announced, by December 1st, 1894. It will doubtless be one of the most satisfactory editions of the kind ever published in Southern California, as Mrs. A. A. Thompson, its publisher, seems to have a healthy comprehension of what the term "representative people" should convey. Adult members of families who have not sent their city or country address, reception days, etc., to Mrs. A. A. Thompson, 447 South Broadway, Los Angeles, should do so at once.

The great dancing hall of the Palomares Hotel, Pomona, was, on October 26, filled with musical vibrations and odor of flowers, not to mention a very happy throng. It was the occasion of the initial ball of the Pomona Tennis Club, which will this winter give a series of hops. The next occasion will be Thanksgiving night.

We call attention to the card of Louis G. Dreyfus, real estate agent at Santa Barbara, one of the most reliable firms in the Channel City. A call on the Banks for reference will verify this statement. Mr. Dreyfus makes a specialty of loaning money on real estate security for Eastern investors, a net interest of 7 % being paid. None but first-class loans are ever offered through his office.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE recently received an interesting call from Messrs. Erkes & Martens, proprietors of the Southern Pacific Hotel, Ontario, one of the most charming and healthy localities in Southern California. Ontario is fortunate in having proper hotel facilities under the best of management.

Neither H. C. Scott nor N. T. B. Pentreath are in the employ of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, as has been erroneously supposed. As previously announced, customers must see that agents have credentials signed in facsimile by the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Southern California Hotel Association.

Official Headquarters, 205 New High St., Los Angeles.
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Orange County. F. A. Miller, The Glenwood, Riverside; A. H. Pratt, Hotel Windsor, Redlands.
Ventura County. E. P. Dunn, San Marcos, Santa Barbara.

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THE PULSE OF THE MARKET.

There are many wide-awake and loyal people in Southern California who are interested in the successful establishment in this section of a creditable exponent of its own. Many of these people have expressed concern as to whether the LAND OF SUNSHINE is meeting with the appreciation it merits. Features of the remarkable growth of its circulation will be presented from time to time.

The news dealer forms an important element in the circulation of any form of literature. He might be termed the pulse of the demand. The LAND OF SUNSHINE is sold by 79 newsdealers in Southern California alone. The timely communications from some of them which are presented on this page will be found both interesting and assuring to friends of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

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Los Angeles, Cal., Oct 11 1894

T. A. Patterson & Co City

Dear Sirs

We regret that you could not fill our order for back numbers of The Land of Sunshine at the Customary price. Back numbers we must have nevertheless And we will allow you 20¢ ea for whatever you have on hand. The demand for The Land of Sunshine far exceeds that of any other Periodical of the Pacific Coast. You may manage our regular order to 150 Cor.

Yours Resp.

Gardner & Oliver

A few months ago the standing monthly order of the above firm for the LAND OF SUNSHINE was one-fifth the number now furnished this firm per month. Another leading news dealer, at the time the initial number was published, hesitated to sign a standing order for twelve copies per month, on the grounds that his monthly order for a certain established and artistic northern illustrated monthly was but six copies, several of which were frequently returned. On the 11th of October, 25 LAND OF SUNSHINES were delivered to this firm. Three days afterwards the publishers received the following communication from him :

* * * * "Send us 25 more October SUNSHINES—don't be afraid of letting us have too many—we have never returned any to you yet. There is nothing like a paper one can take pride in pushing. We have a yearly subscriber for you also."

Yours respectfully, THOS. T. KNIGHT & SON,
224 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles, Cal.

POMONA, CAL., Aug. 3rd, 1894.

"DEAR SIRS: Please increase our regular order to 50 copies. With us, the LAND OF SUNSHINE has passed the point where it requires to be pushed. People *call* for it more than for any other paper or periodical we handle ; this, too, at a time of year when we are compelled to cancel some periodicals for want of demand. During the coming winter we expect your paper to be in great demand.

Yours, etc., PILLIG & TEMPLE."

On receipt of the initial number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE the following firm expressed doubts of there ever being a second number. They consented to try 10 copies.

FOWLER & COLWELL,

Booksellers and Stationers.

118 WEST SECOND STREET.

Los Angeles Cal. Oct 7th 1894

Land of Sunshine
City.

Gentlemen:-

Please send us twenty five extra copies Land of Sunshine for Oct.

We are pleased to note the rapidly increasing sale of your enterprising Journal.

With us it sells ahead of everything of its character As a missionary Journal to send to the benighted Eastern it has no equal. We received the enclosed postal card from England a short time ago concerning the "Land of Sunshine"

Wishing you unbounded prosperity in the future. we remain

Yours very truly.

Fowler & Colwell

Another dealer, whose first order was for 6 copies, expresses himself as follows :

* * * * "Make my order 30. My sales of the LAND OF SUNSHINE are unprecedented. The high grade of the subject matter and engravings, and the good judgment displayed in their selection and arrangement have placed it where success is no longer a question. * * * * The more I see of it the more I like it." * * * *

Yours truly,
HENRY FULKERSON,
354 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Redlands Cal Oct 27/94

Land of Sunshine": L. A.

Gentlemen:- Send more Oct. Your publication is sold out every month shortly after arrival. Everybody pleased with it. It really fills the "long felt want."

Yours J. W. Duran News Dealer

Still another says: * * * * "You may again add to our standing order. Our sales have been steadily increasing from month to month, until we now sell more copies of LAND OF SUNSHINE than we do of any other periodical we handle."

Very truly,
J. W. SMITH,
N. W. cor. Main and Second Sts. Los Angeles, Cal.

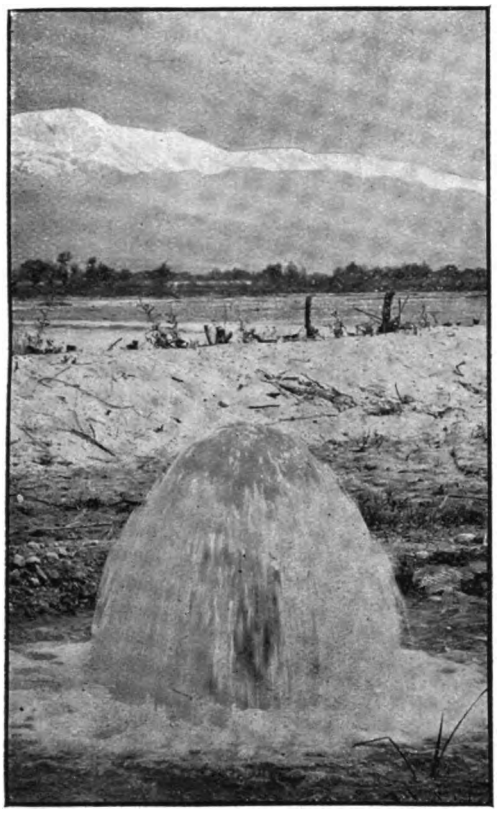
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One of the artesian wells of the GAGE CANAL SYSTEM (flowing about 200 miner's inches of water), supplying water to the ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LANDS.

Orange and Lemon Groves

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"Arlington Heights" (a part of Riverside) includes over six square miles of the finest Orange and Lemon land in the world; is high, smooth of surface, gently sloping, thoroughly drained, free from stones or gravel; an alluvial soil of great depth and richness.

To ARLINGTON HEIGHTS we invite the attention of the Home-seeker — the Capitalist — the searcher for a winter retreat, those in delicate health, and seekers of homes where beauty of location, comfort and profit are combined. For descriptive pamphlet, with valuable information on Orange and Lemon Culture, address

THE RIVERSIDE TRUST CO. Limited,
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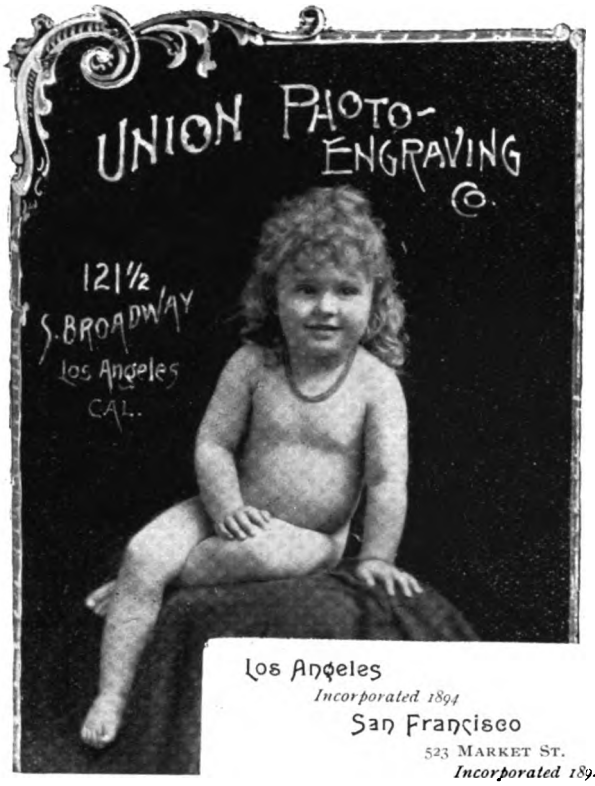
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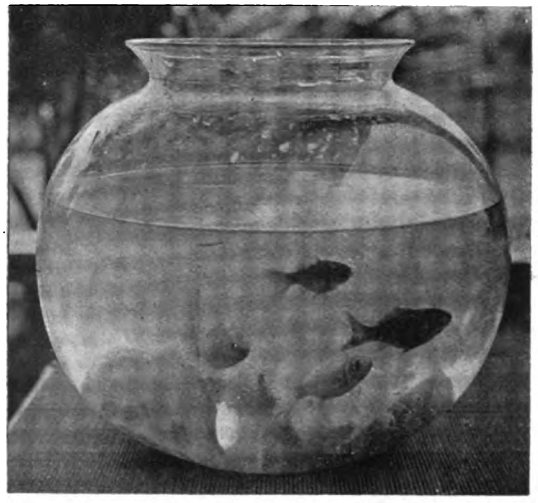
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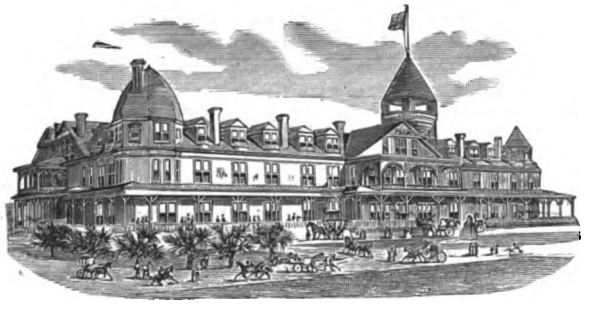
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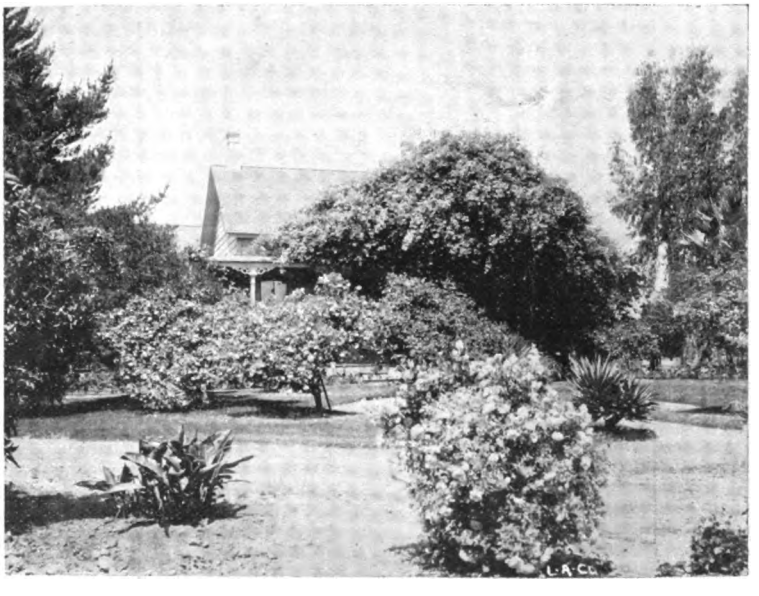
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles. DECEMBER, 1894 Price, Ten Cents.



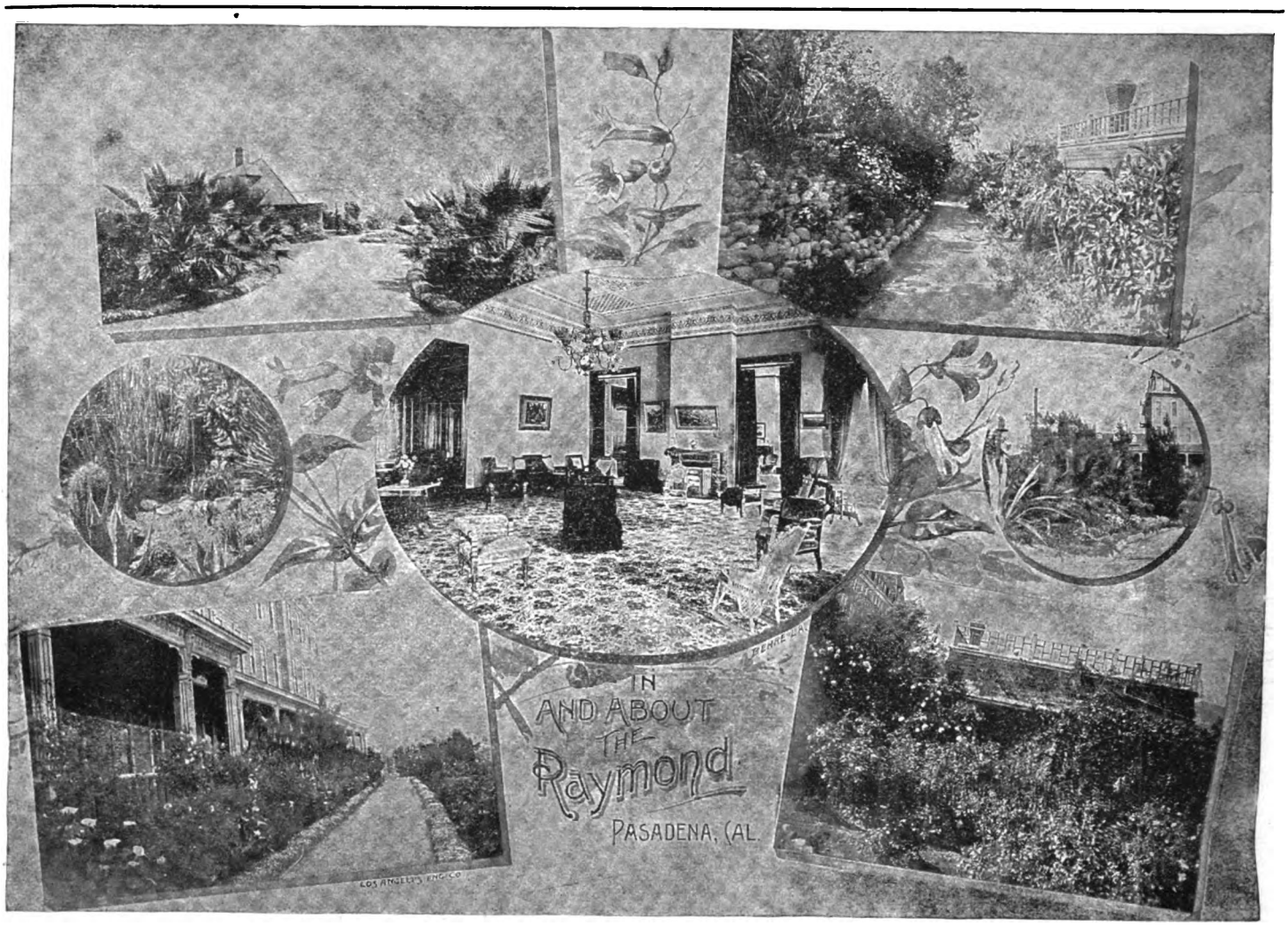
A DECEMBER SCENE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Knight, Photo.

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Land · of · Sunshine

LOS ANGELES *SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA* *DECEMBER, 1894*

THE SEA COAST OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

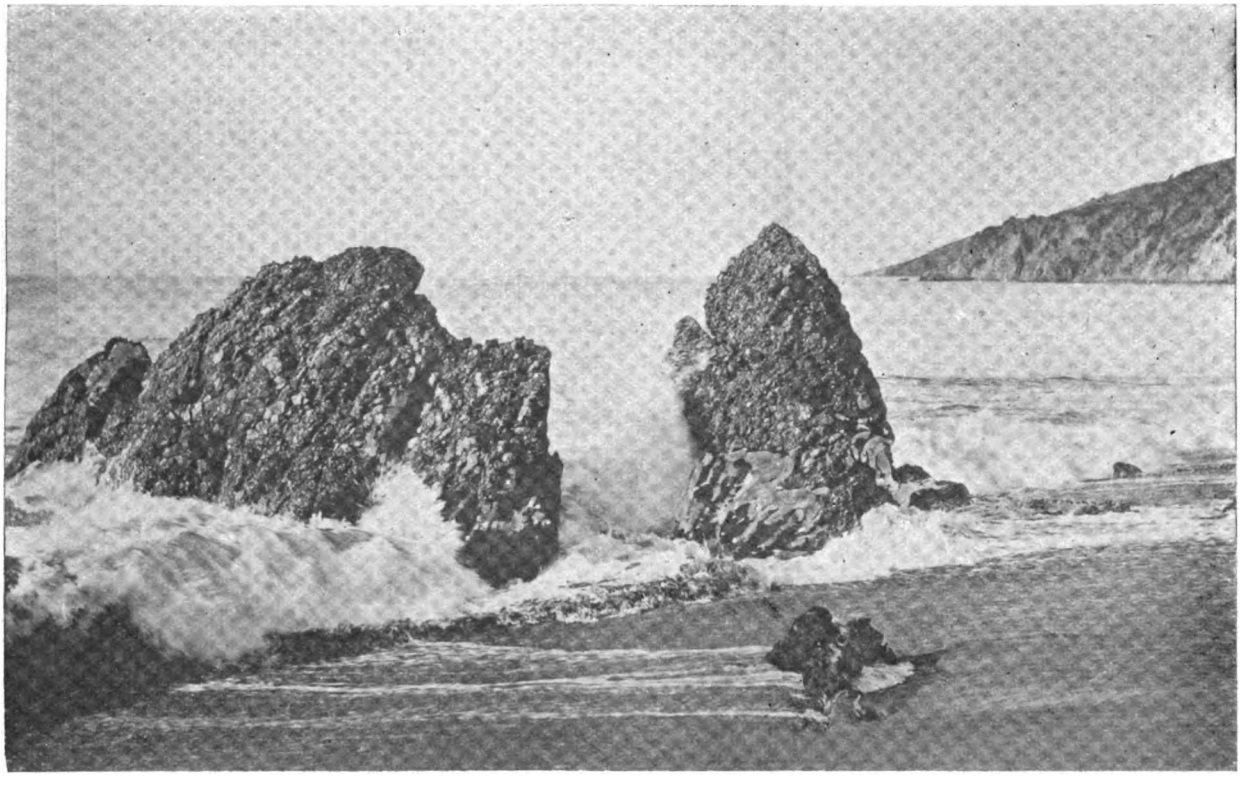
ONE of the most attractive features of Southern California is the long line of sea coast, which extends in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction for a distance of about 275 miles, from above Point Concepcion in Santa Barbara county to the Mexican boundary line just below San Diego. Between these two points there is much to interest the tourist, the naturalist, the geologist and the lover of nature.

A great advantage which this coast possesses over similar lines of shore on the Atlantic is the fact that its beauties and attractions may be enjoyed during every month of the year. The larger mass of the great Japan warm stream that reaches the American coast about latitude fifty degrees, sweeps southward along the shores with an average breadth of three or four hundred miles, and a rate of about sixteen miles per day. As a consequence the climate is so mild that sea-bathing is indulged in by all but the most delicate, even at Christmas time.

The northern limit of this mild climate is found at Point Concepcion, north of which there is a great change, as those who journey from San Francisco to Southern California by steamer soon find out. A few miles north of the point there is generally a strong wind blowing, which continues with more or less intensity all along the coast from there north, while just south of the point the ocean may be, and generally is, almost as calm as a mill pond.

Traveling east from Point Concepcion, along the coast of Santa Barbara county some of the most romantic scenery in Southern California is found, with sloping foothills covered with live oaks in the back ground and the channel islands looming up from the peaceful ocean. Many travelers see a great resemblance between the coast near Santa Barbara and the Bay of Naples.

The picturesque scenery continues through Ventura county and the western portion of Los Angeles county, where the mountains come close down to the sea shore. The location of Santa Monica is very similar to that of Santa Barbara, which gives it a particularly mild climate. South of Santa Monica is Redondo, and then the bold promontory of Point Fermin is passed, on the other side of which is San Pedro.



A BIT OF CATALINA COAST.

After leaving San Pedro and Long Beach, the coast, along the shore of Orange county, becomes less mountainous, the range being further inland.

San Juan Capistrano is a picturesque point, with the ruins of an old mission. From here to San Diego the Southern California Railway runs close to or upon the sea shore, giving travelers an excellent opportunity to admire the beauties of this attractive stretch of country, which is destined before long to be thickly settled.

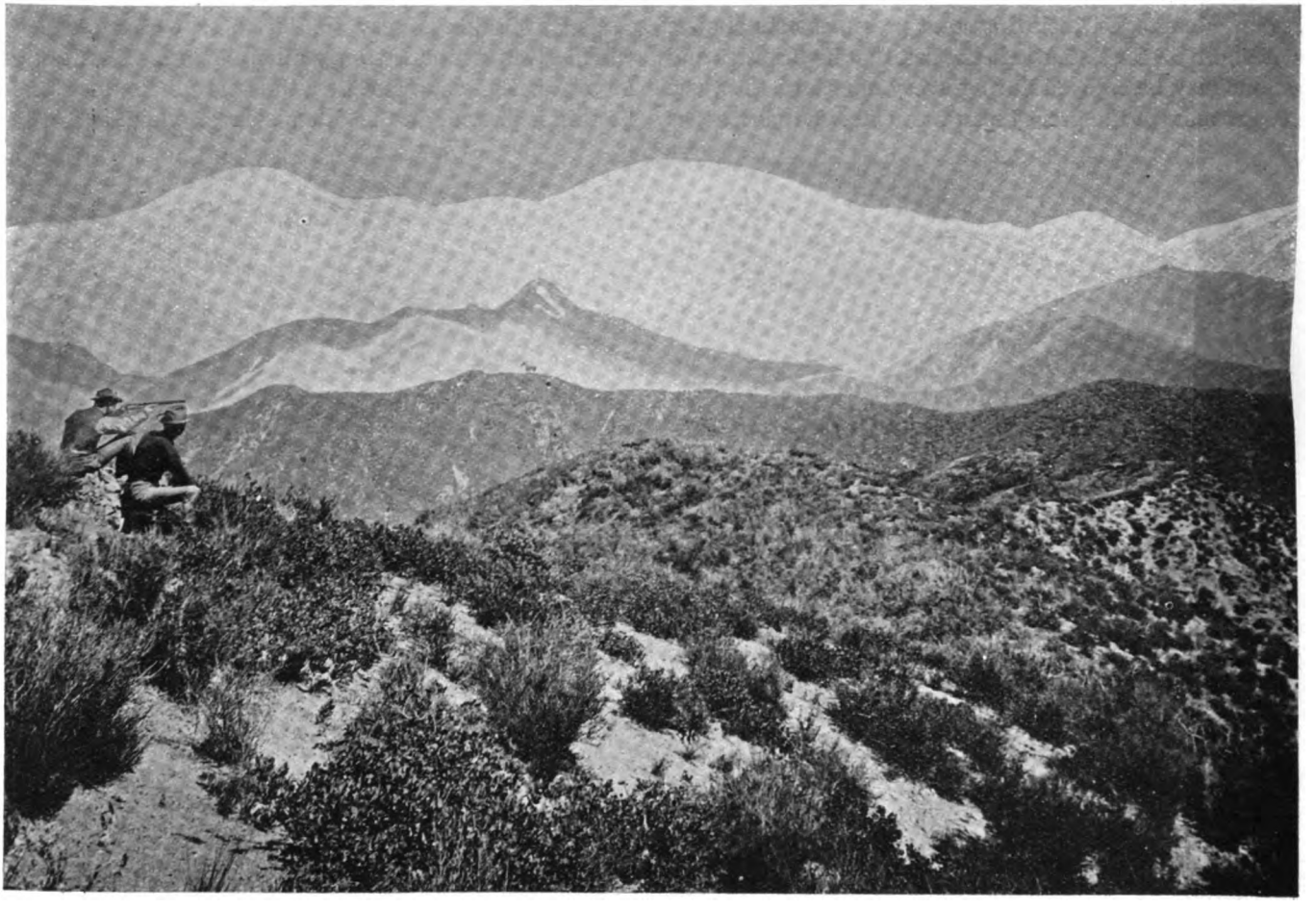
Of the picturesque coast of Catalina Island and its deep, transparent waters, the caverns and sea-worn cliffs of La Jolla, or of San Diego city and its beautiful bay, and Coronado with its big hotel, space will not permit more than a mention in this article.

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DEER HUNTING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



THOSE who have formed their idea of deer from pictures only, are quite apt when they first hunt for one, to be looking for some large animal in statuesque pose, distance about forty feet. With eyes so trained by fancy one might hunt a whole season where deer were plenty and never see one unless in full run. A deer at rest on the ground where he generally feeds, lives and sleeps, is, even when standing up, one of the hardest of all things to catch with the eye. Especially is this the case with the deer of Southern California when in the chaparral that once robed in dense, somber green so many of the hills. The exceptions are few, and nothing but trained eyes of the keenest by nature will make a good deer hunter; for on seeing this game before it sees you depends the greatest part of the hunter's success.



A LONG SHOT.

The deer of Southern California, though commonly called "black tail," is the mule deer of the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, named after his immense ears. He is still found in all the rough hills from coast to mountain top where not too much hunted. If not worried too much he cares little for settlement. Some kinds of it he especially loves. He dotes on the chap who plants muscat grapes up some little cañon, and is not at all particular whether you plant plums or apples for him to browse on. If accommodated with an extra high fence to give him plenty of play and exercise he seems unusually grateful, and will sometimes jump it a dozen times the same night to show his appreciation of your kindness. The teeth that have been chattered loose by dry ranchers sitting up all night to get a shot at one of these visitors average several dozen to each pound of venison secured. Unless so near that they are quite sure to smell a man, it is next to impossible to see a deer even by moonlight. And almost as difficult is it for one not used to night shooting to hit one at night, even with a shot gun. Unless in a pit in the ground so as to see the deer's whole body above the horizon, the tyro is quite apt to miss or only cripple the game.

Little better does the hay granger generally fare when, with grim determination, he starts out to track the marauders to their brushy home on the mountain the next morning. In the somber depths of the dense chaparral the deer often lies so close expecting that you will pass without seeing him, that you may almost tread on him before he will stir. And he is rarely safer than when the first stroke of his sharp hoofs almost throws the dust in your eyes. By the time you have whirled your rifle into position there is nothing left to shoot at, and the crack of brush soon ceases as the game, with lowered head and silent tread skulks softly out of sight.

In more open brush he rarely waits, but hearing afar the clumsy tread of heavy boots is "just a goin' over the ridge" well out of shot about the time the hunter, under cover of a tall clump of sumac or photinia, scrambles on a rock to get a good view of the ground. The experienced hunter knows that such deer, being well filled with substantial raisin

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grapes, will lie down very early and he either gets on the hills by daybreak or lets them alone.

The finest hunting is in and around the live oak groves when acorns are ripe. The deer are not only fond of these, but on this feeding ground will linger late in the morning if not too much disturbed. Some of them are like old English parks and the hunting is the easiest in the world. In the shade of live oaks that were pioneers when Cabrillo was in his cradle, you have only to lounge cautiously about, keeping a keen eye on the adjacent hills as well as down the dim aisles of the forest. And often you will have to stoop low and scan all the vistas that radiate away from you. Beware that your untrained eye does not pass over something looking like mere sticks, for they may be a pair of trim legs with the body above them hidden by the hanging green of some majestic oak.

And when, after long inspection, you perhaps see one of the sticks move, or see a head come down to the ground, or a big round ear show against a patch of sunlight, it by no means follows that you have the game. Long shots are very unreliable in such ground on account of the unseen twigs that are strong enough to deflect a bullet, as well as the difficulty of ascertaining distance in such surroundings. The ground that makes such easy walking is so open that the deer has the same advantage over you that you have over him. Your eyes are better than his to determine the nature of anything at rest, but in detecting a motion his eyes are infinitely superior to yours. You will therefore need all possible caution in getting closer.



HOME OF THE MULE-EARED DEER.

Sometimes you may approach under cover of a tree trunk and perhaps a little water course sunk below the level of the grove may aid you, but if the deer is eating acorns from the ground you may crawl quite near him over plain, open ground, provided you may have brought with you your nerve and patience, without which you have no business hunting deer. When his head is down you may creep along with little danger of his seeing you, but the moment he raises it you must stop and remain in whatever position you happen to be. As he will raise his head every minute or two to look for danger, and look for some time, you often find this very awkward. The moment he drops it again for another acorn, scramble out the best time you can without making any noise, for the deer is liable at any time to think the acorns somewhere else are better, and it may take him but a moment to wheel entirely out of your sight. Nor is it so easy as one might think, after traveling a hundred yards or two in this way, to hold a rifle with steadiness for a sure shot. Attempting to rest your elbow on the ground is a dangerous reliance for one not used to it, and when you are unnerved by crawling and anxiety, the way a big buck will dwindle into one of the smallest of marks through the sights of a rifle is wonderful.

When a darker blue begins to creep over the chaparral and rosy haze to flood the valleys, then the deer are on foot again after dozing away the heat of the day in shade. Then every little spot of grey, brown, white, and even black must be scanned with a quick and accurate eye. Now it may be the light grey rim of an ear above the brush, or the faint white of a rump in its depths, or the tine of a horn, looking to the common eye like the weather beaten tip of a bit of brush. Or it may be only a bit of fur that glistens like a thousand other things in the hills. Ten thousand things must be examined perhaps before you find what you want, but they are all so plain to the practiced eye that you can read dozens of them at once, though every one of them may appear like part of a deer.

And when the eye has caught some faint spot, and watched it long enough to be sure of what it is, it may be too small a mark, or it may be uncertain where the body is, or the whole may be too far away. Then to make a long detour to get closer without coming into sight of it, and find it again after losing sight of it for several minutes and changing position entirely (on what, too, is probably strange ground) is the crucial test of patience and ingenuity. However carefully you may have marked it, everything now looks alike and the spot you saw is gone. Change in the direction of light is alone often enough to make it vanish, and one is very prone to conclude too hastily that it is gone or that he was deceived. If you want a sure shot, patience alone will help you. But generally you are in too much haste and a sudden smash of brush and a whirl of shining grey above it is the result of your first careless movement. It curves gently downward, leaving your bullet just above it, and in a moment more is out of sight in some little unseen ravine or skulks away perhaps in brush no more than waist high.

There are, however, exceptions to all rules, and among the many difficulties to be overcome the deer hunter will sometimes stumble upon an opportunity which, if seized, often partakes more of slaughter than science. An instance occurs to me, in the case of a friend who, after an unsuccessful hunt in the Temescal Range, had concluded, after doing his week's washing, to strike camp and leave the region in disgust. As his one hunting suit comprised his entire wardrobe, it was necessary for him to repair to the adjacent creek clothed in little else than entire ignorance of there being anything larger than a rabbit within miles of the camp. In order to cover the latter possibility he had taken the precaution to slip a single cartridge into his Winchester and take the rifle with him. He had not been long at nature's wash tub when the opportunity for a rabbit dinner occurred and bang went the Winchester. Imagine his feelings when, after a few crashes through the brush, a magnificent stag reached an eminence on the opposite side of the river bank and, pausing within easy range, looked down upon him in wide-eyed amazement for a moment and then vanished from the scene.

T. S. Van Dyke

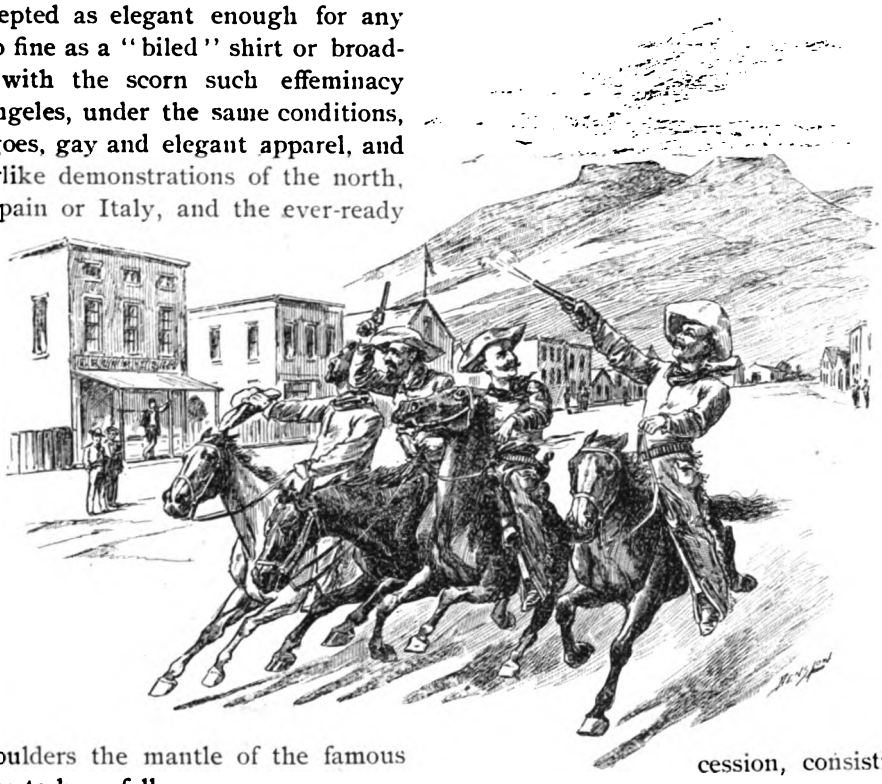
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A LOS ANGELES BANDIT.

THOSE who have read Bret Harte and others of his school to advantage, know the stereotyped border town with its air of lawlessness and general disregard for morality and order.

These pictures of Northern California and of settlements in other mining States, while they are correct even in detail as regards those localities, are representative only in outline of the conditions in Southern California during the same period. For here was color, suggestions of romance, lavishness of ornamentation in living and dress, which differed substantially from the life in the north, as things Latin differ from things Saxon.

Freed from social restraint, northern nature was noisy, hilarious, quarrelsome, rough and pugnacious, with money or whisky usually for *causa belli*. The flannel shirt and cowhide boots were accepted as elegant enough for any occasion, and anything so fine as a "biled" shirt or broadcloth coat was treated with the scorn such effeminacy deserved. But in Los Angeles, under the same conditions, there was music, fandangoes, gay and elegant apparel, and instead of the open warlike demonstrations of the north, brigandage worthy of Spain or Italy, and the ever-ready dagger to cut off an enemy unawares.



In no way perhaps is the difference between the two sections better illustrated than in the tales of outlawry which have come down to us in the annals of the argonauts and other chronicles of the Forty-niners; and among those none is more characteristic of the Southland than that of Antonacio Moreno, the handsome, blue-blooded Mexican, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the famous Murietta seemed for a time to have fallen.

After the death of Murietta, his followers drifted southward, and Los Angeles was soon in a state of siege. Citizens were stabbed or shot in broad daylight on the public streets, honest, money-laden ranchers robbed and murdered on the highway. No one seemed safe in any place from the solitary assassin or the mysterious band which came and went silently upon its sanguinary errands.

The Rangers, citizen soldiers enlisted to protect the town, searched in vain for a clue to the whereabouts of the marauders, and succeeded only in arriving in time to review the result of their work or in frightening a single bandit from the presence of his murdered victim.

One October night in this fearful year of '53, in defiance of the shadow of disasters which hung over the Angel city, a large adobe house on upper Main street threw open its hospitable doors, and fair women arrayed as became the dark eyed daughters of the South, danced, smiled and coquetted with men upon whose brilliant apparel the severe fashions of the gringo had made no impression. Light streamed from doors and windows recklessly opened to the street, proclaiming to all who might pass or draw near that plunder in abundance was within. The tinkling of harp and guitar accompanied by the whirling figures and merry laughter of the careless inmates offered ample protection to any outsider who might wish to approach unobserved and view the gay scene within.

The music grew louder and faster and the mirth more furious, when suddenly, without warning, the ball-room was invaded by a band of outlaws with a mysterious, masked leader who demanded politely, in Spanish, all the valuable jewels worn by the company. Even the fierce *caballero* yielded hastily his jeweled dagger and sparkling button which had served to make him fine in the eyes of some favored *senorita*, and the fair women gave up, with pale faces, their treasured baubles, only too glad to save the gathering from ending in bloodshed, and with thankful hearts watched the silent band take its departure.

This last outrage increased the uneasiness of the community, and the householders even feared to open their doors at night to welcome a belated stranger. Men went everywhere armed, and the Ranger bands redoubled their efforts to overtake and capture the ubiquitous band.

One cold, wet morning in December, there appeared in the jail yard a ghastly procession, consisting of an Indian boy driving an ox cart, in which were extended five gory corpses, followed by the tall, handsome figure of Antonacio Moreno.



Moreno had been a Los Angeles merchant; had failed sometime before and disappeared. As he had been respected and trusted, his disappearance was considered mysterious, and his return in such company seemed strange and unaccountable. His story was in keeping with the character of the times and people, and ran as follows: He had been captured by the band of robbers of which Luis Vulvia, Murietta's lieutenant, was captain, and one Senati was second in command. Senati had killed the Los Angeles City Marshal, and for him fifteen hundred dollars reward had been offered; so he — Moreno — determined to bide his time and kill Senati. No chance offered for some months; when the band left Moreno in charge of Senati and three pickets, back of the Brea Ranch, in a cañon, and departed on some

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expedition. Seizing a favorable opportunity, Moreno stabbed Senati in the back, when Vulvia appeared unexpectedly, only to share the same fate. The three guards he killed in order to effect his escape, and here was the whole ghastly load as proof of his story. Among the bodies, sure enough, were the valuable remains of Senati. The money was raised and paid over to Moreno, who was fêted as a hero and considered a benefactor by the whole people.

Soon after his return, however, he rashly displayed some of the valuables stolen on the night of the memorable ball, was arrested and confessed that he, himself, was the masked leader of the robber band, and had treacherously killed Senati for the reward; the rest for his own safety.

Moreno was tried and convicted, but as only horse and cattle stealing were unpardonable sins in those pastoral days, was merely sentenced to imprisonment; and was pardoned by the governor after four years. Afterwards he returned to Mexico and engaged in his old pursuits, in which it may be hoped he met the usual fate of his class and died "with his boots on." M. E. W.

THE ELYSIUM OF OLD AGE.

AT the last election in Los Angeles there came to the polls to cast his vote a Californian, Francisco Garcia by name, who is now 113 years of age. He was born in 1781, several months before the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, and just at the time that Father Junipero Serra was engaged in the work of establishing a chain of missions through California. The proofs of his great age are ample and would satisfy any court in the country.

The case of Francisco Garcia is by no means unique in California. In the neighborhood of all the old missions are to be found a number of Indians and Mexicans of extraordinary age. Cases of centenarians are frequent, and examples of life extending through 110, 120, even to 150 years, are to be found here and there throughout California.

The fact that so many cases of extreme longevity exist in this section has naturally called forth some discussion from scientific men, and it is generally agreed that the Southern California climate is peculiarly favorable to long life.



DON FRANCISCO GARCIA, OF LOS ANGELES,
One hundred and thirteen years of age.

[10 C. STAMP] [2 C. STAMP]

[10 C. STAMP] At the parochial church of San José de Gracia, on the fourth day of the month of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, I solemnly baptised a child three days old, whom I named Ygnacio Francisco de la Cruz Garcia, said child being the legitimate son of Don José Garcia and Doña Mariana Gonzales, both from Spain. The Godfather of said child being Don Felipe Carpena and the Godmother Doña Serafina Carpena. [Signed] Fr. José Pico.

This is a correct and true copy of the original, taken on one sheet of common paper, with its corresponding stamps attached thereto, duly cancelled this twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

MATIAS MORAN, E. P. N.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct translation of a baptismal certificate, given to me by Don Francisco de la Cruz Garcia.
Los Angeles, May 20th, 1893. CHAS. H. FORBES.

[SEAL] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1893. T. H. CUMMINGS.
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

The subject of longevity had been given careful consideration by disciples of the healing art many centuries before California put in its appearance in their geography. It is, therefore, interesting to note how exactly the conditions which science has declared to be most conducive to long life have been fulfilled in this climate. Extremes of heat and cold are to be avoided by those who would live to a good old age, as the frequently recurring shock tends to impair the strength and sap the vitality of the system. Moreover, a number of the diseases which are enemies of long life, grow out of these changing extremes of temperature — as the greater part of lung troubles come in winter, and of intestinal difficulties come in summer. A dry, warm soil is also accounted a necessary condition to healthful, easy life. Wet soil tends to produce malaria and zymotic diseases. It does not appear that moisture in the air is injurious — some writers contend, indeed, that it is especially advantageous — but it seems to be essential to the best conditions of health, that the soil should drain rapidly, and remain dry during a large part of the year.

All these conditions are so admirably fulfilled in Southern California that one almost feels that the country was especially created as an elysium of old age. In most sections of the temperate zone the thermometer runs from 110° Fahrenheit, down to 30° below zero — a total variation of 140 degrees. In California it never goes below 22° above zero, nor above 115° — a total variation of 93 degrees. But these figures call for explanatory comment. While it may be true that 30 below, or even 10 below, is rare in eastern climates, zero weather is very common, and that to the human system constitutes a decided extreme. But in Southern California the thermometer rarely drops to freezing point, and only once in several years gets down to 22° or 23° above zero, which could hardly be considered a serious extreme. The same is true of the higher temperatures. A temperature of 110 in Southern California — which is very rare — is never accompanied by sunstroke or even serious exhaustion. It is disagreeable, but it is certainly not as much of an extreme as 95 in the Eastern States.

In the matter of equability of temperature, figures of mean temperature may be better evidence. Taking the months of January and July we find the average mean at San Diego to be respectively 55° and 68° — a variation of 13 degrees; at Los Angeles, 54 and 71 — variation 17 degrees; at San Bernardino, 52 and 76 — variation 23 degrees; at New York, 32 and 74 — variation 42 degrees; at St. Paul, 22 and 73 — variation 51 degrees.

Every year a number of pleasant homes are built in Southern California by people of advanced years, who desire to spend the latter portion of their lives in peaceful enjoyment.

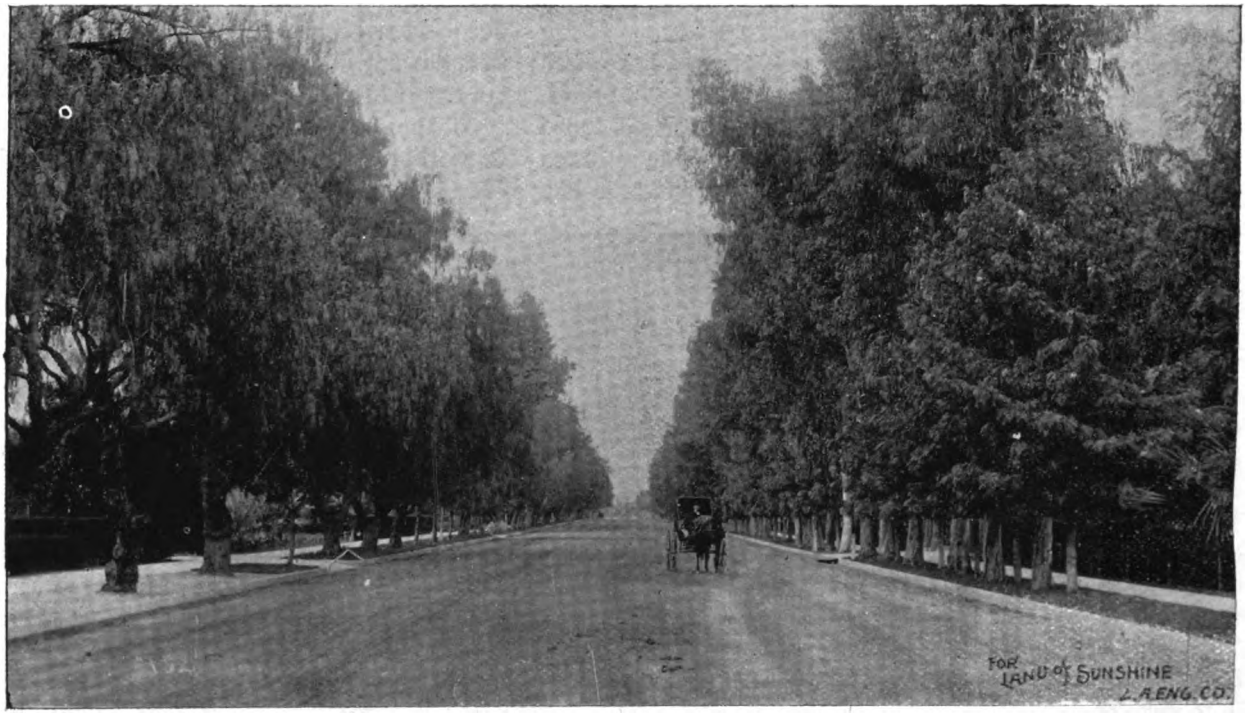
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ADAMS STREET, LOS ANGELES.

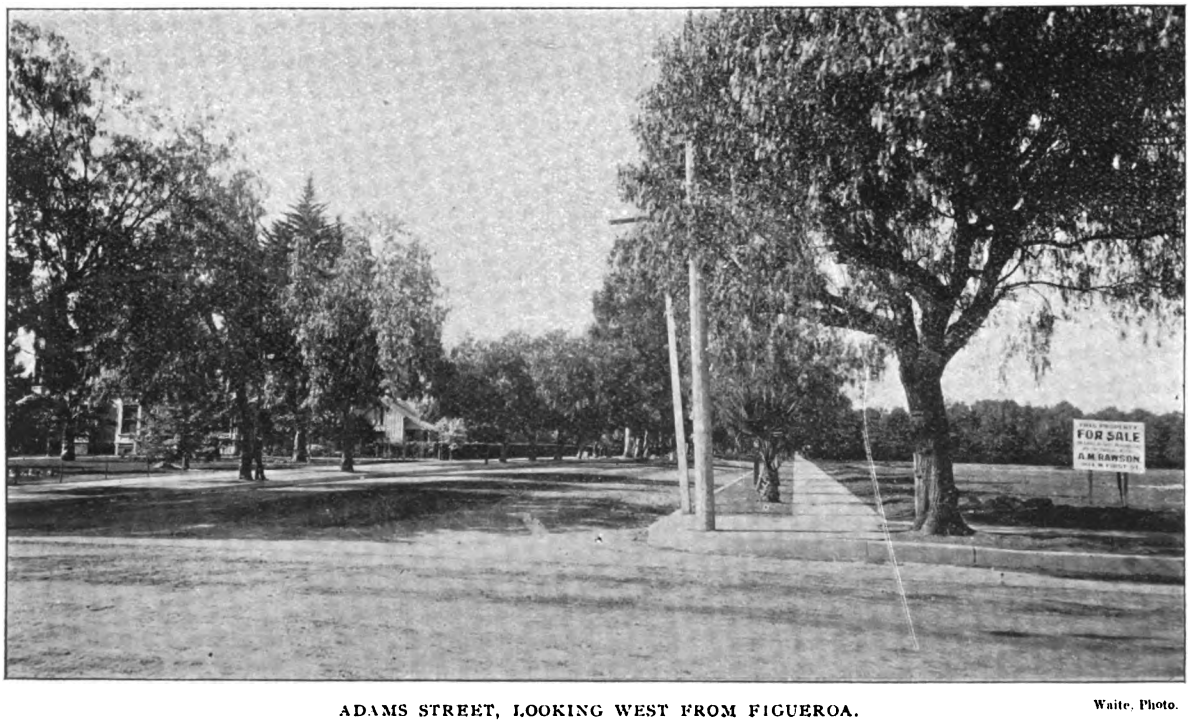
IN the growth and development of a city, it invariably comes to pass that certain sections and certain streets attain to special popularity for residence purposes, and are built up with a superior grade of homes. Sometimes the favored location seems to be selected by mere chance; but at other times the cause of its popularity can be found in its elevation, as in San Francisco, or its nearness to water, as in Chicago, or in such other advantages as special and early improvements, extra width of streets, excellence of soil, etc.

A reputation of this sort attained by any street or section is usually kept up for a long period of years. The presence of houses of a good grade and carefully kept places naturally attracts people of tastes akin to those already residing there. For example, about seventy-five years ago New York people began to build fine homes on Fifth Avenue. Presently it became the principal residence street of the city, on which every family of social distinction was supposed to own a home. During the last twenty years trade has been steadily crowding its way northward, the famous avenue has deteriorated in a number of ways, and various cross streets and adjoining avenues have made great inroads upon its prestige as the abiding place of the "truly swell." But the magic of the name still clings, and property, much more desirable in other respects, situated off the avenue will not bring the money that lots on the famous street will readily sell for.



ADAMS STREET, LOOKING EAST. Waite, Waite

In the early development of Los Angeles the hills were considered the most desirable residence sections, and many handsome places were located on the higher land above Buena Vista street and on Fort Hill. Many people, however, objected to the hills because of the labor of climbing them, and the city early showed a tendency to grow southward. In 1880, when the census revealed a population of 11,000 people, business had grown southward to First street, and residences were strung along Main street out



ADAMS STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM FIGUEROA. Waite, Photo.

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to Washington, where the only car line in the city ran. Broadway (then called Fort) and Spring and Hill were also populous residence streets, although after Sixth street, houses did not average more than two or three to the block. Beyond Washington street the city ceased to exist, except in name, and ten or twenty acre orange orchards and vineyards were the rule, with here and there a small cluster of houses.

It was at this time, 1880, that Adams street was regularly laid out and made a street of the city. Before that time it had existed only as a country road. In driving the length of the street as it existed then, from Main to Hoover streets, where it curves to the south, one would pass only three or four residences, the greater part of the land on both sides being set to orchards.



RESIDENCE OF S. B. LEWIS.

A city does not grow evenly, but has what might be called a spasmodic development. Thus it happened that the extreme southern section of the city was built up before much of the section lying between it and the center was fairly settled. Adams street was laid out ninety feet in width, instead of sixty or eighty, as many of the streets of the city are. The first people who bought property on that street and constructed homes began immediately to improve their surroundings, and as a first step in that direction planted shade trees along the sidewalks. Owners of unoccupied lots noting the tendency of the street to advance, many of them followed the lead, and set out shade trees in front of their property. The result is that at the present time almost the entire length of the street is shaded with tall eucalyptus and pepper trees, with here and there a few cypress, grevillea or acacia trees scattered in to lend variety to the view. Other streets of the city may perhaps contest with Adams street for the first place in popular esteem, but not one can show such long stretches of beautiful shade trees arching over the sidewalks and protecting most of the driveway from the rays of the sun.



RESIDENCE OF WESLEY CLARK. Waite. Photo.

The most highly improved sections of Adams street at present are between Main and Hoover streets, although east of Main there have recently been constructed a number of large and beautiful residences, and west of Hoover the places, though for the most part new, are many of them beautiful. In the central section of the street the frontage of each residence averages about one hundred feet, which makes two or three to the block. The houses vary in size from small cottages, costing $2,000 or $3,000, up to handsome edifices of $15,000 or $20,000. The beauty of the street, however, does not lie in the elegance of the dwellings, although as they are for the most part the homes of people of refinement and good taste, they are agreeable to the eye, but rests rather in the highly improved condition of the grounds, which form one continuous park from one end of the street to the other. The houses are set back some distance from the street, and the lawns in front are dotted with tropical trees and plants. There are no fences in front or behind the grounds. In some places low cypress hedges mark the boundary lines, but between many of the

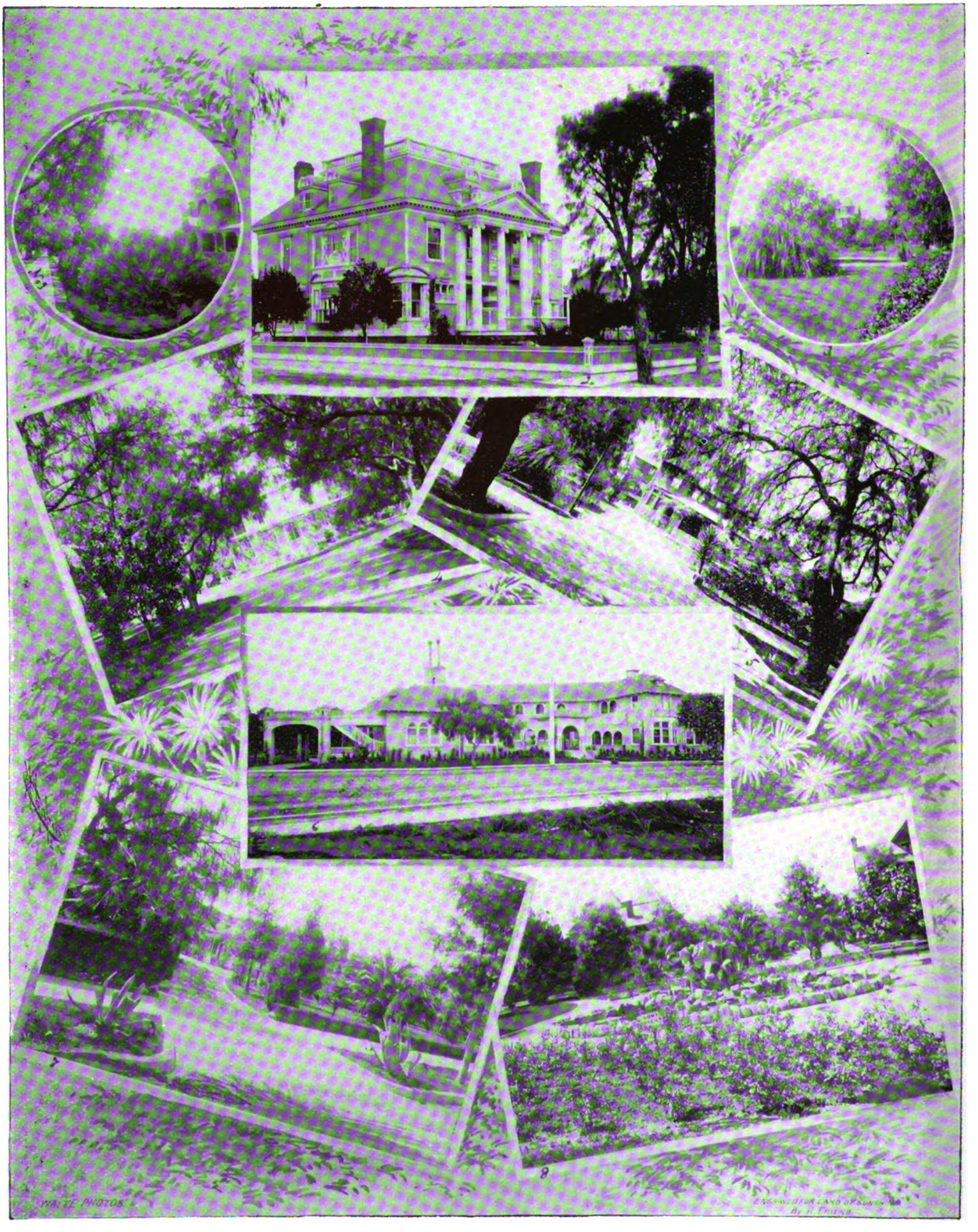


PALM DRIVE. C. S. Knight, Photo.

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homes there is no sign of divided ownership other than such as a gravelled path or a line of rose bushes may indicate. Broad cement sidewalks extend along both sides of the street,

No attempt is made in this article to describe individual places on Adams street, but the pictures which accompany the text speak for themselves. The only notable public



GLIMPSES OF ADAMS STREET, LOS ANGELES.
1 and 3, Residences of Chas. Capen, 2, J. D. Hooker, 4, Chas. Silent, 5, M. S. Severance. 7, A. A. McDonell. 6. Fröbel Institute, 8, St. James Park.

flanked by a strip of well-kept lawn between it and the driveway. The street was curbed with cement curb and graveled about eight years ago, and has been kept in excellent repair ever since.

buildings on the street are St. John's church, a modest and tasteful structure, on the corner of Figueroa; and the Casa de Rosas, a private school on the corner of Hoover street, of unique architectural construction.

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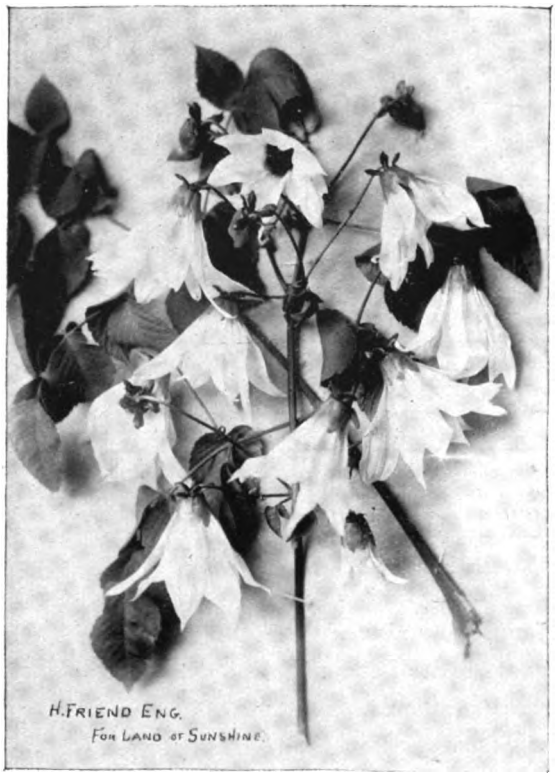
SOME BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS.



AMONG the principal attractions of this "land of sunshine" is the procession of glorious flowers that marches through the entire year. The variety of rare and beautiful plants cultivated is bewildering to all newcomers, who can hardly believe these floral wonders related to the delicate things so laboriously coaxed to grow in the East. Southern California offers every inducement to grow flowers, so much can be done to adorn a new home in a short time; and when the flower-garden has fully become a thing of beauty, no cold winter comes to destroy the summer's work. Instead, are copious, warm rains, that freshen all vegetation, followed by brilliant sunshine, which coaxes to renewed growth.

Among the flowers grown with perfect success, justifying the care and space given them, is the dahlia. In the East, generally cut down by frost as it reaches full maturity, here this stately old favorite blooms its full time, and matures seed.

Within a few years many beautiful varieties of dahlias have appeared, which, planted at proper seasons, give a succession of bloom from June to January. Among these, single dahlias, grown from seed, are very showy. The tall varieties have been popular, but a dwarf strain recently introduced eclipses all the single varieties in earliness of bloom, size of flowers and great range of colors, which are all shades of red, from lightest terra cotta, through scarlets and crimsons, to almost black; also, red ablaze with gold, snowy white, orange, yellow, and fanciful variegations. The plant grows about two feet high, with flowers from three and one-half to five inches across, is very readily grown from seed, and begins blooming when about a foot high. Planted in April it blooms from June 1st to November 1st.



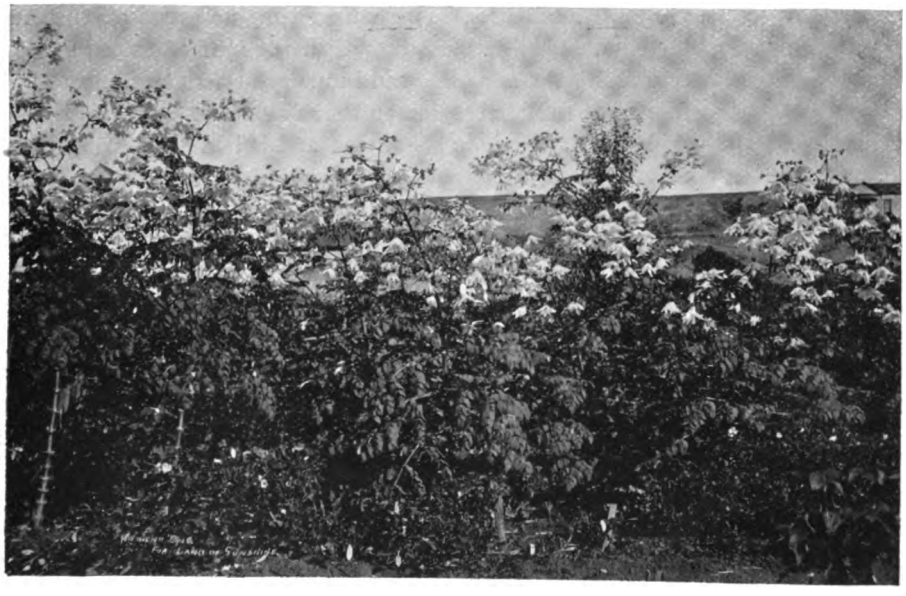
DAHLIA IMPERIALIS.

About July the double dahlias and the splendid new cactus dahlias come into bloom. There has been great improvement in these. An infinite variety of new colors, petals incurved and recurved, folded and pointed, perfectly regular and unconventionally loose, give scope for all tastes.

One of the first cactus dahlias introduced was "Juarez" a brilliant scarlet variety, with petals folded back into points, giving a unique effect. Of all that have since appeared, none is more showy, or more generally admired. Grown from a large tuber, it attains the height of eight feet, with a circumference of twelve feet or more; and covered with its brilliant blossoms, is wonderfully attractive.

Another new one, "The Monarch," entirely distinct from all others, has flowers six inches across. It is a deep, rich red, almost black; with petals broad, folded, and irregular; the center, yellow and mossy, forming a beautiful contrast. The flower stems rise high above the foliage, giving a peculiarly graceful appearance. New varieties are grown from the seeds of these dahlias, which sometimes rival the parents in beauty.

But in the month of November comes the queen of all, the lovely dahlia "Imperialis," and charms all eyes. This stately plant rises eight to twelve feet. It has no branches below, but the broad, pinnate, compound leaves start directly from the stem and grow all around it. A few feet from the top the slender flower-branches appear, bearing spreading panicles of large, single, lily-like flowers, of a soft, light, porcelain-violet shade, lined outside with old pink, and with a pink band around the yellow center of the flower. It measures eight inches from tip to tip of petals. These charming blossoms droop most gracefully on slender stems and sway with every movement of the air. To one looking up into their heart from below, or from a distance, observing the general effect, they are indescribably beautiful; and by moonlight, are most fairy-like.



HEDGE OF DAHLIAS.

Theodosia B. Shepherd

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VOL. 2. DECEMBER, 1894. NO. 1.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with the January number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, the editorial management of the magazine will be in the hands of Mr. Charles F. Lummis.

We believe our readers, most of whom are acquainted with Mr. Lummis, through his articles in all the leading magazines of the country and his books and photographic work, will appreciate, without any comment on our part, the importance of this announcement, and its bearing, not only on the future of this magazine, but also on the literary interests of Southern California and the West.

A short sketch of the life and work of the new editor, prepared by his friend, Mr. C. D. Willard, appears on another page of this number.

ADVERTISING THE ORANGE INDUSTRY.

The Herald, of Los Angeles, offers a very sensible suggestion with regard to the coming orange crop, which it declares will be the largest ever produced. It advises the unions to levy a tax of one or two cents on every box passing through their hands, the money to be used specially for advertising the California product in the East, to open up and widen the market. It is claimed that a good many thousand dollars would be collected by this method, and the money, if handled properly, could be made to pay itself back many times over in the improved prices of the succeeding year, and indeed might have a good effect in stiffening the prices this year. There is no doubt that the 65,000,000 people of the East can and will consume all the oranges that are grown in Southern California, but as long as the entire product is dumped into the big cities and the smaller towns passed by, some of the crop is likely to remain unsold. People should be taught the value of the orange as a fruit food and the superior excellence of the California article.

One special purpose to which such a fund might be devoted would be in publishing to eastern consumers the fact, which few of them appreciate, that the foreign oranges are grown in countries always more or less infected with cholera and other diseases, and picked and packed by dirty lazzaroni to be stowed in the unclean hold of some Italian sailing vessel; while the Southern California fruit is grown, handled and carried by clean and healthy Americans. If the eastern consumer could be made to understand the risk he takes with the European fruit he would let it alone.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PEOPLE.

A short time ago a wealthy and successful eastern newspaper man paid a visit to Southern California, ostensibly in search of health, but really to look for opportunities in his own line of business. In talking over the newspaper field with a friend he made this significant observation: "There is one peculiarity about the situation here which places newspapering under different conditions from those to be found in almost every other section of the Union. The population, while it is not large in total, is nevertheless all good for business. You have no distinctly foreign element, except the Chinese, and only a few of them. In Los Angeles for example, which is a city of 85,000 inhabitants, we are not compelled, as in most eastern cities, to set aside 20 to 30 per cent. as speaking little or no English and caring nothing for American institutions. While it contains a small sprinkling of people from all sections of the globe—enough to give the place a cosmopolitan tone and finish—it is nevertheless essentially an American city, the most thoroughly so, I believe, in the Union. The same is true in a degree of every city in Southern California."

The fact to which the newspaper man referred is one of great importance as regards all of Southern California. Only the best class of immigration has thus far been attracted to this section, and the situation seems likely to continue the same in the future. The country has no great manufacturing interests to employ thousands of half educated foreigners, such as are to be found in many eastern sections. While there is a reasonable demand for day labor on the ranches, there is very little in the cities, and it is a peculiarity of this class that they dislike the country and prefer to keep together in the cities. Horticulture, which is the occupation of a large percentage of the farming population, is not as simple nor as easy as plain farming, and it calls for more capital as well as skill. Consequently the agricultural portion of the population is as a rule better informed than that of the East, and contains no foreign and no illiterate element.

The popular notion which prevails in many sections of the East with regard to Southern California, that it is overrun with Chinese and that one must speak Spanish to be able to do business, seems little short of ludicrous to those who are familiar with the situation as it exists. Of the 200,000 population there is probably not five per cent. who do not speak and read English, and we doubt seriously whether any other section of the Union could make a better showing.

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WHERE ENLIGHTENMENT IS NEEDED.

We produce in facsimile below a sample letter received at this office from the East. It will undoubtedly prove amusing to our California readers, but we do not offer it with that end in view. We speak of it as a sample, because as a matter of fact it is no worse in the amazing ignorance that its writer shows with regard to this country than hundreds of others received every month. The point that we desire to make, and which should be driven home in the mind of every true friend of Southern California is that the entire East is pervaded with the most absurd and preposterous misconceptions with regard to this country.

Taking the population straight through in the East, not one in five hundred has ever visited Southern California, and not one in fifty has ever talked with any one who had been to this country, and not one in fifty has ever read a reliable book or paper about this country. Let us remember that the East contains sixty-five millions of people, and the whole State of California contains only one million two hundred thousand, of which the two hundred thousand are in Southern California. Here and there among this vast mass of people you will find one whose thoughts have been turned in this direction by the stories he has heard from tourists, or by what he has read in pamphlets, but the great majority of them are densely ignorant of the country, and are likely to remain so unless some means of enlightenment presents itself.

R. H. BIMOCK & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

COR CONGRESS AND HOWARD AVENUES

New Haven, Conn., Nov 6th 189Y

F. A. Pattee Co,
Los Angeles.
Cal.

Dear Sirs.
Inclosed find $1. for One Dollar for 1 year subscription to Land of Sunshine.
Will you kindly answer a few questions —
How many Earthquakes do you have large or small yearly?
How about fleas, — are they not troublesome?
During the long heated term or dry season is not the dust intolerable.
Are not Indians & Chinese troublesome in Los Angeles & San Diegan suburbs? are they not troublesome to ranches away from cities?
What is your honest opinion —

In the face of these facts, the opinion that we sometimes hear advanced that enough has been done in the way of advertising this country; that the East has been flooded with literature, and that Southern California needs no further advertising, seems little short of puerile. In the first place, who ever heard of such a thing as a business that was over advertised or sufficiently advertised. Take for a well known illustration Pear's Soap. This article has been manufactured for a century. It has been advertised in a wholesale fashion since the present generation were children, and in a smaller degree for half a century. Yet to-day its manufacturers spend a great fortune annually in bringing its merits to the attention of the public. Its name is a household word. It enters into the jokes of the comic papers, it appears in topical songs, it is the basis of slang expressions. No one, it would appear, could possibly be ignorant of its existence, yet fifty monthly magazines draw from $25.00 to $500.00 for a page advertisement of it, not to mention the thousand of dailies and weeklies, acres of bill boards, tons of circulars, lithographs and devices of every kind, sort and description that are employed by the makers of this popular article. And yet if a man were to enter their place of business and warn them that they were advertising too much they would probably ring up the police to take up the lunatic.

Southern California needs more people to settle on its unimproved lands, to go into business in its cities, to put capital into its enterprises, to develop its latent possibilities in many directions. The coming of these people means an increase in the value of every foot of land in Southern California, and an increase in the volume of every business. To those already on the ground it means not only an advancement as well; for with the addition of a great population will come the culture and advantages of eastern city life, some of which this section now lacks. The mind staggers at the effort to grasp the conception of this beautiful country with its perfect climate peopled, as many eastern sections are, with two or three hundred people to the square mile—the magnificent avenues, the prosperous ranches, the ideal homes, the easy, happy life, and the culture and refinement of its people. All these things are possible, and within the sight of the next generation, if not of this. But they are not to be attained by the doctrine that enough has been done, and that we had better stop and let chance take its course.

All of which brings us to the matter in hand. If you can think of any body in the East that you would like to have come to this country, send us a dollar and we will send them a card like this:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

_____
(Here appears your friend's name.)

_____
(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend _____ *who is*
(Your name.)
now residing at _____ *in Southern California,*
(Your home.)
is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for _____ *months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.*

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

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THE NEW EDITOR.

MR. CHARLES F. LUMMIS, who is to take the editorship of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, is one of the best known of the younger school of American writers. His name is a familiar one in the leading magazines of the country, and his books have received the double compliment of being commended by the critics and widely read by the public. An account of his unusual career must have proved entertaining to the reader of this magazine at any time, but will be perused just now with special interest in view of the relationship that is about to begin.

Mr. Lummis is now thirty-six years of age. He was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, of New England stock, and the most marked characteristics of the man, as he is known to his intimate friends, are those of the old Puritan—the stern sense of duty, the indefatigable industry and patience, the intolerance of wilful wrong, and the devotion to high ideals of work and of conduct—and with these a certain gentleness and sympathy which the ancient Puritan character too often lacked. Mr. Lummis was educated at Harvard University, class of 1881. During his college course he wrote largely for the student publications, and during one of his vacations put forth to the world his first books, two tiny volumes of "Birch Bark Poems," printed on birch bark from the White Mountains. These won prompt recognition, and called forth expressions of warm praise from such men as Longfellow, Holmes, Andrew Lang, and others. In 1882 Mr. Lummis began regular newspaper work in an editorial capacity in Ohio. In 1884 he decided to come to Southern California, and the manner of his coming was characteristic of the man. Unlike many men who are known to the world through their brains, Mr. Lummis has a powerful physique and rejoices in its exercise. He was anxious to know the great West thoroughly, and he therefore made the journey from Ohio to Southern California by a roundabout way on foot. The distance was 3,507 miles, and the time consumed was 143 days. An interesting account of this peculiar jaunt appears in Mr. Lummis's book, "A Tramp Across the Continent."



On his arrival in Los Angeles, Mr. Lummis took a place on the Los Angeles Times, then (1885) a much smaller and less metropolitan sheet than it is at present, but enjoying, nevertheless, the same reputation for fearless independence and devotion to the welfare of Southern California. For three years Mr. Lummis served as city editor of the Times, during the excitement of the period known as the boom, when the city was suddenly doubled and quadrupled in size, and was for a short time overrun with bad characters, which it became an honest newspaper's duty to expose. In the last days of 1888, he was suddenly overtaken by the most dreadful physical misfortune, short of death, from which a man can suffer—paralysis, brought on by excessive work and continual loss of sleep. For nearly four years Mr. Lummis was without the use of his left arm, and during a considerable period his entire left side was paralyzed; and as the recurring shocks destroyed one faculty after another, even speech, death seemed inevitable and a mercy.

During most of the period of this long struggle for life, Mr. Lummis lived among the Pueblos of New Mexico. Having acquired some knowledge of them on his first trip across the continent, he decided that the calm, uneventful but hardy life which they led was best suited to his physical needs. It must not be supposed that while he was ill he ceased to work. He is accustomed to say that it was the incessant labor of that period that saved his life. During his newspaper engagement he had experimented with photography, and had become extraordinarily expert. Seeing the value, literary and scientific, of intimate photographs of Indian life, he began systematic work, and made many thousand plates, forming such a collection as has never been made elsewhere. At the same time he began to write of the Pueblos, and his articles, couched in a strong, epigramatic, original style, and showing thorough research and wide scientific and linguistic knowledge, were instantly in favor among all the leading magazines, not only those published for adults, such as Scribner's, and the Cosmopolitan, but also in those for children, such as St. Nicholas, Harper's Young People, and the Youth's Companion. As Mr. Lummis's health returned, his books began to appear. They are as follows: (1) "A New Mexico David," Scribners, 1891, a collection of short stories of the Southwest; (2) "A Tramp Across the Continent," Scribners, 1892; (3) "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," Century Co., 1892, which had a large sale in this country and in England; (4) "The Land of Poco Tiempo," Scribner, 1893, a description of life among the Indians and Spaniards of New Mexico, a beautiful volume which has achieved a sudden and extraordinary popularity throughout the country; (5) "The Spanish Pioneers," A. C. McClurg & Co., 1893, which presents for the first time, in popular form, the conclusions of modern science concerning the conquest and colonization of North and South America. It was in consequence of this book that Mr. Lummis was formally complimented and thanked by the Royal Academy of Spain; (6) "The Man who Married the Moon," Century Co., 1894, a charming collection of Indian folk lore. All of these works, except the "Tramp," are illustrated. They have been favorably noticed by the leading literary periodicals in this country and Great Britain.

In 1892 Mr. Lummis organized, with the historian Bandelier, a scientific expedition to South America, and spent a year in travel and exploration in Peru and Bolivia. He is now publishing with the Harpers a series of articles on "The West Coast" and South America, and is preparing two books on his South American explorations and experiences.

Although the list of books given above deal largely with historical and scientific subjects, it must be remembered that Mr. Lummis's work is by no means confined to those fields.

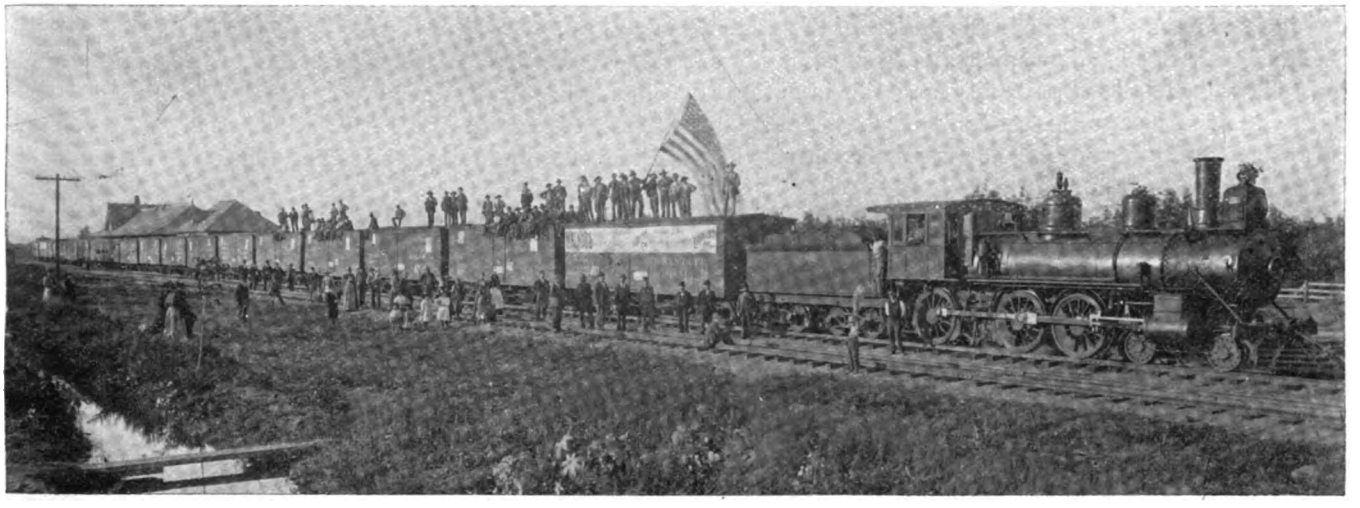
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His general literary work is to be found in many of the leading magazines and papers, in the shape of short stories, sketches and poems. He is a well known contributor to Puck and Life. He is thoroughly versatile as a writer, and if he is known as yet chiefly for his works on the Southwest, it is only because he has found that first to his hand.

Mr. Lummis has now permanently located in Los Angeles. He has a wife and two children, and owns a pleasant home in the southern part of the city.

I look upon Mr. Lummis's acceptance of the editorship of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, and his beginning systematic work toward building up a characteristic Southern California magazine among us, as an important event in the literary and intellectual history of the section. Beginning its second volume in his skillful and tireless hands, I am constrained to believe that the LAND OF SUNSHINE from small beginnings will grow to great things.

C. D. Willard



RIVERA'S $40,000 WALNUT TRAIN. Pierce, Photo.

PROFITABLE WALNUTS.

THERE are several varieties of nuts cultivated in this State, among which the walnut and almond take first place. They are perhaps the two first favorites in the general market, and while both are now largely grown in California, they are not produced in any other portion of the Union. By the walnut is meant what is erroneously called in common parlance the English variety, but which is really derived from the countries of Southern Europe. It was introduced on this coast by some of the early American settlers, but owing to lack of knowledge with regard to the best varieties, the proper localities and the most suitable methods of treatment, it did not become a great favorite until a comparatively recent date. One of the great objections, also, was to be found in the fact that of all the fruits cultivated here, the older varieties of walnut required the longest period in maturing, and hence were not favorably regarded by those who were desirous of obtaining substantial results with as little delay as possible. The walnut, however, made up for its slowness in maturing by yielding large crops and demanding but little attention after it attained its full growth.

The walnut finds its most congenial habitation in soil that is deep, rich and naturally moist, and where only slight frosts occur. Under such circumstances the trees attain large size, and hence it is essential that they be allowed an abundance of space. They are planted from forty to sixty feet apart, and for several years during their earlier stages an abundance of space is thus left, which is profitably devoted to the cultivation of annual crops of various kinds. At maturity the trees yield as high as 800 to 1,000 pounds of nuts each, while the price varies from 6 to 9 cents per pound, making a full-bearing walnut grove a particularly desirable piece of property.

On a narrow strip of land lying between the old and new San Gabriel rivers, and between the old telegraph road running from Los Angeles to San Diego, and the south line of the Rancho Merced, is that portion of the Los Nietos Valley that furnishes to the world some of the finest specimens of English walnuts grown anywhere in the State. This strip is only a mile wide and three miles long, but it is covered with many a luxuriant orchard of this fruit. The oldest of the trees growing here are now about 30 years of age, and they have made their owners rich long before this. The Rivera nuts have a reputation in the market that is of the best, and the demand for them is at all times great. The shipments from Rivera this season up to November 12 were 120 carloads.

Rivera is, however, by no means the only walnut producing section of Southern California. The nut is largely grown in almost all the seven southern counties, particularly in Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura. There is a steady market for the nuts, and a great advantage is that it is not necessary to ship them immediately after they are gathered. The soft shell varieties bear quite early, one grower at Whittier having harvested this season 600 sacks from 100 acres of five-year-old trees, between which corn was planted.

The nuts drop out of the shell as they hang on the trees, and are picked up from the ground and put into sacks. The man who owns a forty-acre orchard has no small job on his hands in harvesting his crop. The usual price paid for picking is 40 to 50 cents per sack of one hundred pounds for the first picking; after the trees have been gone over once the nuts become scarcer and the trees have to be shaken.

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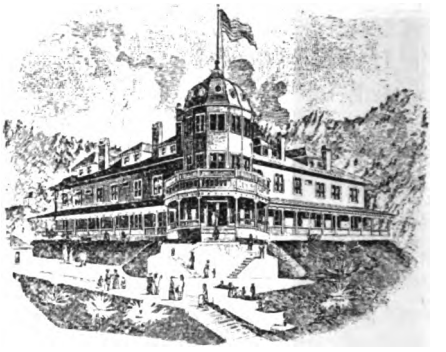
PROGRESSIVE HOTEL MEN.

THE hotel bears to the material prosperity of the section in which it is located a relation so important as to give general interest to whatever tends to its betterment. It may be made a luxury, but it is always a necessity. It is as well a measure of its proprietor's faith in the future of the community, as the means through which no small part of that future must come. There would be little use in advertising a section which had not hotels enough and hotels good enough to hold and satisfy new comers, who are scarcely apt to settle or invest in a region where they cannot comfortably tarry long enough to find its merits.

Southern California is fortunate in having already good hotels, and furthermore, in the certainty that they are to be systematically improved. A proper organization for protection, progress, coöperation and study of improved methods, the fuller satisfaction of the traveling public, is something which concerns a far wider circle than the hotel men alone.

The Southern California Hotel Association, which held its first regular semi-annual session in the parlors of the Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles, November 21st, is such an organization. They have the opportunity and the intention to do an important service to this section, and they realize that a great responsibility rests upon hotels in a country which invites the world to pay it a visit.

The growth of this association has been indicative at once of the need for it and its capacity to meet the want. A little over a year ago it began with a membership of eight. At this meeting were present some fifty members, earnestly and intelligently discussing matters of importance, not only to their business, but as well to their communities. The meeting was also as harmonious as it was business-like and progressive. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Geo. W. Lynch, manager Hotel Florence, San Diego (re-elected); 1st vice-president, J. H. Holmes, manager Hotel Green, Pasadena; 2nd vice-president, M. M. Potter, proprietor the Westminster, Los Angeles; treasurer, A. C. Bilicke, proprietor the Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles; secretary, C. H. Smith, of the Daily Hotel Gazette, Los Angeles (re-elected); executive committee, Thos. Pascoe, Hotel Lincoln, Los Angeles; E. P. Dunn, Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara; Frank J. Crank, Hotel Rose, Ventura; A. H. Pratt, Seven Oaks, San Bernardino Co.; F. A. Miller, the Glenwood, Riverside; N. H. Mitchell, Hotel del Campo, Anaheim; E. S. Babcock, Hotel del Coronado, San Diego; and three members at large. Among a number of interesting papers read was one on hotel legislation, by Thos. Pascoe. Mrs. F. W. Richardson, of the Glenwood, Riverside, in an essay on "The Pantry and Kitchen," suggested that:



ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Visited by the Southern California Hotel Association, Nov. 22.

"One cause of failure in conducting hotel kitchens is that the one in charge does not understand the art of cooking. We would think it very strange if a teacher in penmanship did not know how to write, and yet we are fully as surprised to learn that some hotel proprietor has taken the place of his disabled chef. * * * Then again, to guard well the money drawer and yet allow irresponsible and unprofessional strangers to handle your hard earned teas and coffees and ham, is like straining at gnats and swallowing camels."

The paper of W. E. Hadly, San Diego, presented his views on a matter as to which there is great diversity of practice among those most vitally interested. His experience of twenty years had demonstrated to him that

"The best advertising medium for hotels is a well pleased man with a well filled stomach. * * No class of business men are so imposed upon by advertisers as hotel men. The average worthless vagabond who finds himself financially floored, arms himself with some advertising dodge with which to wear out the hotel man. * * There is a class of periodicals which boldly levies blackmail on all hotels to compel advertising. * * There are a few publications, however, which richly deserve the hearty support of all hotel men. Among them "The Traveler" and "THE LAND OF SUNSHINE" stand "at the top of the heap." They have justly earned a good reputation and should be encouraged at every opportunity."

In a consideration of "Transportation to and from trains in cities and towns," F. A. Miller, of Riverside, attacked the "free 'bus" habit of some hotels as subversive of business and satisfaction, unless it be made general.

"The Reliability of Insurance Companies" was the title of an able and exhaustive paper presented by A. H. Pratt, of Seven Oaks resort.

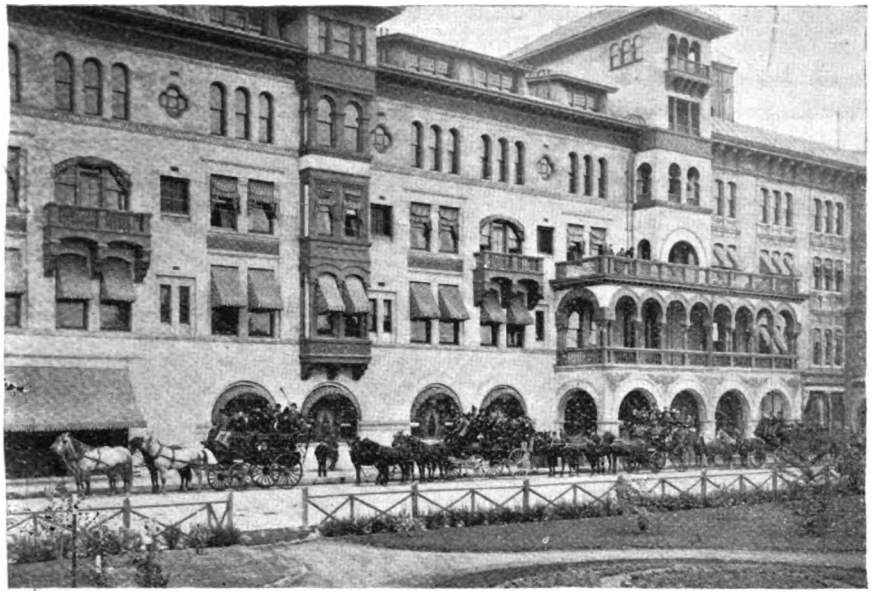


THE HOLLENBECK
Where the first regular semi-annual session of the Southern California Hotel Association was held, Nov. 21st.

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Perhaps the broadest topic presented to the association was treated in the paper of J. H. Holmes, of Pasadena: "The Influence of a Hotel in a community." In the Green its manager certainly had an excellent illustration of his text.

Secretary C. H. Smith presented an excellent paper on "Courtesies among Hotel Men." Apt remarks were also made by Messrs. Thorn, of the Grand; Wharfield, of the California; and Soules, of the Lick House, all of San Francisco.



The Southern California Hotel Association in front of Hotel Green, Pasadena, showing Wiley & Greely Tally-ho party. Hill, Photo.

In the evening the association formed a theater party at the Burbank.

On the 22nd the members accepted the courtesy of the Terminal Ry. to Pasadena, where the forenoon was spent in viewing that beautiful city from the tally-hos of Messrs. Wiley & Greely. In the afternoon they were driven to Altadena, where they took the electric line for Rubio and thence the great incline railway to the Echo Mountain House, 3,500 feet above sea level. Returning after dark, with the great search light turned upon their way, they were given a sumptuous dinner at the Green, and later an entertainment and dance in the theater of the hotel.

During the forenoon of the 23rd many of the members visited the famous permanent exhibit of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in its new building on Fourth and Broadway, and in the afternoon took a tally-ho drive about the city.

The banquet given in the evening at the Westminster by the Los Angeles and Catalina members was a fitting finale to this successful three days' convention. The long table and room were beautifully decorated with smilax, carnations and roses, ablaze with incandescent lights of various hues, while the air was kept vibrating by the harmonious strains of the Los Angeles Mandolin Orchestra. Mr. H. W. Chase, the infant member of the association, was elected toastmaster and admirably handled the following programme:

TOASTS.

OUR GUESTS
G. W. LYNCH, President of the Association,
Hotel Florence, San Diego.

THE HOTELS OF THE NORTH
R. H. WHARFIELD, of the California Hotel, San Francisco.

THE TOURIST HOTEL
THOMAS PASCOE, of the Hotel Lincoln, Los Angeles.

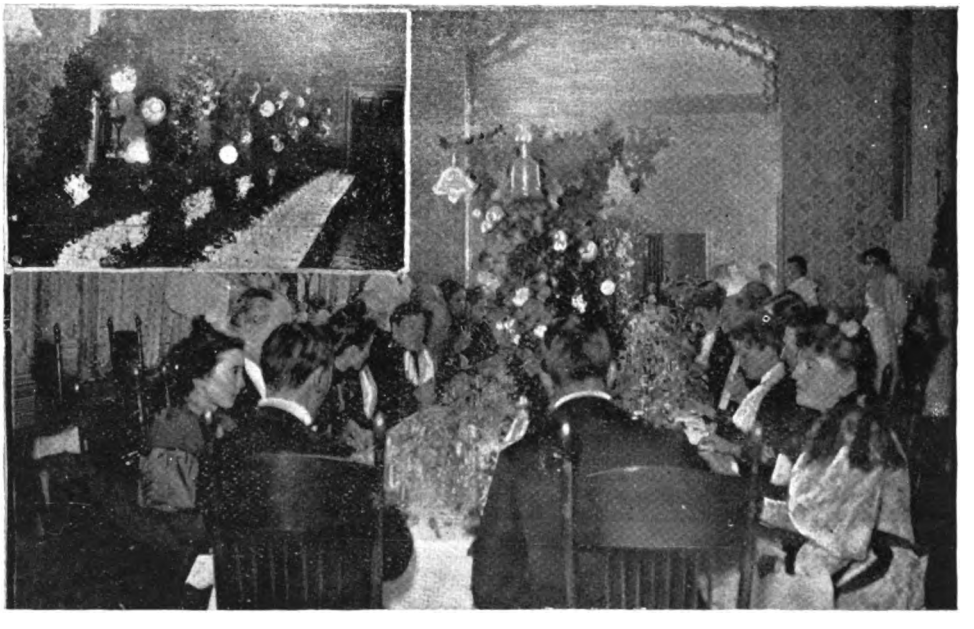
THE LADIES
G. WHARTON JAMES, of Echo Mountain,
Orator of the Association.

WHY I AM A HOTEL MAN
A. C. BILICKE, Hotel Hollenbeck, Los Angeles.

HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS
S. F. THORNE, of the Grand Hotel, San Francisco.

While some of the toasts were flowery and eloquent, and others demonstrative of zeal and enthusiasm in the good work, most of them were of the humorous, bantering sort so conducive to the enjoyment of such an occasion. The Professor's "little him" was a device of this nature. A. C. Bilicke's effort to explain "Why I am a Hotel Man" was another;

"Hotel people are a superior race of mankind, and they have to be in order to prevent the rest of the world from getting the best of them. * * * That man is fortunate who knows what he wants and asks for it, but the hotel man must know what others wish without their asking for it. * * * The hotel man is not here for his health. They say that persons who have basked in the sunshine of his smile under false pretenses have left the hotel by way of the fire escape. * * * A hotel man must be able to tell at a glance whether a couple have been married six hours or six years, and arrange the rooms accordingly. * * * I am a hotel man because nature did not intend I should be a hotel woman—I don't know exactly why else. I see that my friend Crank has gone to sleep; I am sorry to have bored you with this talk—would rather board you with three square meals a day for a week than attempt it again. However, blame Potter; it was his part, but he 'jobbed' me."



Flashlight view of Southern California Hotel Association Banquet, Westminster Hotel, Nov 23. Waite, Photo.

Some happy remarks by visitors from San José, San Francisco and Denver followed the regular toasts, after which the occasion ended in a song of good fellowship to the hosts, Messrs. Potter & Johnson, whose untiring efforts had assured no small part of its success.

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WILSON'S PEAK.



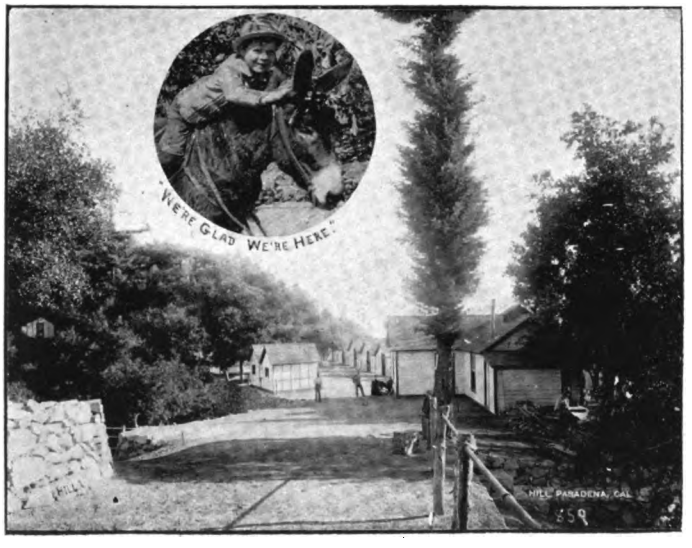
HOW deplorable is the fact that so many Americans, who visit Europe in search of health and novelty, and who expatiate on its wonders of earth, air and sky, know very little of the glorious possibilities of their own country. I should feel gratified if any words of mine could convey to a chance reader even a faint idea of the glorious landscape spread out before me this morning, from Mt. Wilson, one of the highest peaks of the Sierra Madre. The grand old Pacific spreading out its waters to meet the sky bending over it; Catalina, sixty miles distant, resting peacefully on the bosom of the ocean; the rich, cultivated valleys sloping down to its shore, dotted with cities and towns, bordered by rugged hills on the west and protected by the massive, towering walls of the Sierra Madre on the north.

What a warm glow hangs over these valleys! What rich tints in the western horizon! Surely this must be a morning on which

> "Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
> And over it softly her warm ear lays."

No sound is heard save the sighing of the breeze, the rustling of the leaves and the humming of insects—and the soul is filled with the thought embodied in the words: "The world's aglow with God."

I would say to all tourists who visit this "land of sunshine," do not fail to go to Mt. Wilson. Your only regret will be that you must leave it all too soon. The ascent itself



ENTRANCE TO CAMP WILSON.
5,500 feet above the sea level.

is an experience never to be forgotten. An early morning ride of about six miles from Pasadena brings you to the toll house at the entrance to Eaton's cañon, where, almost before you are aware, the excitement of the moment has seized you and set you upon a donkey's back, and you are following the guide with his picturesque train of pack mules, loaded with baggage, provisions and Uncle Sam's mail bag, en route for this station above the clouds.

Any trepidation you may feel as to the safety of the sturdy little animal under you will soon pass away, as the wonderful panorama unfolds before your enraptured gaze. At first exclamations of surprise and delight escape you, but gradually the noble majesty and grandeur of the scene fill the soul and "silence is golden."

A rapid descent from the sublime to the ridiculous is often made on this trip, when one's thoughts are brought down from the "crags and peaks" to the level of the trail, and below it, mayhap, as the mule reaches suddenly over the brow of the precipice to browse, or stumbles over a loose



HERMOSA VISTA—ON MT. WILSON TOLL ROAD.

stone; but hang on to your saddle and all will be well. Three hours of comparatively comfortable riding, over an easy ten per cent grade, accomplish the journey of nine miles. Voices suddenly break the stillness and there is a general rush and scamper down the trail to meet "the packs." Even new-comers are not of much interest to the old timers until after the distribution of mail, so you will have time to look around the camp, with its two rows of neat white tent houses facing each other, and here and there, nestling among the rocks and trees, many more little white cabins. A wave of civilization seems to have swept from the valleys below: you find yourself surrounded by conveniences, which are fully appreciated when you learn that every article used in the construction and furnishing of this "eyrie among the cliffs" has been brought up by the proprietor, Mr. Martin—not on the wings of eagles, but on the backs of mules, at an expense of one cent a pound.

The welcome dinner bell soon summons you to a neat dining-room, where a substantial meal is dispatched with an appetite, the novelty of which surprises you.

One may lead a sort of go-as-you-please life—swinging lazily in hammocks which are hung invitingly in many delightfully shady places, or strolling around on the terraces—or a decidedly energetic one, tramping over the trails that lead to Wilson's Peak, Mt. Harvard, the tunnel, from which an abundant supply of clear fresh water is piped to the camp; and to many other points of interest and observation.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM.

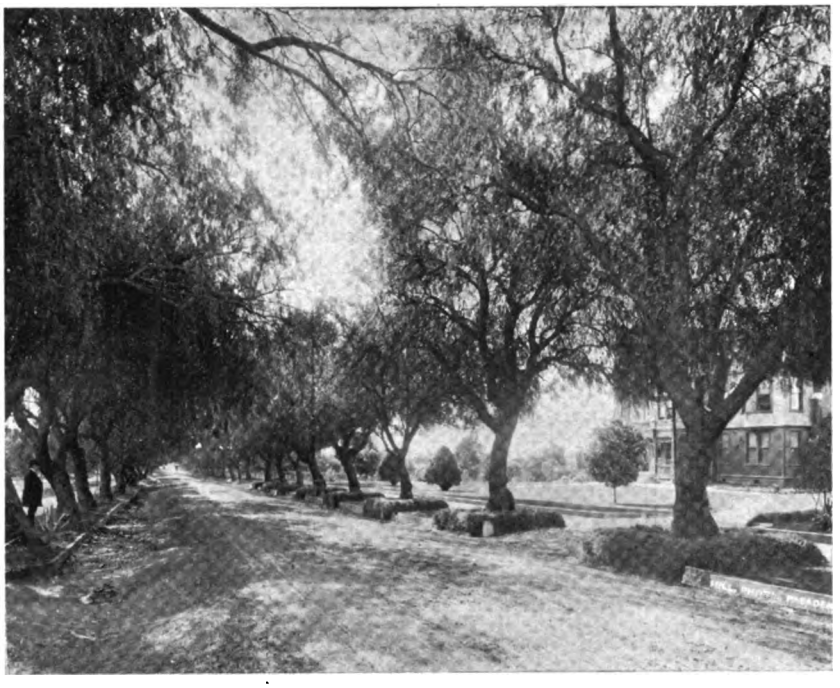
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GOOD ROADS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

IN a country where there is no snow, and the frost is never severe enough to harden the ground; where there is practically no rainfall through seven months of the year, and a limited amount during the remaining time, road building ought to be free from many of the problems that complicate it elsewhere, and there ought to be many fine highways.

Compared with the roads of many other sections of the Union, those of Southern California are very good, yet, all things considered, they should be a good deal better.

It is only within the last year or two that the good road enthusiasm, which has raged to a greater or less extent all over the Union, has put in an appearance in Southern California. It is another example of the great difficulty of doing a thing where it can be done most easily. If it were harder to make good highways in Southern California, the energy of the people would be aroused to undertaking the work in good earnest, and better results would soon be attained.



MARENGO AVENUE, PASADENA.

Most of the soil of Southern California is a gravelly loam or a decomposed granite. In some sections the soil is adobe, and in some others a dark rich loam. Gravel ledges can be found almost everywhere. Rock suitable for making Macadam or Telfair roads can be found in a number of places in the section—although many practical engineers maintain that a correctly constructed, well drained gravel road, sprinkled at regular intervals during the summer and given a reasonable degree of care during the rainy season, is all that the average requirements of the people will call for.

The experience of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, extending through a number of years, has demonstrated very clearly that a road can be kept in good repair more economically by the process of sprinkling it regularly, than by any other method.

A road which is left unsprinkled during the dry season is gradually scoured into ruts and holes, and requires a good deal of hard and expensive work to make it over. But a road which is sprinkled regularly once or twice a day, and from which heavy wagons with narrow tires are excluded, will keep continually in good repair with very little attention.

The presence of shade trees on both sides of the road tends to keep it in better repair, and in a country where trees grow as they do in Southern California, it is possible without much expense thus to beautify and to render more comfortable all the country highways. While the country roads of Southern California are open to a good deal of improvement, many of the municipalities whose population extends over a broad district of territory possess fine level highways that run for many miles between tall shade trees, and are the delight of every tourist who comes to the country. Through the winter, tally-ho parties are made up of excursionists stopping at the hotels, and a drive of fifty miles through orange, olive and apricot groves, along broad avenues of pepper and eucalyptus, past beautiful homes with highly improved grounds, forms one of the favorite pastimes of the visitors.

One of the most important factors in the new crusade for good roads is the bicyclist, and it is to his activity and good tact that many of the victories achieved in Eastern States over ancient methods of bad road construction may be attributed. The once popular conception of the bicycle as a toy is giving place to a very general suspicion that it is one of the greatest and most important of modern inventions. The city of Paris recently erected a monument in honor of the inventor of the modern wheel, with numerous inscriptions assigning to the bicycle a prominent place in the mechanical achievements of the century. It is at once the swiftest, most convenient, safest, and by far the most economical device for transporting the human body over distances of moderate length. A good bicycle costs about one-third as much as a good horse and buggy, its wear and tear is less, its maintenance practically nothing at all; it is safer than a horse and buggy, as the accident insurance companies figures show, and it is a good deal more convenient. While your horse is being hitched up, the bicyclist is two or three miles ahead of you, and when it comes to dodging about in a crowded street, the bicyclist will run all around you. As to the matter of speed, while it may be nip and tuck between the running horse and the expert bicyclist, there is no question that the average rider leaves the average trotter far in the rear. The bicycle is one of the great institutions of the present civilization, and it will no longer permit itself to be snubbed by the roadmaking authorities.

It seems probable that several Southern California counties are likely to undertake road improvement in good earnest during the year 1895. The good road question put in an appearance in the local campaign just concluded, and in several counties Supervisors were elected largely on that issue.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

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Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes. Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

News Items.

During the past year in the Mission district of Redlands 425½ acres have been planted with ten varieties of fruit trees.

Under the personal supervision of W. Raymond, his magnificent caravansary at Pasadena has been undergoing many improvements. The dining room has been made considerably larger and more attractive. Its cut-flower stand or center piece represents a portion of the Sierra Madre mountains, and while at their repasts guests can view its mossy glens and listen to gurgling waters on their way down winding cañons. The Raymond opens December 22d under the management of Mr. M. C. Wentworth, already so popularly known in this connection.

San Diego prospects are improving in every way. October 30th, U. S. Grant purchased land for a handsome business block on Fifth street, near D street. During November Mr. and Mrs. Grant bought a ranch in the Sweetwater Valley. The Grant family now own four pieces of San Diego property—the two pieces named and two of the finest residences in that city. Guests are beginning to fill the Hotel Florence. W. R. Wallace and family have arrived for the winter. Mr. Wallace is the cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," and other notable works of fiction. Gen. Wallace expects, in the near future, to make his home for a time at the Hotel Florence. Proprietor A. E. Nutt and his very able manager George W. Lynch, president of the Southern California Hotel Men's Association, have made many improvements in the house, and it is doubtful if the service is excelled in any hotel on the coast. Engagements for the winter are numerous.

The publishers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE are indebted to Mr. J. H. Holmes, the genial manager of the Hotel Green, Pasadena, for the beautiful cut of Marengo Avenue, which illustrates the article on Good Roads in this issue. The cut in question is a fair sample of the many fine ones which illustrate the new souvenir pamphlet with which the Green provides its inquirers.

Messrs. McDonald & Brooks, the well known real estate firm of Pasadena, have an abiding faith that Southern California will experience this winter an unusual influx of tourists and home seekers. They state that during the past five years inquiries from the East have never been so promising as now.

Graham Babcock, son of E. C. Babcock of the Hotel del Coronado, has been in Los Angeles of late, looking after their interests in this city. Mr. H. F. Norcross is now in charge of the Coronado's interests in this city. This is a most admirable selection. Mr. Norcross is an earnest and popular worker for Southern California and for those who work for Southern California.

In the pretty town of Ventura-by-the-Sea are the seed and bulb gardens of Mrs. Theodosia B. Shepherd, who supplies many Eastern dealers, as well as those nearer home, with her productions. Besides seeds and bulbs, she has a splendid collection of cacti and succulent plants, Mexican orchids, ferns, rare amaryllis, choice roses, fuchsias, chrysanthemums, French cannas and ornamental shrubs and plants in infinite variety. Mrs. Shepherd devotes much time to hybridizing, and has many new and interesting creations. Begonias are her favorites and are a leading specialty; she grows from 75 to 100 varieties of these charming plants, which grow to the greatest perfection in Ventura. Besides old named varieties, she offers some beautiful new seedlings of her own, among which are "Fair Rosamond," "Heart's Delight," and "Modjeska," the latter being named in honor of Madame Modjeska. Flower lovers who desire fine collections and those laying out new places will do well to consult Mrs. Shepherd and send for her catalogue.

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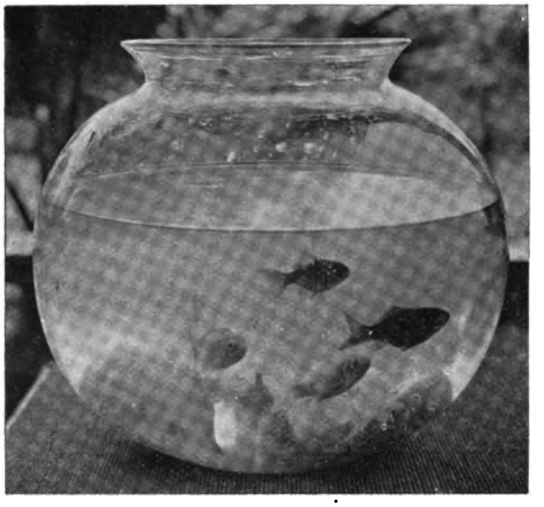
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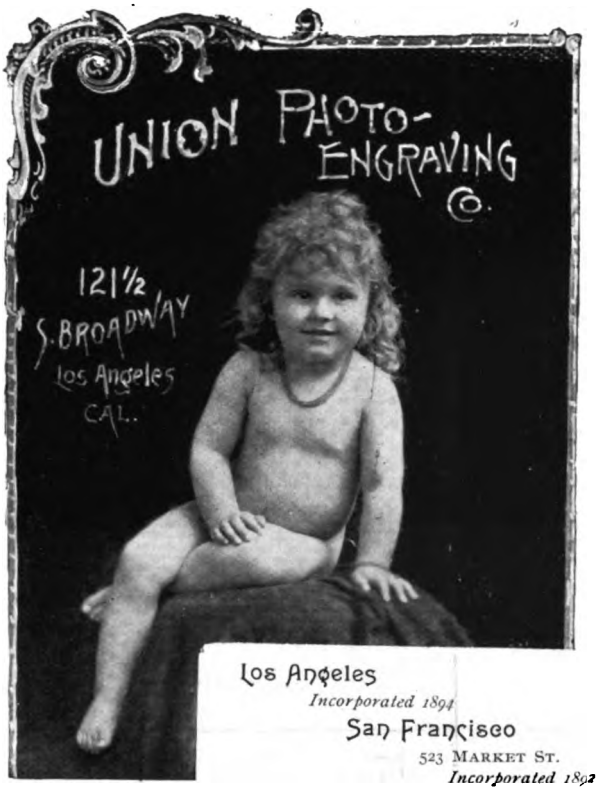
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OUR FRIENDS in Los Angeles will be looked up this month by Mr. G. H. Paine, the authorized subscription agent of the LAND OF SUNSHINE for this city. Mr. Paine is an intelligent, responsible and well known resident of Los Angeles. He was for many years in business here, until the loss of his right arm at the shoulder closed his career as expert watchmaker.

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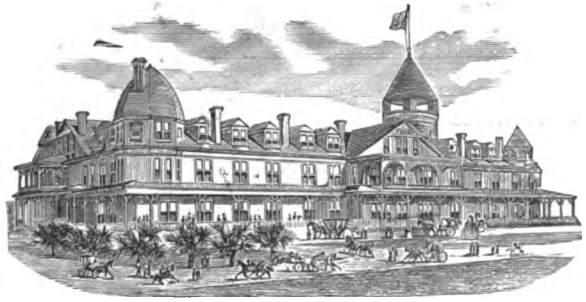
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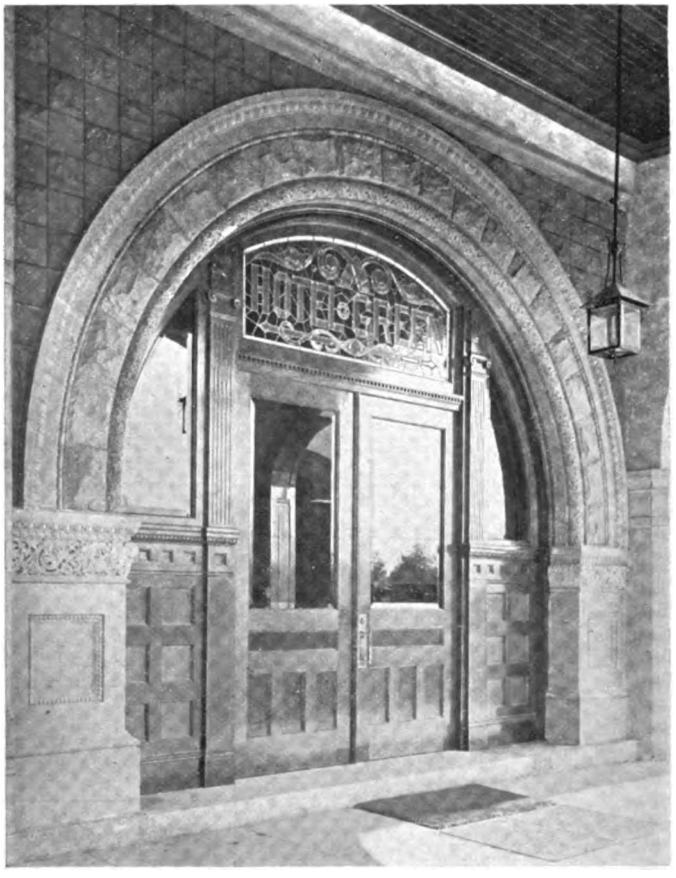
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VOL. II.

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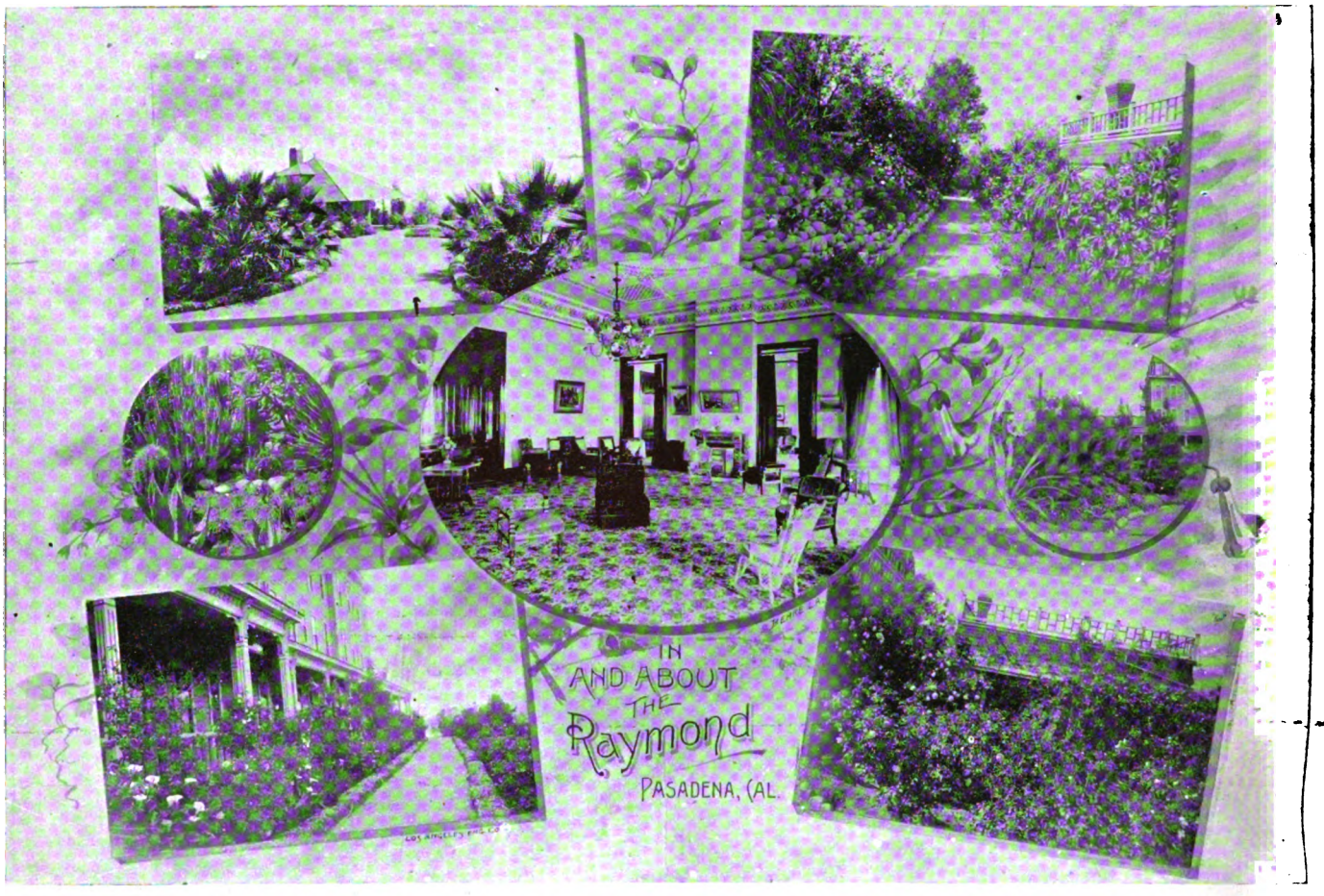
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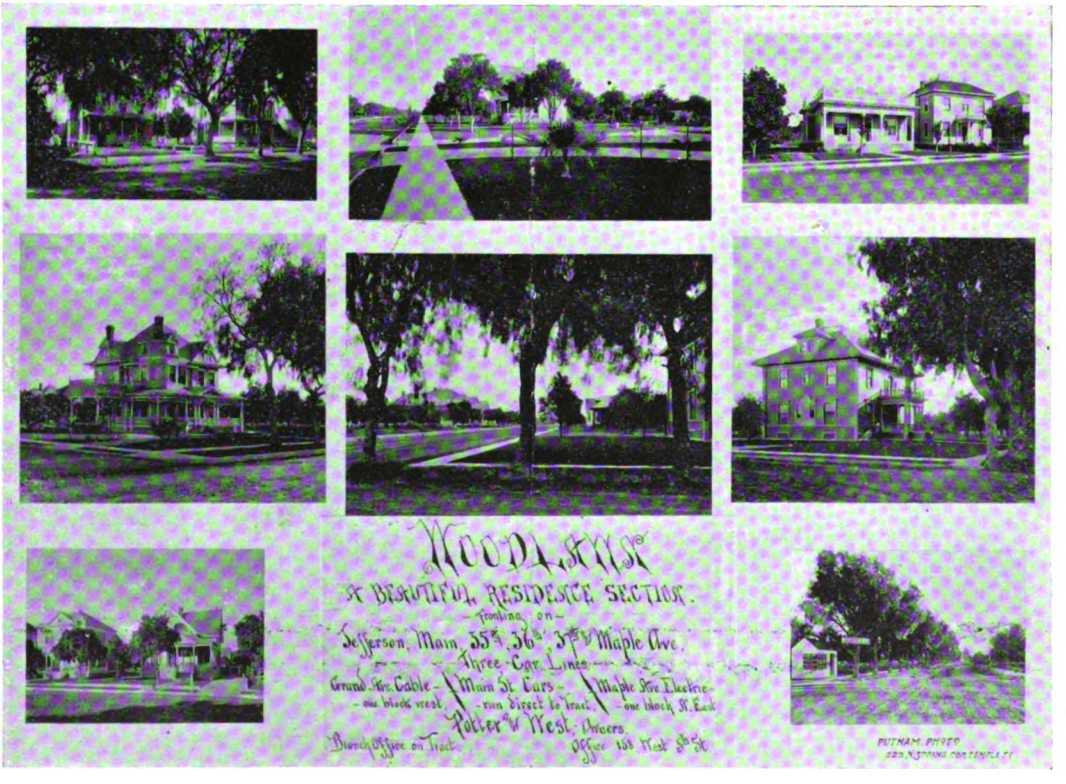
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A SOUTHERN SUBDIVISION OF LOS ANGELES.

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Land of Sunshine

LOS ANGELES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JANUARY, 1895

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FACE.

ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

THE seal of Spain is upon all things that she has ever touched. To the thoughtful student few side-lights in history are more striking than this vital individuality of the Spaniard. Whatever page he opened in the New World, he wrote across it his racial autograph in a hand so virile and so characteristic that neither time nor change can efface it. Three centuries and a half of continuous evolution have not availed to make that *rubrica* illegible or mistakable. He mastered every country between here and Patagonia; and there is no land in which he ever sat down which does not to this last day bear in its very marrow the heritage of his religion, his language and his social creed. His *marca* is upon the faces, the laws, the very landscapes.

How significant this is, we may better judge when we remember that the Saxon, masterful though he is, has never anywhere achieved any of these results. He has filled new lands with his speech and his faith (or his lack of it), but only by filling them with his own blood, never by changing the native. The United States, for instance, is of his speech; but what Indian tribe ever spoke English? In the vastly greater area of Spanish-America every Indian tribe speaks Spanish, and has done so for centuries. The Saxon has never impressed his language or his religion upon the peoples he has over-run. Something of his face goes to the half-breeds he begets but will not father; but even this physical impress is much less marked than in the case of his Latin predecessor.



A CALIFORNIA TRIO.

It is a curious fact that no other nation in history has ever legitimately produced crosses with so many aboriginal bloods as has Spain. The conquistador was human; but the hand of the church was always upon his shoulder. Individually and casually he might elude it, but broadly he could not. He intermarried with a thousand distinct types of the Original American; and all the way from Colorado to Valparaiso you can tally the varying fruits of these first wedlocks of the first frontier. You are often in doubt as to the mother, distinct as tribe originally is from tribe; but the father—you need no directory to find him. Among these mestizos are some of the finest types, physically, of Spanish-America. The theme of the mestizo is so interesting, and ethnologically so significant, that I hope some day to pursue it farther.

But just now we are to consider the undiluted Spaniard, and the effect that two or three centuries in the New World have had upon his appearance. The same astonishing individuality which has stamped itself forever upon the offspring of his union with innumerable other bloods, has, when he staid unmixed, as remarkably preserved his own family likeness. Compare the Yankee with the Briton, then the lineal Spanish-American with the Spaniard—and you will marvel to see how much more strongly the latter is "marked" across ten generations than the former across two or three. Among civilized nations only the Jew hands down the ancestral face so persistently through the ages.



COLOMBIA.

The Spanish-American face is always Spanish, yet not of Spain. As much to the artist as to the anthropologist it is a fascinating study—the differentiation of this unmistakable and attractive type by local conditions operating for centuries. That is what evolution means; and here is the very poetry of evolution, as true and instructive as the prose. It is lucid verse, too. One may grow so proficient as to guess very shrewdly, from an unmarked photograph, from what section of Spanish-America the sitter comes, particularly if it be a woman's face, which is more plastic to the hand of circumstance. Yet there is no sameness. A thousand localities have their local variants, each as a rule already a recognized type; each one face has its individuality as clear as with us; and through all, individual or local, runs the inevitable dominant of Spain.

We often talk of the Spanish type as exclusively dark—a notion which argues no great knowledge of either history or geography. All Spaniards are not *morenos*. The swart Moorish tide that ebbed and flowed across Spain for seven centuries did indeed leave its eternal mark upon the Gothic-Roman; but all Spain was not drowned. As you go northward from the Ebro—that is, up where the Moresque wave rather splashed than inundated—you find the nut-brown of Valencia and Castile shading off to lighter hues. Not unknown in other provinces, in Galicia, Arragon and Asturias the "gold-haired, heaven-eyed" type is familiar. And if there is anywhere a more perfect beauty than that of the true Spanish blonde, I would fain treat my eyes to sight of it.



L. A. Eng. Co

A LIMEÑA.

Oddly enough, this survival of Spain's first days is practically without representation in Spanish-America. In the New World the type is not

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only a great rarity, but a disprized one. The epigramatic wit of the *paisano* shows it no mercy. The *dicho* has a hundred forms; but in some shape it is current in every country from here to the Horn. Palma, the laureate of Peruvian letters, has given it its most finished form:

Como una y una son dos,
Por las morenas me muero;
Lo blanco, lo hizo un platero;
Lo moreno, lo hizo Dios.

As sure as one and one come yet
To two, brown maids are my passion.
A silversmith tinker can fashion
What's white—only God, the brunette.

To us who are fair-skinned (if not thin-skinned) the epigram is rank heresy; but Art, unlike providence, is not always on the side of the heaviest battalions. A man may take his choice as to falling in love with one type or the other; but painter and poet, dealing with abstract and ideal beauty alone and for its own sake, are not so free. Not that brown faces are otherwise handsomer; but the perfect *moreno* is the most perfect skin in the world. We talk of olive glibly—and most of us never saw one true olive type. Now and then you find it in Spain, and it is exquisite as rare. But it is not the "browny" and elfish *moreno*, which is the hue of the "nut-brown maid" of old English balladry. Our forefathers knew a good thing when they saw it.

That perfect brown is so transparent, so fine, so soft, so richly warmed with the very dawn of a flush, as no other cheek that is worn of woman. No other complexion so lends itself to the painter's canvass. Nor would I precisely advise the loveliest of my countrywomen to lay her cheek to one of perfect Andalusian brown. A yard away, her superior beauty is safe; but side by side she cannot afford comparison with that skin—nor ever can, till Art shall have reversed the whole gospel of color.



L. A. Eng. Co.

YOUNG SPANISH-AMERICAN TYPE.

Perfection of the *moreno* type is found in many parts of Spanish-America. In Peru it sometimes crowns the predominant Andalusian face, the most vivacious of all Spain. In Colombia it is rarer, thanks to the tropics and to—Africa. In parts of Central America, of Cuba, of Mexico, even of New Mexico and California, it has lovely representatives.

The Spanish face in California is less easy than usual to classify; simply because there is here no predominance of any one provincial type of Spain. Here no man can say if more of the Spanish families derive descent from Valencia or Biscay, from Estremadura or Castile. All Spain is broadly represented in a small population.

One generalization, however, is to be made with reference to the Californian type. It is the better for its latitude—and here hinges a broad rule, not to be rigidly defined, and very subject to exceptions, but important to be borne in mind. Take, for instance, the Limeña face on the preceding page. It is excellently typical of the female beauty of the capital of Peru—a beauty famous all over the world, and celebrated in every civilized tongue. But in one sense it is flattering—not that it is too handsome to be fairly typical, but that it is less Peruvianized. It is as unmistakably an Andalusian type as it is unmistakably Spanish—but that also is the rule in Lima. Wherein it flatters the average is in its retention of the Andalusian outlines; for the peculiar first touch which Peru generally adds is exuberance of curve. As a rule, the facial types of the cooler Spanish-American countries are—perhaps not handsomer, but certainly—finer, more spiritual, than those nearer the equator.

Always and everywhere, the Spanish-American female face is interesting; at least as often as in other bloods, it is beautiful. Photographs tell but half the story, for complexion is beyond them. But a certain clearness of feature, the almost invariable beauty of the eyes and fine strength of the brows seem as much a Spanish birthright as the highbred hand and foot.

Not even the Parisian face is so flexible in expression, so fit for archness, so graphic to the mood. Yet there is a certain presence in it not to be unnoticed, not to be forgotten. To no woman on earth is religion a more vital, ever-present, all-pervading actuality; and that is why you meet the face of the Madonna almost literally at every corner of Spanish-America. And it is not a superficial thing. There is none in whom the wife-heart, the mother-heart, is truer-womanly. The doña is human. She may err, but she can never be gross. It is a truth so well known to every traveler that I wonder to find our philosophers so dumb about it—that even when outcast, no woman of Spanish blood falls or can fall to the outer vileness which haunts the purlieus of every English-speaking great city. And, thanks to her religion and to her social conservatism, she contributes fewer recruits to the outcast ranks than any other civilized woman.

At her best she is admirable in heart as in face; at her average, interesting in both. Ten years' study of the field in which she is a sociologic part of history have given me to know and to respect her. She is a true woman—which is good as can be said of any creature that is mortal. And for the frontispiece that God gave her—that wise artist-touch of His to cajole the male brute into reading through the best of all books—I can say no more for it than is said: "*Es mucha cara, la cara de ella.*"

Chas. F. Lummis

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THE ROSE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



UNQUESTIONED queen of the floral kingdom is the rose, dear alike to poet and peasant, young and old. It is without a peer among flowers. But poets who raved over the rose, in times long past, had never seen Southern California roses. We who are so accustomed to them cannot realize the wondering delight of those coming from the East, who behold them for the first time.

It is said by many that California roses are not so fragrant as those in the East. This is a very great mistake. In the East, the roses cultivated are the Hybrid Perpetuals and June roses, and others which have the old-fashioned rose fragrance. The Tea Rose, too tender to withstand Eastern winters, is grown almost entirely under glass. It is called the Tea Rose from its peculiar tea fragrance. Roses of this class, with the hybrid Noisettes, are the ones that are most generally grown in Southern California. The delicacy and beauty of their flowers, their continuous blooming qualities, and the vigor with which they grow recommend them to all; but neither in California, the East, nor anywhere else, have they the fragrance of the hardy roses. Wherever the latter are found in California, their odor is delightful.



Union Eng. Co. PASADENA ROSES. Hill, Photo.

California people are impatient; they want roses that bloom all the time, and will not grow, to any extent, those which bloom only occasionally during the year. Judging by these varieties, which are not fragrant anywhere, people say our roses are not so fragrant as those in the East.

New roses are being brought out every year in other sections of America and in Europe; but nothing has as yet been done in Southern California for the improvement of the rose. Lovers of this glorious flower have a very interesting work before them in hybridizing and growing it from seed. It grows readily and blooms early from seed—and seedling roses are often as beautiful as many of the named varieties.

It is astonishing to those unaccustomed to our climate to note the size of two-year-old roses. A cutting of the Rêve d'Or put down in December will start within a couple of months, and in a year make a plant with branches six feet long. This is only one kind of the many varieties which will do equally well with any care whatever. Roses grown from cuttings in California make much healthier plants, give better flowers, and grow much faster than those purchased from Eastern green-houses. There is a vigor about them which the latter lack.

We have in Ventura a magnificent specimen of a white La Marque rose which affords a good example of the extraordinary growth made by many plants in Southern California. It was planted a cutting in November of the Centennial year. Its main stem now measures more than a yard in circumference about four inches above the ground. At that height it begins to send out branches, one of which is 23 inches in circumference. At the height of about eight feet it is trained to form an arbor of thickly matted branches and twigs of about 200 square feet in area, whose upper surface is every year covered with thousands of white blossoms. Wagon loads of boughs have been removed from it in these years, and it is certain that the plant would have covered 500 or 600 square feet, at least, if it had been allowed to extend itself at pleasure. The bark from the stems of this rose is a fourth of an inch thick.

It is not uncommon to see roses four or five years old making trees ten or twelve feet high, with trunks sixteen inches in circumference, and branches yards long, clothed with spikes of bloom of corresponding size.

I give a list of 24 satisfactory roses; all remarkably vigorous growers, with beautiful flowers, and thus far unsurpassed:

Marie Van Houte, yellow; Premium du Charrissions, pink; La France, pink; Gloire de Margottin, cherry red; Gloire Lyonnaise, yellowish white; The Duchess, pink; Perle des Jardines, golden yellow; Madame Cecile Bruner, invaluable for boutonnieres; The Rainbow, light pink, flushed with deep rose; Queen's Scarlet, always in blossom; Madam Lambard, pink shaded with amber. Climbers: Rêve d'Or, salmon yellow; W. A. Richardson, pure apricot yellow; Clare Carnot, orange, shaded pink; White La Marque, snowy white; Climbing Devoniensis, pearly white; James Sprunt, dark, velvety red; Madam Alfred Carriere, blush white; Reine Marie Henriette, dark rose; Beauty of Glazenwood, tawny, with coppery pink shadings; Cloth of Gold, best yellow climber; climbing Perle des Jardines, like Marechal Neil, but hardier; Cherokee, white, single.

THEODOSIA B. SHEPHERD.

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WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

THERE is an idea among Eastern people that nothing can be raised in this section without irrigation. That this is an entire mistake it needs only a short residence here to prove. Irrigation is not employed here for grain. Without irrigation, Southern California raises in an average year a large crop of wheat, averaging about 135 pounds to the sack. On some large ranches wheat has averaged a ton to the acre, of high quality. Barley is peculiarly a Southern California crop. The product of Los Angeles and Orange counties alone, in an average year, is over a million sacks. Vast quantities of wheat and barley are raised to be cut for hay, which also is never irrigated. Corn is irrigated in a few localities, but most of it is raised without irrigation. Our corn is equal to any in the United States, coming up to the highest standard of the great grain markets of the country. The yield is enormous—frequently 100 bushels to the acre.

True, we occasionally get a season of deficient rainfall, when the crop of hay and grain is small, but these seasons are rare. For instance, the season of 1893-94 was what is known here as a dry one, the rainfall being much below the average; and in consequence the grain and hay crops were light, and the grain was in many cases cut for hay. It was, however, seventeen years since there had been a season of such light rainfall—and where the farmer can average sixteen fair-to-good crops in seventeen years he ought to be content. Eastern farmers who contend with drouths, floods and other afflictions, would think so.

Another staple crop raised here without irrigation is beans. Southern California is rapidly becoming a source of supply for the Boston bean-eaters. Ventura county alone has shipped nearly 2,000 carloads of Lima beans in a year, of which 100 carloads went from one ranch of 1,350 acres. These are all raised without irrigation.

Then there is the sugar beet, which has yielded such remarkable results here. Over 5,000 acres was cultivated to sugar beets at Chino last season, and several thousand near Anaheim; the Chino factory distributing nearly half a million dollars among the residents of that locality. Owners and renters of land have made good incomes from their beets; and the refuse, mixed with hay, has been largely utilized as food for cattle. All these beets are raised without any irrigation.

As to fruit culture, except in the case of citrus fruits and berries, irrigation is the exception rather than the rule in Southern California. All along the coast, from Santa Barbara to San Diego county, there is a wide strip of land where irrigation is not practiced at all. In Santa Barbara county there is not—or at least there was not at a recent date—a single mile of irrigating ditch. In Ventura county there is one irrigating system of moderate extent. Yet, throughout that section fruits of the finest quality are raised. The same is true of the coast regions of Los Angeles and Orange counties. In the mountains, fine deciduous fruits, including apples, pears, cherries, peaches and apricots are raised without artificial watering.



L. A. Eng. Co. RAISED WITHOUT IRRIGATION, ROSECRANS RANCH. Pierce, Photo.



L. A. Eng. Co. BARLEY WITHOUT IRRIGATION, SAN MARCOS.

In some moist sections fine alfalfa is raised without irrigation, though that remarkable forage plant requires much moisture. On the coast of Orange county is a section of peat land whence wonderful crops of vegetables, raised without irrigation, are shipped East by the carload.

Citrus fruits, berries and vegetables must be irrigated, except in a very few localities; but even oranges give better results with less water and more thorough cultivation. Deciduous fruits are irrigated in the dryer and hotter inland sections.

G. H. W.

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REMINISCENCES OF "THE BOOM."



NLY those who saw it can fully comprehend that onetime fever of Los Angeles—and all Southern California—the real estate boom of 1885-89. They were times not soon to be forgotten by the participants. The boom marks an era in the history of this section as distinct as the discovery of gold and the arrival of the Argonauts do in the history of the State. To the Angeleño who has been here a decade, "during the boom" has the same significance that "in the days of '49" has to the pioneer of that period.

It was in the fall of 1886 that I arrived in Los Angeles. The boom was then under full headway, although it had not yet reached the extreme where judgment and common sense were thrown entirely to the winds. That came a few years later. Things were, however, exciting enough. Real estate was in the air—literally, when the wind blew; for at that time there was not a single block of paved street in the city, and after a heavy rain it was no uncommon matter to see horses and wagons mired down on First street within a few yards of the business center. You could scarcely get anyone to talk about anything but real estate.

Five years before, when I passed through Los Angeles on my way to Arizona, the town was dull as a country village, and everyone was complaining of hard times. A great many citizens were endeavoring to realize on their property and go to Arizona, where the Tombstone mines were then creating much excitement. Tucson and Tombstone were largely filled by Los Angeles people. The census of 1880 gave Tucson 6,994 population and Los Angeles 11,311. Plenty of people in Los Angeles were willing to bet that within ten years Tucson would be the larger city. They were slightly mistaken. The census of 1890 gave Los Angeles over 50,000 people and Tucson something over 5,000. Those Angeleños who had been unable to sell out and go to Arizona were the ones who got rich, because they could not help it; while those who had the enterprise—or the lack of foresight, as you please—to get away, went "broke," and have been gradually drifting back to Los Angeles since.

Shortly after 1881, when the Southern Pacific met the Santa Fé at Deming, there was a slight improvement in Los Angeles, which became more decided in 1882, when the Southern Pacific was opened to New Orleans. The progress continued during the next three years, and property which until then had really no fixed value began to rise, although in the latter year it was still ridiculously cheap in comparison with present prices, not to mention those which prevailed at the height of the craze. The boom began with, and because of, the entrance of a competing trans-continental line—by the completion of the Santa Fé system to Los Angeles, in November, 1885. The railroad rate-war kindled, and brought the fuel for, the real estate excitement of the following years. It was so cheap to come to California that everyone came. One day the fare between here and Kansas City was $5.00.

With 1886, people began to pour into this section by thousands; and prices of real estate rose with a rapidity that caused the old timers to open their eyes and mouths in astonishment. They thought these new comers crazy, and hastened to sell them property at prices which gave the conscience of the more susceptible among them a twinge to accept. Yet not a few of these same old-timers, later in the boom—when prices were two or three hundred per cent. higher still—became intoxicated with the general excitement and bought back some of this very same property.

Yes, in the fall of 1886 the boom was under full headway. Everyone who could obtain office-room—and many who could not—went into the land business. There were real estate offices all over the city, by the hundreds, some of them in most unpromising localities—down among the wholesale houses on Los Angeles street, out toward the river on East First street, and in fact on almost every street in the city. Rents went up to a ridiculous price, and legitimate traders in every line were almost driven out of business. Their only remedy was to sub-rent portions of their space to the real estate agents, which they did so generally that in almost every store you would stumble over a desk and piles of circulars in one of the corners. A fruit stand, occupying a space 12x10, would sub-let a corner for a real estate "office" at the moderate rate of $50 a month or thereabouts. Even in private houses, on streets anywhere near the business center, you would find a real estate agent's sign, he having rented one of the front rooms. Besides these, there was a large class of operators who carried their "offices" in their hats and did business on the curb-stone.

Men went into the real estate business in those days who were extremely illiterate; some, in fact, could hardly write their own names. They came from all ranks and professions—clerks, salesmen, architects, doctors, mechanics, teamsters, farmers, policemen and men who had never done anything but "rustle" for a living. What many of them did not know of Southern California was astonishing; but this did not prevent them from giving an intending purchaser the most positive and definite information upon every subject connected with the land which they had for sale. The purchaser was not asking many questions in those days, however. He generally confined his investigation to a glance at an attractive map which was displayed on the wall of the real estate agent's office. It was hardly deemed necessary to go and look at a new subdivision before buying a lot in it. In fact, it was like gambling in futures of grain and pork, where the purchaser never expects to see or handle that which he buys.

The purchaser was as much of a curiosity as the agent in those days. He—or she, for the female contingent was well to the front in this wild scramble for sudden wealth—belonged to every class of the community. The man or woman who did not own a few lots was indeed a rara avis. Cooks, waiters, dishwashers and scrub-women were all real estate operators and embryo capitalists in those days. The fine-tooth comb of the enterprising boomer let nobody escape, and prices were made to suit the poorest. You could buy lots from $50 up, and payable in monthly instalments of $5; which looked very reasonable, except when a person happened to reflect that these lots, a dozen miles from anywhere, were not worth over $25 an acre, and that an acre made 8 or 10 of them. But then, in those days nobody ever thought of thinking.

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In the early stages of the boom, dealing was chiefly confined to property within the city limits. Early in 1887, there commenced a period of laying out "paper towns" in the country, all the way from 10 to 50 miles, or more, from Los Angeles. After this was worked to death, city property again came to the front, and remained there until the boom exhausted itself.

The band wagon and the free lunch were great features of the boom, especially during that period when cities were rising like magic amidst the cactus and wild mustard—rising, that is to say, in the fertile brain of the boomers. Musicians were in great demand, and the streets of Los Angeles were resonant with music, such as it was, from morning to night, the big drum playing a very prominent part. Those were halcyon days for the deadhead. He could get all he wanted of free literature, free rides, free music and free lunch. Special trains carried the sanguine crowd of investors to the site of the new-born city, where the music cheered their hearts, the refreshments warmed their diaphragms, and the mellifluous voice of the auctioneer did the rest.

Such sales were not, however, always conducted under the auction plan. In some cases it would be announced that a new town was to be sold off on a certain day at an office in the city. Due notice was given by thousands of circulars, page advertisements in the papers, band wagons and a number of "cappers," who were sometimes regularly retained for "giving tips" and working up enthusiasm. By the day of the sale, many people would have worked themselves up to the belief that if they should miss purchasing a 25-foot "business" lot in Hookem & Snarem's second addition to Southeast Boomville, at the moderate price of $600 (one-third cash, balance in six or twelve months), they would lose the opportunity of their lives. Said city consisted at that time of several thousand surveyor's stakes and a real estate office 16x12, a mile and a half from the nearest house, seven miles from the nearest town, some thirty miles from Los Angeles. It had cost the parties who were handling it $500 as an option on the $50 an acre which they were to pay for it after they got the money.

So great was the desire to seize such "opportunities of a life-time" that in many cases a queue several hundred feet long, such as one sees in front of a Paris theatre previous to a great first performance, was often formed in front of these offices, twenty-four or even forty-eight hours before the time set for the sale. Scores of people (sometimes hundreds) would stand in line through the day; having their food brought to them, or carrying it in their pockets, in order that they might have an early choice of lots. Some men made a business of attending these sales and standing in line for the purpose of selling out to speculators—as much as $500 in some cases being paid for first or second place. The speculator would then take as many lots as he could handle, expecting to turn them over at an advance, which he generally did—until toward the end of the boom, when he did not.

So much for the inception and some general features of the boom. Later, I shall have something to say of many amusing and interesting happenings of that memorable time.

Harry Ellington Brook

[LIFE.]

THE SPANISH LESSON.



Union Eng. Co.

Wal, I'm yer for to take my teachin'—
Lay down, Nina, thet soft guitar.
Got to learn Spanish, shore as preachin'!
"*Vamos!* I show you that verb *amar*."

"*Amo*, I love"—thet's right an' proper!
"*Amas*, thou lovest"—yo' bet I do!
"*Ama*, he loves"—Hold on! I copper!
He gits sore bones ef he dast love *you!*

Who is this Him that makes so free now
Tryin' to jump my Sweetheart claim?
Wunst I ketch him coyotein' me, now,
Yo' hear me tootin'—*Mud's* his name!

Dad my buttons ef I don't hammer—
Hey? Yo're laffin'! Wot kin it be?
'Ain't no him? Et's the Spanish grammar?'
Wal, now, Nina, thet's one on me!

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

NEVER in the history of art has any other one influence counted for so much, so rapidly, as photo-engraving. The copious and beautiful illustration of books and periodicals is a wholly recent movement. As we know it now, it dates back scarcely a decade. It is an American idea. American magazines invented modern illustration; and the field has broadened bewilderingly. They began with wood-engraving; but the half-tone process, with its almost equal beauty and far greater accuracy, at a tithe of the cost, has half driven wood-engraving from the field. Even the great magazines now depend largely upon the photo-engraver.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE will give special study to the artistic quality of its illustration. It is enlisting the most competent photo-engravers in its line; men who have the ambition to grow in their work, to make it not only perfect mechanically, but artistically admirable. To the beauty, variety and freshness of its pictorial side it will give no less care and effort than to the interest and value of its text.

The magnificent photo-engraving of a Paul Neron rose, life-size, page 37, is from a negative by Hill.

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THE BLOOM OF THE CENTURY.

BY CHARLES DWIGHT WILLARD.



SCUDDER? Mister Scudder? Yes, it's me you're after. Bill Scudder is my name. I guess I remember you better 'n you do me. But you can't sell me no nursery stock today. Glad to see you just the same. To tell the truth, sir, without meaning anything that's uncomplimentary to you, I was feeling that down in the mouth that I would be mighty glad to see anybody—even a Chinaman. . . . . .

"Thank you. Much obliged; but you see I ain't sick that way exactly, and if it was doctoring I needed, I would only have to hop on my little bronco there, and get to town in no time. Well, never mind about it. . . . . .

"You're right enough on that point. I did tell Thompson that I was figuring on putting out that other five acres this spring. Yes, it was only the other day I was thinking about it—but—well, I've kind of changed my mind. Seems like I was soured, so to speak, on the whole place. Do you know of any body that would be likely to buy it, if I should want to sell? . . . . . .

"Of course they are doing fine. Don't you suppose I appreciate that? It's only a year ago that I came here, knowing no more about orange trees than you do, probably, about the kind of trees that grow on the moon, but I just figured that hard work and common sense would tell in this business, like it does in everything else. And I was right, wasn't I? Look at those lower branches. Last year, they tell me, there was just about no crop at all. This year it ought to run two boxes to the tree—though for that matter it's little I care what they have on 'em. . . . . .

"It's kind of you to speak that way, but you don't understand the situation—and I can't explain it to you. There are some kinds of trouble, you know, where we can't help each other, and even sympathy seems to fall pretty considerably short of the mark. Just the same, I do feel like telling you about this—I really must tell somebody, or I'll go all to pieces. Being kind of a stranger hereabouts, I can speak freer to you than I could to a neighbor, who might talk it around. You are some acquainted in these parts, and perhaps you know old Santiago Linarez, who lives up the road a ways, almost to the arroyo—a big adobe house with old olives in front of it. You do know him? Well, I don't suppose you ever happened to take notice of his daughter—not the one that married into the Lugos, but the younger one—Ysabel? . . . . . .

"Ain't she though? Well, now, stranger, it warms my heart to hear you say so. Living all alone in this place, I ain't had anyone I could talk to about her, and tell 'em how pretty she was. But I can see it in your eye, that you're the kind of a man that takes notice of a good looking girl when he sees one. But what's the use of my talking about her good looks? She don't mean to have me, in spite of all she pretended to like me so much, and some other fellow will come along pretty soon—and I'd better be getting right out of the country, for I couldn't stand it, stranger. I give you my word I couldn't. . . . . .

"Asked her? Haven't I though? A dozen times. I ain't one of the tongue-tied kind you're always reading about in books. The first time I tried it I did get a little balled up, but it was only just at the start. Pretty soon I was talking straight out to her, telling how I had bought this place here with my own money earned back East, and had it all paid for and in shape to bring a good income; how the returns from this crop would go a long way toward putting up a better house than this old shack, and how I was waiting for the right girl to come along and pick out the style of house she wanted built. I told her that I loved her for all there was in me, and that I'd do my level best to make her happy. I must have talked like I was terribly in earnest, for she looked scared, and at one time seemed ready to cry. But when I crowded her for an answer, she laughed and laughed and would not say yes or no.

"That was the first time I spoke to her, and since then I have asked her, as I told you, about a dozen times; but until yesterday I couldn't get a real answer. We have been good friends, and she has acted like I was her big brother—almost. Sometimes I would think she must love me, from the way she spoke to me and looked at me, and was only waiting to make sure I was just the kind of a man she wanted—which was right enough, for I didn't want to hurry her. Sometimes, again, it seemed as though she was willing to have me, but wanted me to work hard to get her, which I've no fault to find about, for I've had to work pretty hard for everything good that I got in life so far. But other times I was dead sure she was just laughing at me through and through—and that she would throw me over as soon as she got tired of me. . . . . .

"Well, yesterday it seemed as though she was more than ever laughing and making fun of me, and talking about her handsome cousin that she said she was going to marry as soon as he got back from Mexico. We had all been riding up the cañon, and coming back Ysabel and I got separated from the others and was riding along by ourselves. When we came past this place, she was teasing and tormenting me almost beyond what I could stand, and all of a sudden I grabbed her bridle and I says:

"'Ysabel, I want you to answer my question.'

"She looks me right in the eye and I reckon she saw she was going a little too far, 'cause she turned a trifle pale.

"'What is your question?' says she.

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"'You know what I mean,' says I. 'Will you marry me?'

"I held tight to the bridle and never took my eyes off hers. I felt it in my bones, somehow, that I could make her say yes.

"Sure enough she did say yes, and the instant she did, I dropped the bridle, and her horse jerked away from me.

"'And now,' she says, 'since I have answered that question, perhaps you mean to ask me another.'

"'What's that?' I asked, not understanding her.

"'Don't you want me to say when I will marry you?'

"'That's it,' I said. 'When will you marry me?'

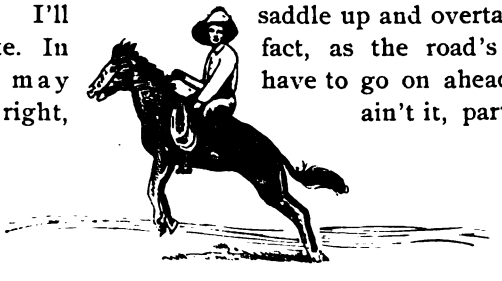
"Well, sir, she had pulled her horse over to the opposite side of the road, right in front of the gate. See? When I asked the question, she pointed with her riding whip to that further century plant and said, kind of defiant like, 'When it blooms I will marry you—not until.' Then before I could say or do anything, she gave her horse a spiteful cut, and was off down the road like the wind. . . . . .

"What made her do it? Well, I have got it figured out like this: She had n't never intended to marry me. I ain't worthy of her—nobody knows it better than I do. As beautiful a woman as she is can marry 'most any fellow she wants, and if it's education or big money or handsome looks that she is after in a man, she can get it. I reckon it was amusing to her to have me dangling about. Then when I grabbed her bridle and looked at her so fierce, maybe she was frightened into saying yes. I had no business to speak to a lady that way, but I just could n't help it. So to take it back, the minute she was free from my hold, she said that about the century plant—which means never—yes—never. . . . . .

"Yes, I know about that. They used to think they bloomed only once in a century, but now the time has shortened up to twenty years. But that doesn't do me any good. . . . . .

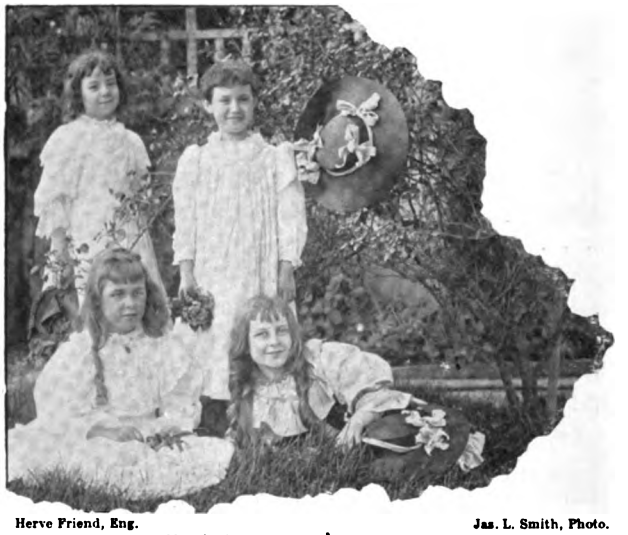
"What are you looking at it that way for? You don't mean to say that there's a chance that- - No, I didn't notice the swelling there. Now you call my attention to it, it does seem different from the others; but you can't mean—it isn't possible that it's going to—what! Within two or three months? Hold on, man! Stop a minute. Do you think she had any notion— I remember now she did seem to pick it out from the others. Of course, as you say, she has been brought up among them. She must have known. Well! I—I feel better now. Here, only an hour ago, I was making my plans to leave the country, and now . . . . . .

"No, I'd rather not stop to talk about that nursery stock just now. Oh, yes, I'll *take* it. Drop in on your way back. I don't want to seem to hurry you, but if you're going on up the road toward the arroyo I guess I'd better go along with you. I'll saddle up and overtake you in a minute. In fact, as the road's pretty dusty, I may have to go on ahead—but that's all right, ain't it, partner?"



OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

ALL things considered, it is fair to say that there is nowhere else in the United States so broad and so pleasant a field for the amateur photographer as Southern California. In the first place, the atmosphere is something which you will in vain try to make intelligible to the Eastern artist, for nothing like it exists anywhere in North America outside of the Southwest. Although Southern California is by its fertility the modern Garden of Eden, though it is on the shore of the greatest sea, it has the characteristic atmosphere of the arid lands—that ineffable clarity, that luminousness, which make a photographic light to be matched in no other civilized country. It glows upon the deserts of Egypt, on the pampas of the Andes, across the llanos of New Mexico—but not every amateur can travel so far for a good light. The most careless and untrained eye realizes something of this effect; but the photographer at once discovers that sunlight here is, in



Herve Friend, Eng. Jas. L. Smith, Photo.

THE CHILDREN'S PARADISE.

technical results, as different a thing from sunlight in New York or England as the sky from a second-hand tin pan. It gives him cameos of definition, wonders of detail, and a real revelation in antitheses of light and shade, vigorous without being violent. And this inspiring sky is not something a thousand or five thousand miles off, to which he can go only at great expense and in a hurry which permits no thoughtful work. It is the sky that he lives under and studies and employs at leisure.

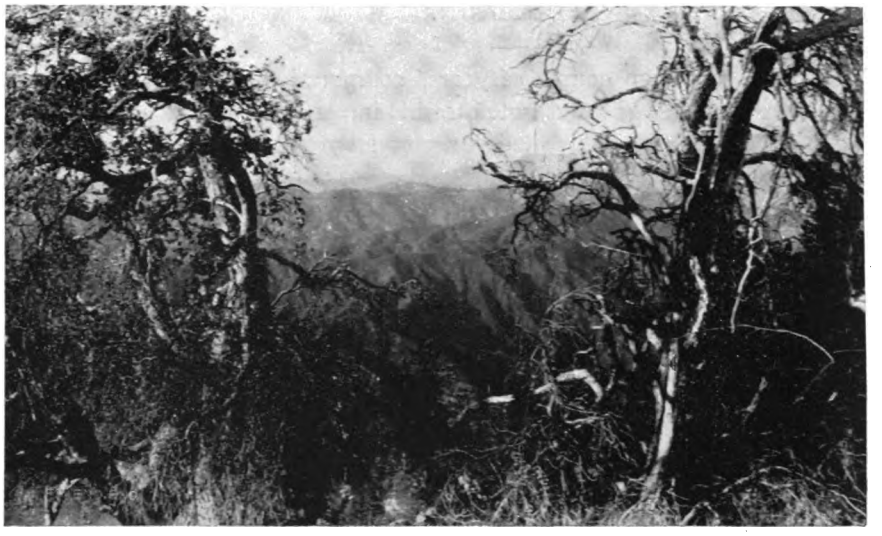
It is, in fact, the sky of Spanish America; and somehow, wherever that sky bends, there are certain picturesquenesses which seem to belong to it. The adobe, under the leaden arch of the East, would be a sorry thing; but in the magic light under which exclusively it has been built, it appeals to the photographer with such a variety and intensity of artistic values as no other architecture in the world possesses. Where else will you find such lights and such shadows as those of the adobe? Even the white tufa masonry of Arequipa is less picturesque.

There are human types as inseparable from the atmosphere, and as picturesque in their class. From the undeniable

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specific beauty of the higher type of Spanish-American ladies, down through the quaint variants of the Mestizos and the Indians, there is remarkable scope for valuable and artistic work. As for scenery, there is a diversity in Southern California which might be equalled in the East by ranging from the White Mountains clear to lower Florida.

There are many very competent amateurs in this section, though thus far without organization, and therefore still short of the results, individual as well as collective, which may fairly be expected from them. The LAND OF SUNSHINE desires to arouse such interest among these scattered enthusiasts as will focus their zeal and their talents upon results to be achieved only by a combination of energies.



Herve Friend, Eng. IN THE SIERRA MADRE. Jas. L. Smith, Photo.

The first amateur photographic competition opened by this magazine called out many pictures of unusual merit. This competition closed December 5, and the photographs were critically passed upon by a jury composed of Herve Friend, a past-master of outdoor photography and a skilled photo-engraver; C. W. Traver, an illustrator of ability; and the editor, an amateur of eight years' practice and many thousands of negatives in North and South America.



Herve Friend, Eng. A BIT OF SONORATOWN. C. S. Knight, Photo.

It was found impossible to award first place. Jas. S. Smith, of 843 South Hope street, and C. S. Knight, of the Bradbury building (Los Angeles, both), submitted collections so artistic, so unhackneyed and so beautiful that the jury, after long deliberation, could find no alternative but to divide the first prize between them. Three pictures in this class are reproduced in this number. The gem of the whole competition—a portrait of an ancient Mexican by Mr. Smith—is reserved for a setting worthy its extraordinary value, both as a type and as a photographic triumph.

The second prize was awarded to Howard M. Linsley, 450 South Hill street, Los Angeles, one of whose pictures is here reproduced; and the third prize to Miss Belle Weinheimer, 1007 West 7th street, Los Angeles. Others of the successful photographs will be reproduced in these pages from time to time.



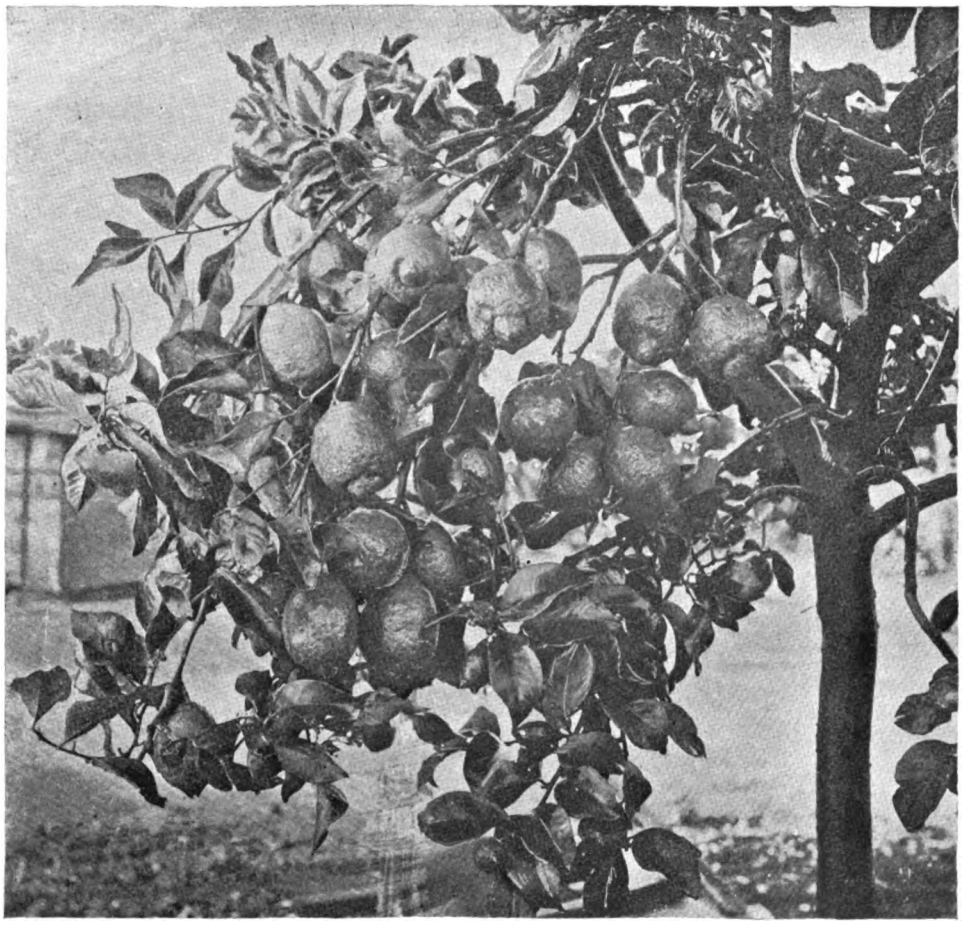
Herve Friend, Eng. AT SAN FERNANDO MISSION. H. M. Linsley, Photo.

By a continuance of these competitions, the LAND OF SUNSHINE hopes to interest and enlist the great majority of the capable amateurs in this field. Its contests will be on generous lines and conscientiously impartial. No one connected with the magazine can compete for a prize. It will not bar an enthusiast from the amateur ranks because he has ever sold a picture; the line is more sensibly and justly drawn at those who have ever conducted galleries or served an apprenticeship in one, or made photography a livelihood. Competitors *must develop their own negatives*, but are not debarred from having the print made and mounted by a professional. Types, genre, landscape, artistic studies, are all acceptable; but everything must relate to Southern California.

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THE LEMON.

UNTIL within a couple of years, comparatively little attention has been devoted to this important crop in Southern California, and our product yet is scarcely sufficient for home consumption. One reason is that land suitable for lemon culture is restricted in quantity. The lemon is sensitive to cold, and almost entire exemption from frost must be secured to make its cultivation safe and profitable. Then, again, the varieties grown here have mostly been inferior, and little care has been paid to the curing, so that we have been unable to compete with the imported article. This state of affairs is, however, undergoing a change, as the conditions of lemon culture become better understood. It has been conclusively proved that, when grown in a suitable locality, carefully cultivated and properly cured, our lemons may safely enter competition with those raised in any portion of the world.



A YOUNG TREE, BUT—. Union Eng. Co.

The lemon will thrive on our mesas at an altitude of 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level, where frosts severe enough to damage it have never been known. There are thousands of acres of such land in this county. It has been customary to grow lemons on orange roots, the orange being a hardier stock, but some authorities claim that the lemon is deteriorated by budding upon orange stock, becoming too large and less acid. Seedling lemons have had their day. The only lemons worth cultivating are the choice budded varieties. The methods of planting, cultivating, etc., are similar to those pursued in the case of the orange. The fruit should not be allowed to ripen upon the tree. When it does so it rots early, becomes thick-skinned and loses its juice. In Sicily lemons are picked green and packed in boxes of dry sand, where they are allowed to remain four or five months before they are sorted carefully for shipment.

The growing of lemons is less possible to be overdone than the growing of oranges, the area of possible production being much smaller. There are large profits in the business for the man who goes into it with judgment, perseverance and capital. The lemon is a staple article, lemon juice entering largely into manufactured products—in citric acid and other forms. Los Angeles county could easily supply the United States with lemons.

One hundred pounds of lemons as they are picked from the tree will shrink so that they will pack a sixty pound box six months later, if the fruit is properly handled and cared for. This is not a serious loss. The fruit as it is gathered is supposed to be worth $1.00 per box. Six months later the market price usually ranges from $3.00 to $8.00 or even $10.00 per box. If the loss or shrinkage were twice or three times as great, the curing process would pay, as it would return the orchardist more money than the fruit if sold when picked. It is true that the railroads might be shorn of a portion of the tolls they would receive for hauling poor fruit to market, and the box makers and packers would get less money, but the growers would get more, and the customers would be better satisfied.

Daniel H. Burnham, one of the pioneers of Riverside, and the first one there to introduce and propagate the Lisbon lemon, gives his method of curing them for the market as follows:

"The lemons were picked from the trees in November and later, as soon as they were large enough and while still unchanged in color. Many at the time were still entirely green. Without waiting for the sweating and shrinking, as many do, Mr. Burnham immediately wrapped them. He lined his packing boxes with manilla paper and after putting in a layer of wrapped lemons, laid a sheet of manilla paper over them; and so continued until the box was filled. The ends and top were also covered with paper of the same kind. These boxes were then stacked fourteen high in a large shed, one side of which is entirely open, the building being shaded by large trees. There these stood untouched all through the winter until opened for packing at the end of the seven months. Strange to say, there was not a loss of three per cent. of the fruit of the earlier picking, and not over five per cent of the later.

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A UNIQUE INSTITUTION.



D. FREEMAN, Pres't.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles is unlike any concern of similar name to be found anywhere in the Union. While citizens of Los Angeles who have watched its growth from small beginnings to its present size and influence, are accustomed to take the Chamber of Commerce, with all its striking and peculiar features, as a matter of course, strangers who visit the city—especially those who have seen a good deal of the world through extensive traveling—invariably express astonishment and admiration on being shown through the Chamber and on hearing of the work which it has done.

In Eastern cities a Chamber of Commerce is composed, as a rule, of men in some line of trade, who organize with the purpose of adjusting business difficulties and acting upon such commercial questions as may arise. The membership is usually limited to about one out of every five of those actually engaged in business; with a few manufacturers and probably no professional men, and no property owners, as such. Sometimes this organization undertakes development work, in which case the membership and the sphere of action are considerably widened. The organization then circulates printed matter about the city or section which it represents, and by the raising of subsidies or by other inducements works to bring in manufacturing enterprises.

In the West, particularly on the Pacific coast, the function of the Chamber of Commerce has been extended, until in the case of the Los Angeles Chamber it is made to include pretty nearly everything that can be supposed to work for the material advancement of the country.



Union Eng. Co. LADIES' ROOM. Waite, Photo.

In its membership the Los Angeles Chamber includes nine-tenths of all the business houses of the city—worthy, in point of size, to be so called—and half the professional men and property owners. Probably no other city in the Union has so large a percentage of its available material gathered into a Chamber of Commerce. To have eight hundred active members paying the usual dues of such organizations (viz. $1.00 per month), in a city of 80,000 population, would call for a membership of 2,750 for the San Francisco Chamber, where there are only 600 as a matter of fact. The membership of the Los Angeles Chamber is not only large relative to the population of the city, but it is larger in point of actual numbers than in any similar organization in other cities, if we except two or three which are located in the principal centers of population in the East.



Union Eng. Co. MEMBERS' ROOM. Bertrand, Photo.

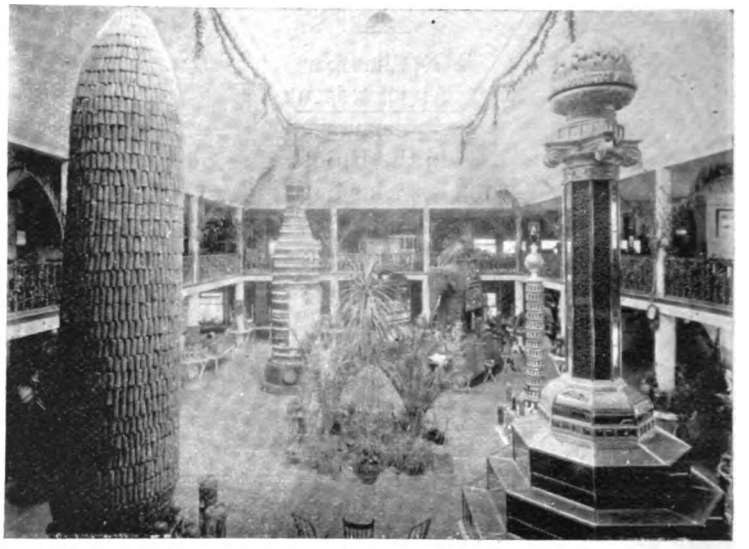
There could be no better illustration than this of the esteem in which the institution is held by the people of Los Angeles.

The stranger from the East who visits the Chamber of Commerce for the first time is impressed most of all with the exhibit. It astonishes him to find that a display as large and as beautiful as he is accustomed to see in an agricultural fair at home is here thrown open to the public all the year round, absolutely free of charge. The display feature itself is most unique, although the unusual size and the admirable equipment of its quarters are subjects of frequent comment. In respect to size, the Los Angeles display is not only larger, but is twice or three times as large as any similar display. The main room is 120 x 85 feet and has a height under the skylight of forty feet. It is surrounded on all sides by a gallery averaging twenty feet in width, and the total floor space available for the main exhibit is 15,680 square feet. Under the rotunda, exhibits of considerable size and of imposing dimensions can be erected, a material advantage in the general effect of the display. The exhibit is strictly one of Southern California products, and includes such agricultural object-lessons as walnuts, oranges, lemons, figs, peaches, pears, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans, dates, pineapples, honey, apricots, nectarines, persimmons, pumpkins,

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squashes and vegetables of all kinds, prunes, plums, pomegranates, limes, tobacco, cotton, chirimoyas, olives, broom corn, raisins, dried fruits, almonds, chestnuts, apples, quinces, bananas, coffee-plants, grapes, potatoes, berries of all sorts, loquats—in fact, including all the products of the most capable and most versatile soil and climate the Lord ever produced; the finest obtainable samples, arranged in the most artistic manner possible.

Of manufactured articles, the display contains samples of local work as follows: wine, olive oil, canned fruits and vegetables, pressed brick and terra-cotta, marble, soap-stone, shoes, crystalized fruits, candies, bicycles, soap, refined oils, paints, inks, dyes, sugar, canned sardines, mineral waters, essential oils, perfumes, sheet iron and sheet steel, beehives, and so on. This portion of the exhibit is increasing at a rapid rate as new manufactures come into existence here; and it threatens soon to outgrow its limits and press upon the space now used for horticultural displays.



L. A. Eng. Co. GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT. Waite, Photo.

The miscellaneous displays include a number of things designed for the entertainment and instruction of visitors—as, for example, the relief map of Los Angeles County, the model farm, showing how we irrigate in this country, the historical exhibit and the exhibit of California curios, the natural history displays, the water lilies, the cacti, the flower displays, the exhibit of photographs, the mineral collection, the display of California woods, of school work, and the like.



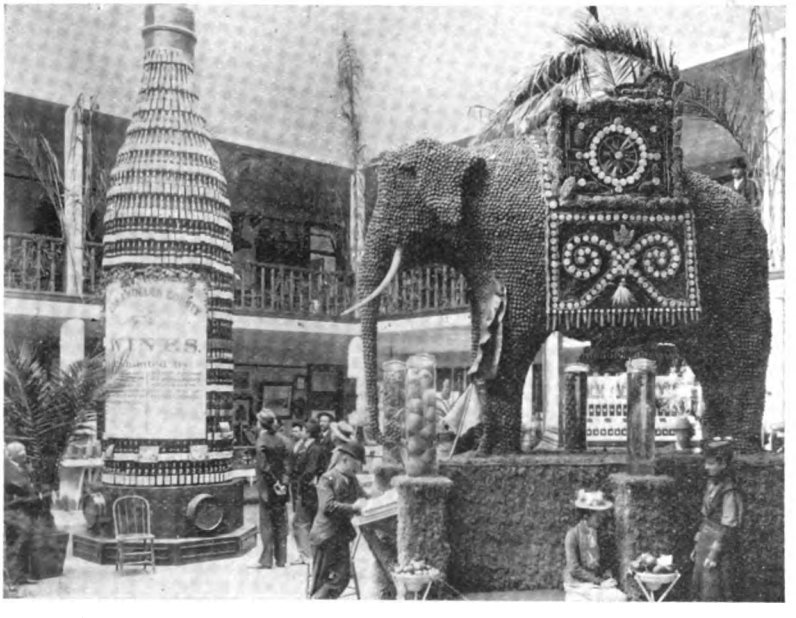
L. A. Eng. Co. THE PUMPKIN PILE. Putnam, Photo.

A distinctly original feature of the Chamber of Commerce is the art gallery, containing the work of local artists. This is a large room on the second floor, properly lighted and containing about fifty carefully selected pictures, mostly of Southern California subjects. As the exhibit of the Chamber is designed to give to visitors the most comprehensive idea possible of the resources of the country, and of its desirability as a place to live, everything that tends to enlighten them on this point is reckoned to come within the scope of the display; and a collection of pictures, the work of local artists, is a fair indication of the art culture of the people of this section.

The purpose of the Chamber is not only to instruct, but also to entertain the many Eastern people who visit this city. For this reason there are, in the new quarters of the Chamber, pleasant and commodious reception rooms and reading rooms where visitors may make themselves at home.

A number of views of the exhibit hall and rooms of the Chamber of Commerce are presented with this article, which convey some idea of the quarters of the organization. The building is located within convenient walking distance of all the leading hotels of the city, and is on the corner of two principal streets.

The work of the Chamber of Commerce is based on the proposition that what the country most needs to insure its material prosperity is more people to develop its resources, with all the marvelous advance



L. A. Eng. Co. WALNUTS AND WINE. Hill, Photo.

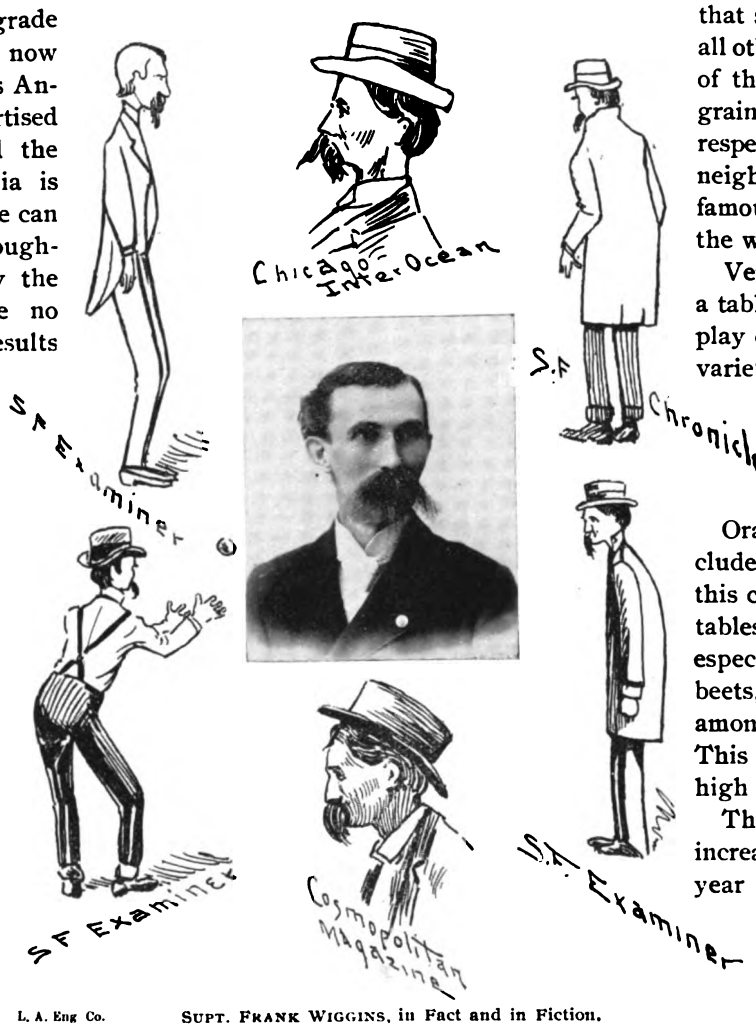
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L. A. Eng. Co.
C. D. WILLARD, Secretary.

that Southern California has made in the last ten years, it is still a sparsely settled country. A continuous stream of immigration must pour into this section for a long period of years before it can be considered "settled up." It will not do to trust to chance in this matter; the section that sets forth its advantages in the most emphatic and striking manner gets the first and best settlers. The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles has presented the claims of this section by means of exhibits and the distribution of literature of a high grade all over the Union. It is now generally admitted that Los Angeles is one of the best advertised cities in the country, and the fame of Southern California is equally well spread. There can be no question as to the thoroughness of the work done by the Chamber. There can be no doubt, either, as to the results that are attained. Of the people that are now coming into the country, increasing the population by an increment of ten per cent. annually, the majority testify to the influence of the printed matter or the exhibits of this or similar organizations in bringing about their determination to come.

Although it is named the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce it must not be considered an exclusively Los Angeles County affair. Many of its members reside in other counties of Southern California and contribute both to the financial support and the permanent exhibit. The several counties also occupy prominent positions in the exhibit room. San Diego County has a very attractive and instructive display of her bay region. Most prominent of this is a large oil painting of her famous harbor and Coronado Beach, as seen from Point Loma. Her table is filled with the leading productions of her back country, foremost among them being lemons, raisins and olive oil, for which she received such high honors at the Columbian Exposition. She also makes a very creditable display of apples, dried fruits of all kinds, grains, nuts and several specimens of food fish caught in the bay. Numerous pamphlets of information and statistics are kept on the tables.



L. A. Eng Co. SUPT. FRANK WIGGINS, in Fact and in Fiction.

San Bernardino County also adds a very striking display to the general exhibit. Her table is well filled with artistically arranged jars of citrus fruits, pears, apples, jellies, nuts and beet sugar, for which she has become so famous in the past few years. Dried fruits tastefully arranged in display boxes add much to the completeness of the tables. This county also exhibits a revolving album, moved by electricity, which displays photographic views of her vineyards, ranches, homes, water flumes, irrigation ditches, etc. This was one of the attractions so highly praised in the California Building at Chicago. The mineral display from this county excels that of any other. Illustrated descriptive pamphlets are also there for the taking.

Riverside County in her display makes a leader of citrus fruits, raisins and olive oil — not omitting, however, to show that she is fully capable of raising all other products grown in this end of the State. The dried fruits and grains here displayed are in many respects superior to those of her neighbor counties. Views of her famous groves and avenues grace the walls back of the table.

Ventura County will soon occupy a table on the main floor with a display of her one hundred and twenty varieties of beans. Her celebrated deciduous fruits, mammoth potatoes, English walnuts, gypsum, asphaltum, etc., will also be represented.

Orange County's display will include about everything grown in this climate, and will lead in vegetables — to which her peat soil is especially adapted. Her cabbages, beets, onions, and 20-foot corn are among the big things of California. This county is fast gaining a very high reputation for celery culture.

The membership of the Chamber increases slowly but steadily from year to year, and its influence widens and strengthens. It is economically and carefully managed by competent executive officers, and its affairs are supervised by a Board of Directors selected from the most responsible and public-spirited men to be found in the city. Through a considerable span of years the organization has demonstrated its right, not merely to an existence but to the confidence and hearty support of the public. Its unceasing, intelligent, progressive work is felt in every phase of every proposition which makes for the consistent and comprehensive development of Southern California.

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VOL. 2. JANUARY, 1895. NO. 2.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, EDITOR.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS

ROOMS 501 AND 502 STIMSON BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE. Enclose stamp with letter.

THE stingiest map has to give Southern California something more than the round dot which elsewhere serves to denote a million or two of people and a hundred thousand varying interests. Half a dozen of the Eastern States could play tag here without knocking their elbows against the fence. New England contains seven States; Southern California is made up of seven counties. The six most populous of those States do not cover so much ground as six of these counties, either in measured square miles or in range and variety of intrinsic interest. If you will lay to mind this small but typical truth; that here you can stand under the orange trees of Florida and with the naked eye see the pine trees of Maine, it may help you to some notion whether 45,000 square miles of such scope is likely to become an old story with the second glance.

* * *

It is, indeed, a field which no man yet has fully bounded, much less covered. No one, that is, except the stop-over genius who knows all (and rather more) in a fortnight. Here is at least one student of ten years' standing who freely confesses that the longer he marches toward the blue last peaks of final knowledge, the farther off they seem—and the more alluring. Personally, he never expects to reach the jumping-off place of interest in Southern California. Through a decade of change that has no parallel, this conviction of the intellectual attractiveness of the field has steadily grown upon him; and with it the minor belief of which this page is token.

* * *

It is, that here is room for a competent, reliable, characteristic Southern California magazine—bearing in mind that Southern California is not only the new Eden of the Saxon home-seeker, but part, and type, of Spanish-America; the scene where American energy has wrought miracles strange to the place where American energy was born, but under the skies of New Spain.

That the LAND OF SUNSHINE may be expected to grow with this growing field, its first half year, just rounded, is reasonable evidence. No one of its many predecessors ever received anything like such public favor and support; an indication (presuming common sense in the community) that no other has given readers so good money's worth. And it has but begun. If it has been worthy the generous welcome so far given, it will be worthy continued favor as it continues to improve.

* * *

Its field is unique. Nowhere else is there an equal population with so small a percentage of illiteracy as here in Southern California. For ten years this section has been filling with an immigration such as no other land ever saw. Multitudes have been concerned in migrations before now, and so have people of wealth and refinement shifted their homes; but always elsewhere the bulk of immigration has been of at least indifferent stuff. New England itself—and in the self-same period—has suffered an invasion which has seriously lowered the mean of culture. The proposition may seem revolutionary, but it is hardly doubtful that the percentage of educated people is higher today in Southern California than in New England. Beyond any question, it is higher than in Massachusetts. Not that the cultured people here are more, but the uncultured less. The most evident and startling sociologic feature of this section is that there is no criminal class; practically no pauper class. These southern counties are settled with people who were not failures somewhere else, nor adventurers, nor refugees; people of comfortable means, of education, of morals, who have come here because here they find life better worth living. We have some of the other sort, too; but numerically they are lonely, and politically and socially the good citizen is not ruled by them.

* * *

It is essentially a reading population; the ideal clientage for the home magazine which shall succeed in interesting its public. It has been fashionable to deem San Francisco the only place where a California magazine may live—the conclusion of those who can read nothing but numbers. But it is not population which supports a magazine; it is readers—and in the percentage of that class, the difference between Los Angeles and San Francisco is something very different from the ratio of 85,000 to 300,000.

* * *

Again, Southern Californians, of long or short adoption, have a local spirit, an enthusiasm of place, quite impossible—and hardly intelligible—where nature herself is niggardly. The local pride of Boston or Philadelphia or Chicago is less earnest and less generous, because narrower. The Southern Californian loves and admires his new home not because he has never seen anything else—he was not born here—but specifically because he *has* seen other places, and found this better. In such a dominant class, intellectual and interested, should be not only the necessary readers for a home magazine, but the equally essential contributors. There are not a few well-known writers; and a far greater number waiting to be called out.

* * *

Another peculiar advantage for a local magazine is that the locality commands abroad such attention and interest as

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certainly no other section of the United States can boast. Everyone knows of Southern California; nearly everyone has some appetite to know more. This class, instead of decreasing is growing, and in the nature of things must continue to grow. The magazine which shall furnish (along with the "good reading" which is demanded of all magazines) the information, the local color, the special flavor such people desire, will win its way in proportion as they shall find it enterprising, well informed and above all self-respecting. They are prompt to feel the difference between the hireling "promoter" and the business enterprise which has sense enough to be honest. Temptation to overstate that in which we are in earnest is always strong, perhaps less from mercenary, than from more pardonable, weakness; but in the present case a rigid adherence to fact is an absolute essential to survival. The LAND OF SUNSHINE will consistently follow this principle. Practical information about Southern California will be one of its features; and its treatment will be concise, interesting, expert, accurate. It means to be trusted by its Eastern readers.

* * *

To its home clientage, to which it will first address itself, it purposes to give not only this, but a magazine worth reading in the intelligent homes of Southern California. Its contents will include matter to interest *them*, as well as the very things they wish to tell their friends back in the old home. Magazines sometimes start at what they think they are worth; this one prefers to begin modestly on its own feet and grow to what stature its public shall find it worthy to attain. It means to build up, by logical processes, a true Southern California magazine, alert as the business community it represents, intellectual to the standard of its readers, clear-cut and interesting as its conductors can make it.

* * *

Here at least a magazine may be local yet neither narrow nor monotonous. Few, if any, of us yet realize the wonderful breadth and variety of this field. Here for the very first time the Saxon has made himself fully at home in a perfect type of the semi-tropics. Hitherto in European and American history it was the Latin races that occupied such lands as this—as they preceded us here. Our blood has befallen climes where to keep alive was in itself a reasonably active occupation. What will be the human outcome of this radical change, is the most fascinating and novel sociologic problem ever set to be worked out. There is truth in the scientist's axiom that adversity develops strength; but even the frostbitten superstition of the East would hardly argue that to keep in training a man must beat and be beaten by his wife. A decent comfort in the home need not make one too effeminate to battle with the world; nor is man to be undone by choosing Nature where she is mother, not stepmother.

* * *

Romance and poetry have here a fascinating and—broadly speaking—a virgin field. The climatic conditions are in themselves a stir of inspiration to which the dullest is not insensible; and beyond all that is the human touch—the romance of the aborigine and of New Spain, haunting every vista. Our history and archæology are equally attractive ground, as yet almost untouched. The hunter and the fisher find here a paradise no less than do the dreamer and the student. For the artist are such types and such landscapes as nowhere else in the Union—and under such lights as never shone in the humid skies of the East and of Europe. The geologist, the botanist, the conchologist, may here open a volume of nature astonishing in range and variety. For the ethnologist a great section awaits its pioneer; and for the social philosopher, here is a theme the latest and the most absorbing. So all along the list. No equal area in the United States has so great a variety of interests for all minds; yet several local magazines live on the far narrower suggestiveness of New England. And a magazine, even without once stepping outside of California for a subject, could cover as extensive a field humanly and climatically, in miles and science, in physical geography and local color, as one which should exploit the Atlantic coast from Maine to the Carolinas, inclusive, and as far inland as West Virginia.

* * *

This looks to be a reasonably wide scope, and the LAND OF SUNSHINE will try to be content with it for the present. It aims to find out and bring out a literature and art local in color but broad in sympathy. It will make a modest but growing feature of short stories, poems, studies, sketches, all of characteristic flavor; the folklore and folksongs, the history and legends, the types of man and nature, and whatever else shall appeal to the intellectual, with as earnest effort to follow a rising standard of excellence in this as to draw the practical and material side with a steady hand.

The new year opens for Southern California with unprecedented promise. The last pessimist in the tail-end of the procession can find nothing left to growl about. The business interests of the whole section are on a sane, solid, safe basis, and steadily expanding. Their volume is already so vast as to astonish the thoughtful visitor; so significant that it begins to be regarded with something like awe by the long-time commercial Czar of the coast. This material advancement, nothing within human probability or natural laws can now arrest. A "dry year" would have retarded, but could not have stopped it. Indeed it would have been not wholly a misfortune; for it would have proved graphically how independent this section is of seasons. Drouth grazes the skin, here, and that is all. It lessens the profits but does not wipe them out—much less does it bankrupt. But we shall not have the chance this year to show how much better a Southern California "drouth" is than an Eastern "good year." A dry winter is now out of the question. The December rains have set the pace—a quick-step of fertility and prosperity for the year. This Land of Sunshine is "smiling all over"—indeed, the expression of its more than 40,000 square miles may now fairly be called a broad grin.

* * *

The success of our first amateur photographic competition suggests that such artistic contests be made a permanent feature. For the best collection of six photographs by an amateur sent us before March 1st we offer a first prize of $5 cash; second prize, three subscriptions to the LAND OF SUNSHINE for one year; third prize, two subscriptions. See page 29.

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SOME "BIG THINGS."

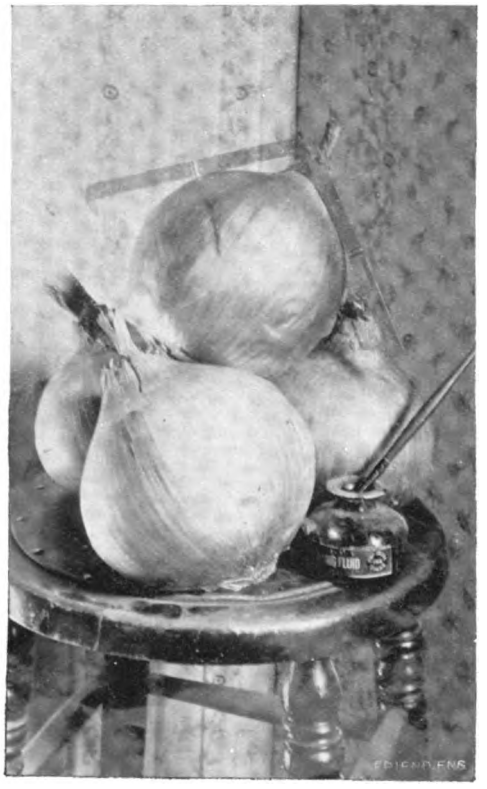
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is everywhere known as the native heath of all sorts of big things except big stories. *They* also mean well; but they cannot keep up with the growth of the material.

The biggest thing in California is the California heart. More than even the lavish sky and soil, this has given California a world-wide reputation. Hospitality here is as large and warm and generous as our semi-tropic outdoors. No one has yet taken the actual weight and circumference of the heart of a genuine Californian; but I will venture that many who read this article can vouch, from personal experience, that it is a "whopper." Run across a Forty-niner, or anyone who has been here long enough for the vaccination of climate really to have "taken" in his system, and it will not take you long to learn what big-heartedness and open-heartedness mean.

The California Building at the World's Fair was the biggest thing in State buildings. California made the first *big* appropriation to the World's Fair fund.

The Midwinter Fair, held in San Francisco last year, was the biggest exhibition enterprise ever undertaken by a single State; and it was the biggest success.

The big things of Southern California are not confined to enterprises only—though in that line also we can afford comparison with any other section whatever. The products of the soil are big enough to speak for themselves—and they do it, wherever you meet them. The largest grapevine in the world was exhibited at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876. It grew in Santa Barbara County, Southern California. It measured 22 inches in diameter, was ten feet high, had a spread of branches that covered an acre of ground, and when in active life produced four tons of grapes a year. The counterpart of this giant vine can be seen today in Carpinteria, in the same county.



Herve Friend, Eng. Waite, Photo.

THREE-POUND ONIONS.

One of the most beautiful "big things," and one most commonly seen in California—particularly in the Southern part of the State—is the Paul Neron rose, which not infrequently reaches the mammoth size of eight inches' diameter. A photo-engraving, actual size, of one of these monster roses occupies part of the next page.

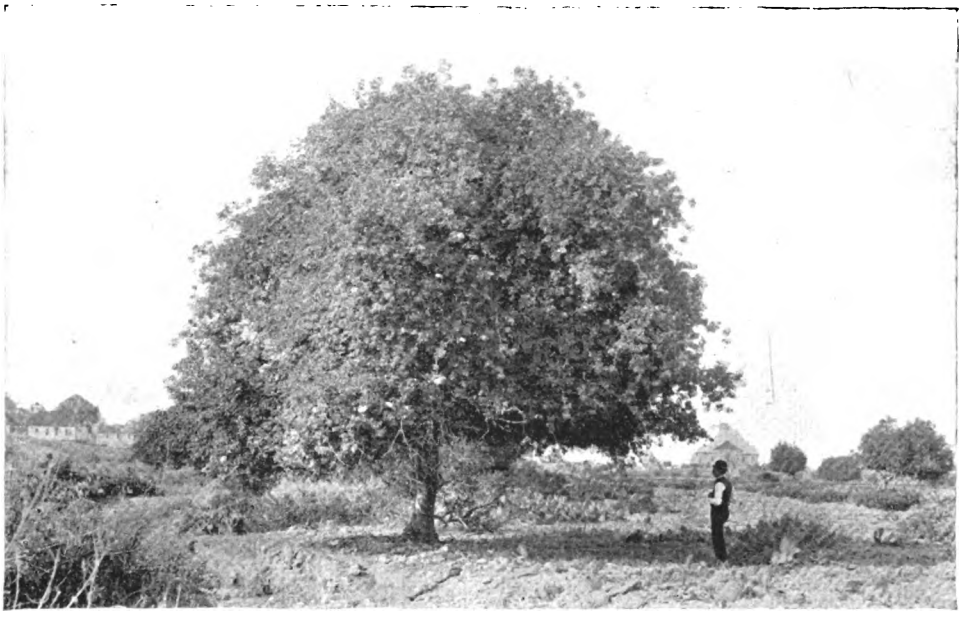
The exquisite Gold of Ophir rose may also be classed among the big things, though its flowers are not particularly large. The bush often attains a height of fifteen feet, with a spread of twenty-five feet, and has been known to produce 200,000 roses at one blooming. That comes pretty near being an avalanche of flowers. A single bush of this variety can be trained to cover a seven-roomed cottage completely.

The Calla Lily—a dwarfish plant of which the housewife in the East nurses in its little pot in a warm room to coax its feeble blossom—grows here out of doors the year round. In places you will see ten-acre fields a solid mass of it. And its flowers are of a magnitude in keeping.

In the more prosaic products, California equally takes the lead. Her pumpkins *are* "some pumpkins," and famous the world over. A full-grown one makes the nursery rhyme seem quite matter-of-fact:

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her.
He put her in a pumpkin shell
And there he kept her very well."

Mrs. Peter could have come somewhere near to housekeeping in the shell of a Southern California pumpkin. They grow to eight and nine feet in circumference, and weigh 250 to 400 pounds. In removing them from the field it is necessary to use a block and tackle to get them into the wagon.



Union Eng. Co. AN ELDERBERRY "BUSH" ON CATALINA. Waite, Photo.

Watermelons of 75 to 125 pounds each are no rare sight. Onions are now being produced in large quantities that

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average two to four pounds each. Those pictured in this article are fair specimens of the product of a two-acre field, the average weight of whose tearful tubers was 3 pounds apiece. It is an old story that California "beets the world."



Union Eng. Co.

Her beets grow so large, and often with so much of the root above ground, that farmers use them for hitching posts. They weigh from 90 to 175 pounds each. So solidly are they rooted in the ground that it often requires a block and tackle to pull them.

One of the curiosities shown at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—and one at which Eastern visitors are astounded—is a section of the trunk of an elderberry "bush," which measures three feet in diameter. It was cut from a tree planted 50 years ago by one of the Mission fathers.

The castor bean knows how to get the benefit of this soil and climate. In the botanies it is an herb; out here, it is a tree. Many specimens can be seen in this city whose trunks are 15 inches in diameter; 20 feet high, and with a spread of 40 feet—and all this at only four years from the seed.

Eucalyptus trees in four years from the seed have grown to the great height of 50 feet, and a trunk diameter of 18 inches. These are only a few of our big things. They are maximum cases, but true and capable of ocular and tangible proof. To the stranger they may seem "whoppers" in both senses; but they are here for him to see. To our own people they have ceased to be wonders—because they are natural and logical results of such soil and climate as those of Southern California.

PAUL NERON ROSE, life-size.

Frank Wiggins

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WHY AM I HERE?



FIRSTLY—Because, although I came to Los Angeles a physical wreck—pale, haggard and debilitated—my health has been restored. I am now simply robust, and my avoirdupois has been augmented by over thirty pounds.

Secondly—Because I found the opportunities for business more promising here than in almost any other section, which fact has enabled me to make a living, "and then some."

Thirdly—Because the "glorious climate" (which is all that has been claimed for it, and more) enables me to enjoy life better and appreciate life more, than where the uncertainty of tomorrow's weather impinges upon the planning for that day; and because there are here no blizzards, cyclones, hydrophobia, lightning rods, lightning-rod peddlers, nor sunstrokes, and no earthquakes so frightful as those which sometimes afflict the Eastern portion of our continent.

Fourthly—Because I am here afforded the delights and advantages of the best society imaginable. Southern California has been peopled with the very best of Eastern wealth, culture, education, and exquisite refinement. There are here the highest exponents of art, science, philosophy and belles-lettres.

Fifthly—Because the educational advantages are unsurpassed. In pedagogy the latest and most approved ideas are allowed to prevail. Our public schools rank with the best; and a multiplicity of private and special schools provide for every educational requirement.

Sixthly—I love music, and there are here an abundance of opportunities for the gratification of my desires in this direction. The fine choirs, the numerous vocal clubs, the several high-grade orchestras, and numbers of accomplished vocal and instrumental soloists, have already made Los Angeles a remarkable musical center.

Seventhly—There is no community in the United States more moral on the average, or more civil than is this in which it is my privilege to live. I have seen more drunken and disorderly men on a Saturday afternoon in an Eastern town of fifteen thousand, than may be seen on the streets of the large city of Los Angeles in an entire month. I doubt seriously, if there is within the whole United States a more generally church-going people; nor is there any locality where there is more religious toleration.

Eighthly—Los Angeles, by reason of its geographical and topographical situation, is destined to become the metropolis, not only of Southern California, but of the entire Southwest. In the East for twenty years I lived in what was known as the "ancient metropolis" of Ohio, and I am proud to contribute my mite toward the creation of a greater "metropolis."

Lastly—Because in all my long experience and observation I have as yet failed to discover any other spot which combines so many of the elements which go to make men happy, healthy, useful and wise; no place where hospitality is more genuine; where friendships are more abiding; where men are nobler or women lovelier. W. C. PATTERSON.

THE OUTLOOK.



I AM sure it is no exaggeration to say that the outlook for Los Angeles was never more promising than it is today. We have got over the depression which followed the boom, and although we have not yet run across anything in the shape of another boom—perhaps it would be better that we should not do so—there is a large amount of business being transacted here of a steady and satisfactory character—more business in fact than a good many people have any idea of.

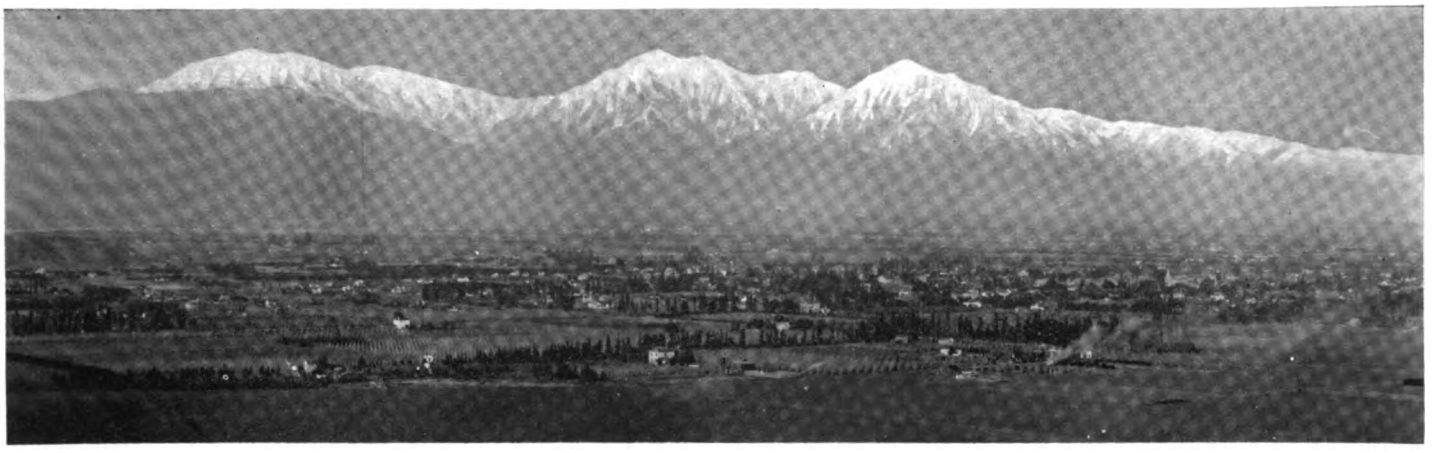
A great many Eastern people are coming to make their homes with us; and I find that nine-tenths of these people, after they get here, act as immigration agents to bring others. This, together with the large amount of advertising which Los Angeles is receiving from such agencies as the Chamber of Commerce and the newspapers, combined with the efforts that were made at the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair should have the effect of increasing the population of the city by at least 25 per cent. within the next twelve months.

One of the most important features of the present movement toward this section is that so many of the people come to settle on the land and become producers, thus adding to the wealth of Southern California. In former days a great many Easterners used to come to Los Angeles without any special object in view and without means, just "waiting for something to turn up," like Mr. Micawber. Many of these folks seemed to have an idea that twenty dollar gold pieces were laying around loose in Los Angeles. Of course such impracticables were disappointed, as were some other persons who came here with lost lungs expecting that the climate was something like that of the Pacific Islands, and who found that they could not safely go out nights without warm clothing. Such visitors as these wrote back a good many uncomplimentary things about Los Angeles and Southern California to their home papers. But a different class of people are coming here today. Most of them know just what they intend to do, some of them even having settled upon a location before they left their Eastern homes.

E. P. JOHNSON.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE comes out this month in a new cover, on the line of the beautiful black-and-white effects so swiftly made popular in the East and abroad by the new decorative illustrators. American and English art has suddenly gone to school to Japan; and the influence of that grotesque but always artistic pagan begins to be seen wherever illustration is progressive. The massing of black and white, the banishment of shade, the new alliance between silhouette and pure line, are giving some of the most striking effects ever seen in decorative art. The Beardsleys and Bradleys commit some excesses; but there is no doubt that the saner and more vital principles of the new departure are a permanent addition to art. This month's cover is drawn by W. E. Chapin, the clever cartoonist of The Times.

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L. A. Eng. Co.

POMONA--A TYPICAL COMMUNITY.

IT is but a few years since early settlers in the Golden State looked with disdain on Southern California, which was contemptuously termed "the cow counties." It was thought that these then bare plains were fit merely for the pasturing of the vast herds of cattle that roamed at will over the great ranches the Mexican Government had bestowed on the favored few. But there came a class sufficiently sharp-eyed to discover that such soil needed only the application of water and labor to transform the arid plains to thriving cities and prosperous communities. The past decade has witnessed the greater part of the transformation—the evolution of cattle ranches into the orchard cities of today. Everywhere Eastern pluck and capital have been at work, developing the waters of the mountain streams, piping them to the plains below; and the horticulturist, in turn, has raised thereby crops yielding hundreds of dollars from the same land that before scarcely sufficed to sustain a single cow.

Among the Southern California communities which illustrate the remarkable combination of brains and energy that has wrought a miracle of development in this end of the State, Pomona must be counted with the foremost. Typical of the best possibilities of this favored land, its name is apt. The Goddess of Fruits has here been lavish of her favors. Many fruits once believed to be unfitted for the climate, have here been demonstrated capable of successful culture. It is Pomona's boast that agriculturally she is the greatest all-round producer in the world. It is really a "home of the orange, the olive and the vine," and of an extensive array of other semi-tropic fruits and many northern deciduous fruits as well. Its people claim that there is a greater diversity of fruits produced commercially in and about Pomona than at any other point in Southern California.

At the State citrus fairs Pomona has more than held its own as a producer of the finest grades of fruits of the citrus family. Her deciduous fruits find a market, either dried or canned, throughout the Eastern States. The Pomona orchards produce annually about 2,500 tons of apricots, 1,000 tons of peaches, and nearly 1,000 tons each of prunes and grapes; while pears and nectarines are grown to a lesser extent. The State looks largely to Pomona for its supply of young olive trees, of the best varieties; and Pomona pickled olives have a prime reputation.

Besides the fruit interests, the community has, along its southern boundaries, a belt of moist land that without irrigation produces as regular crops ten tons of alfalfa hay, a hundred bushels of corn, and from twelve to twenty tons of beets to the acre. It is this peculiar "all-aroundness" of producing energy that makes Pomona typical of the best possibilities of Southern California.

But the energies of the people are not exhausted in the cultivation of the soil. The very nature of their surroundings and occupation fosters the graces of life. Many miles of shaded avenues, roads excellent even in winter, rose gardens and lawns around the homes—all betoken love of the beautiful and consideration for the stranger. There is something in this climate that anyhow tends to open the heart. The tourist who enters the fruit-growing center must be crusty indeed, if he remains long a stranger. Pomona, though a city of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, has not yet adopted urban stiffness, but extends a hospitable hand to the visitor.

The people of Pomona are justly proud of their mountain and artesian water systems, the prime source of their prosperity. These systems convey water by upwards of 100 miles of cement and iron pipes to the orchards during the summer.

Pomonans like to call theirs a city of churches, and as one looks around and sees the costly and handsome church homes of all the leading denominations, one feels the justice of the title. Their pride in their educational facilities is



Union Eng. Co. IN SAN ANTONIO CAÑON.

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also justified by the presence of fine school houses; and, for higher education, the Pomona College, one mile from the city limits at the lovely suburbs of Claremont. Here is a



Union Eng. Co. POMONA COLLEGE.

corps of professors, of whom a city much larger than Pomona might be proud; and their work is drawing students from all parts of Southern California. The city has also a public library of 3,500 volumes.

Pomona offers the tourist and health-seeker the comforts of first-class hotels, a climate with no superior, and scenery attractive to every lover of nature. From the hills near town, views of the valley can be had, so lovely and so panoramic as never to be forgotten. Sitting on the hotel porches in genial sunshine, viewing the snow-capped mountains towering ten thousand feet above, the visitor marvels at the contrast between the icy peaks up yonder and the semi-tropic fertility around him. To the robust, who delight in exercise, and to those who seek only a quiet resting place amidst beautiful surroundings, Pomona is equally charming.

If change of scene is desired, the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fé railroad will land the traveler in Los Angeles (thirty miles to the west) in a little over an hour; and forty minutes more sets him down beside the Pacific. On the other hand, the near-by mountains afford admirable trout fishing, delightful spots for camping, and rare attractions to the student of nature in her varying moods.

While Pomona is not at present, in the sense that Pasadena is, a city of beautiful residences, there are many substantial and tasteful homes in and around it; and even a careless eye notes that the standard is steadily advancing — both as to cost and elegance of design. Experience in the older settlements has shown that the wealthy home-seeker will establish himself in a community only after a certain stage of progress has been reached there; and the day is at hand when Pomona will vie with Pasadena in the inducements



Union Eng. Co. A HOME IN POMONA.

offered to this class of settlers. The location is all that a location should be; and the people, enterprising and progressive, are making the most of it.

The city is lighted with gas and electricity. It is supplied with the purest artesian water, which, percolating through thousands of feet of sand and gravel on its way from the snow-capped mountains, is brought to the surface by deep flowing wells from two to six hundred feet in depth, and is delivered to consumers direct from the wells, without previous contact with the air or injurious germ cells.

During the past year great energy has been displayed in the work of laying cement and bituminous-rock sidewalks in all directions. The business portion of the city is growing, and several large and substantial brick blocks are in course of construction at the present time. The work of paving the main streets is about to be begun, and will be completed in the spring.

A notable enterprise was established about two years ago by the San Antonio Light and Power Company, which now supplies electric light to the cities of Pomona and San Bernardino. By utilizing the rapid fall of the waters of the San Antonio Creek, north of the city, an energy in normal seasons of seven hundred horse power is developed; and the motive force is likely to encourage manufacturing enterprises, which should in the near future be of value to the city.



L. A. Eng. Co. HOTEL PALOMARES.

Altogether Pomona is an excellent example of what can be done here by legitimate development in a short space of time. Nearly all that the stranger admires there is the result of ten years' work. If its people shall continue as intelligent, as energetic and as practical as they have so far been — and it is reasonable to presume that they will — there is no doubt as to the future of Pomona. Those who have watched its growth for ten years past have the strongest faith — and the best-grounded faith — in its outcome. Its strategic position with reference to the other cities and considerable towns of Southern California; its versatile soil and superb climate; its scenery, which is of the most beautiful in Southern California and entirely unparalleled by anything in the United States outside of this section; the refinement and progressiveness of its people — all promise Pomona its handsome share of the general prosperity which is now inevitable for all Southern California. When the rest of the United States shall go bankrupt, so, probably, will California; but until then it will continue to draw upon the East for the large and ever-increasing class of people who have the money and the mind to take the rest of their days to a country where it is really worth while to live. Every mind has its own bias; and there are in this "God's country" places to fit any bias. It is best to see them all before settling; and the home-seeker who leaves Pomona out may be missing the very place that would suit him best.

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Have You Ever Considered the Olive Industry?



Let me tell you it will be one of the leading industries in California in a very few years. If you are looking for an investment, it will pay you to give this a thorough investigation. Olive oil and pickled olives pay well. Our olive men have orders ahead for their crop. Mr. Howland just received from the East large orders for oil at $5.00 per gallon, and in the past few weeks large orders have been received for pickled olives.

Investors—I now offer for sale for the first time

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and complete plant—one of the finest, if not the finest, plant in California. 120 acres, about 116 solid to four of the best varieties of olives known, mostly four years old next spring; located south-east of Pomona. Also 30 acres two miles north of Pomona, 20 acres solid to bearing olives, balance mostly to bearing orange trees. On this 30 acres is located the Howland Olive Mill, probably the best olive mill in the United States. The income last year from the mill orchard was $3,425.00. This year will run over $5,000, and will increase rapidly hereafter. But, say! the 120 acres will soon be in bearing, and just imagine, if you can, what the income will be from 120 acres almost solid to olives. I tell you, it will be immense. The Howland Olive Oil took the first premium at the World's Fair, Chicago, also at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco—for good reasons. Mr. Howland will sell his complete plant, including mill and 150 acres, for $65,000, or will sell the 120 acre ranch for $300 per acre. For full particulars call on or write to **R. S. BASSETT, Pomona, California.**

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10 Acres Orange Grove; most sightly place in Southern California; free from frost; with water.

10 Acres Lemon and Orange Grove; a beautiful spot; with water.

37 Acres No improvements; in frostless belt; finest Lemon land; plenty of water.

320 Acres Stock, Fruit and Grain Ranch; general farming.

Other Ranches not improved.

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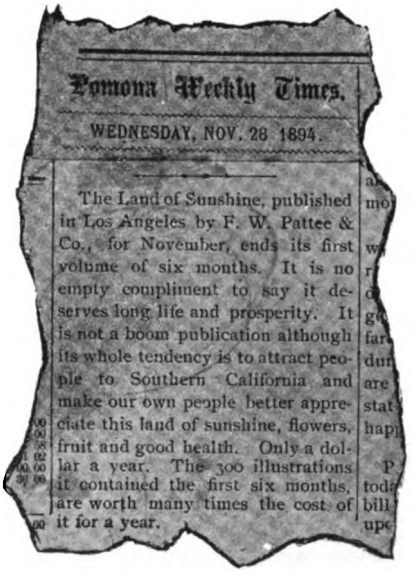
We have several fine Orange Groves for exchange for eastern property.

If you want a home in the leading Orange producing section in Southern California, call on or address us.

Correspondence solicited.

OVERTON & FIREY,

POMONA, CAL.



Pomona Weekly Times.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28 1894.

The Land of Sunshine, published in Los Angeles by F. W. Pattee & Co., for November, ends its first volume of six months. It is no empty compliment to say it deserves long life and prosperity. It is not a boom publication although its whole tendency is to attract people to Southern California and make our own people better appreciate this land of sunshine, flowers, fruit and good health. Only a dollar a year. The 300 illustrations it contained the first six months, are worth many times the cost of it for a year.

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Should be read by every one who wants to toy with the next boom.

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Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. Thecoast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, comprising numerous mountain ranges, rich in minerals, fertile valleys, and considerable desert, much of which can be reclaimed with water from the mountains. Population about 30,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes. Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

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BAPTIST.

East Los Angeles—Cor S Workman and Hawkins sts.
First—N E cor S Broadway and Sixth sts.

CATHOLIC.

St. Vibiana Cathedral—S Main st near Second.
St. Vincent's—Cor Grand Ave and Washington st.
La Parochia—The Plaza.

CONGREGATIONAL.

East Los Angeles—N Daly, near Downey ave.
First—S W cor Hill and Sixth sts.
Plymouth—S side Twenty-first st opp Lovelace ave.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's—S E cor Figueroa and Adams sts.
St. Paul's—S Olive, bet Fifth and Sixth sts.

LUTHERAN.

First English—S E cor Flower and Eighth sts.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Epworth—N W cor Bellevue ave and Centennial st.
Bellevue (South) Bellevue ave, near Beaudry ave.
First—S side Broadway, bet Third and Fourth sts.
Simpson—734 S Hope st.
Trinity (South)—E side Broadway, bet Fifth and Sixth
University—S W cor Wesley ave and Simpson st.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Boyle Heights—Chicago ave, bet E First & Michigan
First—S E cor Second st and Broadway.
Immanuel—S E cor Tenth and Pearl sts.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Unity—N E cor Third and Hill sts.

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In the mountains; hot mud baths. $2.50 per day.

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Echo Mountain House—On line of Mount Lowe Railway. Open all the year.

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Hotel Brunswick—Cor Sixth and Hill sts.
Hotel Lillie—534 S Hill st, opp park.
Hotel Lincoln—First-class family hotel. Second and Hill sts.
Hotel Nadeau—European plan. $1 per day up.
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Hotel Rossmore—416 W Sixth st, opp park.
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St. Elmo Hotel—$1.50 to $2.50 per day.
The Argyle—Tourist and family
The California—Select family hotel.
The Hollenbeck—American and European. Strictly first-class.
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Arlington Hotel—American plan; $2.50 per day.
Hotel Glenwood—Strictly first-class house.
The Rowell—$2 per day.

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Hotel Rubio—On the Mount Lowe Railway.

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Hotel Florence—Overlooks bay and ocean; American plan. $3 per day.
Horton House—Fine cuisine; central location; American plan. $2 and $2.50 per day.
The Richelieu—Rooms. 1055 Fifth st.

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Commercial Hotel—$2 per day; rooms 50c.up.

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Hotel Jackson—Rates reasonable.

SEVEN OAKS.

Seven Oaks—Summer resort; hunting, fishing.
Sierra Madre.

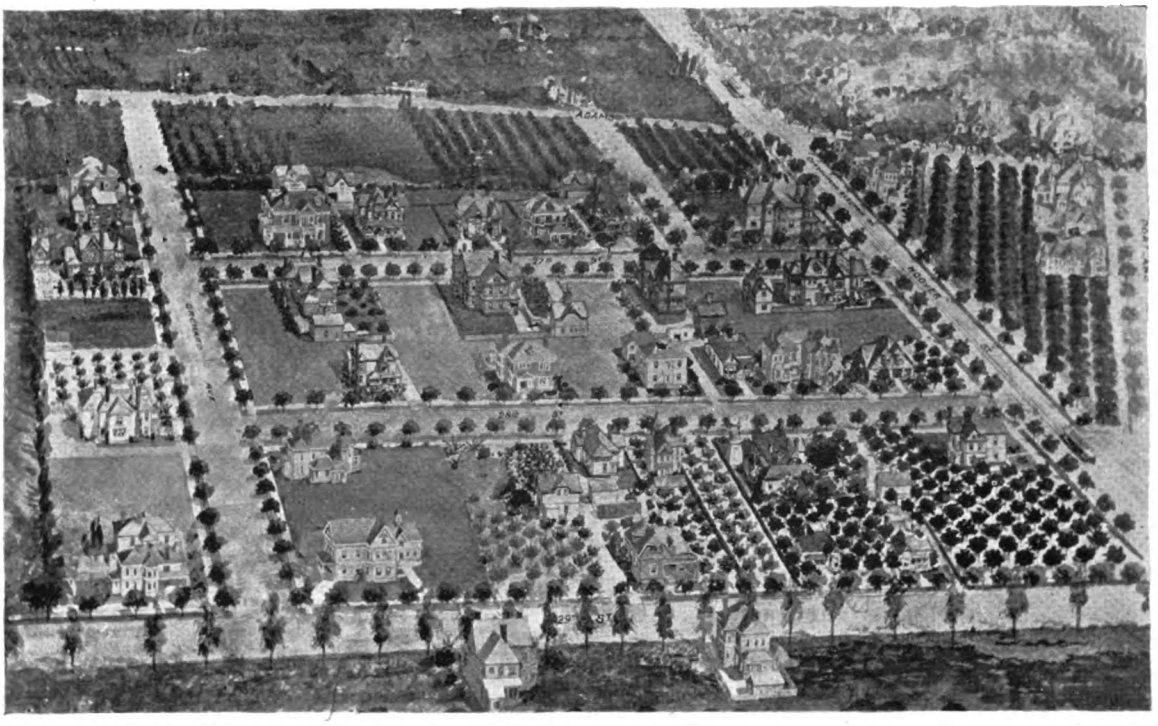
TUSTIN.

Hotel Tustin—American plan.

VENTURA.

Hotel Rose—American plan.

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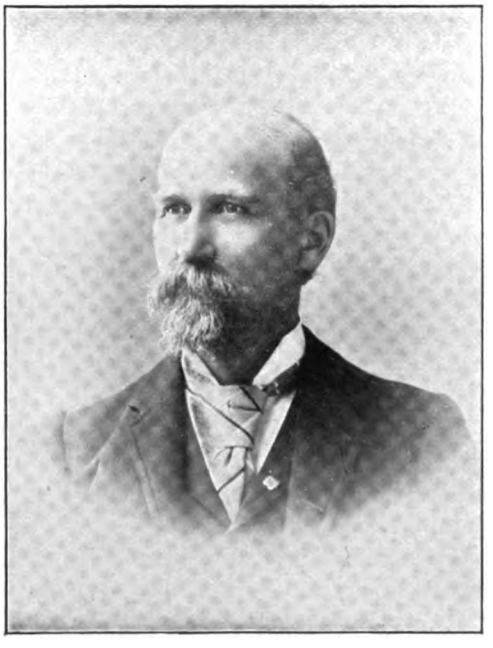
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THE LAND AND ITS PRODUCTS.

IN Southern California one can buy land at $5 to $500 an acre, unimproved; the former for grazing land in the mountains, and the latter for choicest citrus land, with ample water supply, close to town. Lands for grain, root crops, alfalfa, and deciduous fruits without irrigation cost $30 to $100 per acre. Land with water for irrigation, adapted to all deciduous fruits, $100 to $200; and first-class citrus land, with ample water, $250 to $400. If these prices seem high to the new-comer, he should remember that land which will pay a net profit of $100 per acre and up is worth rather more than land which yields a profit of $8 or $10 in wheat. There is land in Southern California to suit every pocket.

Farming in Southern California is not wholly by irrigation. Grains and winter crops are not irrigated at all. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is grown in many places without irrigation. On irrigated land two or three crops a year are frequently raised by alternating crops. Where water from rivers is used, the sediment renews the fertility of the soil. Sandy lands about Los Angeles, cropped for 75 years, show no diminution of fertility. Water is used in orchards and vineyards, on uplands and about the foot-hills. Citrus fruits, berries, and summer vegetables must be irrigated. Large tracts near the ocean are kept moist in summer by night sea fogs and a day breeze. Here dairying is especially successful, and corn, apples, pears, apricots, etc., do well without irrigation. Farther inland are thousands of acres of desert-like land, apparently worthless, upon which water works a magic—changing the desert to a garden.

The cost of trees fluctuates. A few years ago orange and lemon trees cost $1 to $1.50 each; nowadays 15 cents to 25 cents for 2-year old buds on 3- or 4-year old roots. Deciduous trees per hundred cost about: apples $8, pears $10, prunes $10, plums $12.50, apricots $12, peaches $12.50.

The cost of planting and cultivation also varies, and it is difficult to give cast-iron figures. Citrus trees cost more, on account of irrigation, than deciduous trees. $10 to $15 per acre per year is a fair average cost of cultivation, where let by contract.

Citrus fruits begin to pay expenses about three years from setting out. Trees planted at two years old should yield a fair crop in five years; deciduous fruits, three years after planting.

We tend nowadays to plant wider apart. Oranges and lemons are generally set about 90 trees to the acre; stone fruits, 25 feet apart.

Until within a few years California fruit trees were not troubled with insect pests. The pests since imported are not nearly so troublesome as in the East. Deciduous trees last a lifetime here, while such trees as the olive promise to be good for a thousand years, as in Europe.

As to profits it is difficult to give specific information of practical value. Many loose and exaggerated statements have been printed. It has been said a profit of $1000 per acre can be made from orange groves. This *has been done, in exceptional cases*, where the trees were old and carefully attended to, but such cases are no guide. One-third of that money is good enough, and may be counted upon with full-bearing orange groves in a favorable season. Deciduous trees in full bearing (five years or more from planting) may be reckoned upon for a net income of $100 to $200 per acre in ordinary years. Larger returns have been recorded, but it is not safe to figure on exceptions.

The market for Southern California fruits is good and growing. Buyers from all over the country purchase them, dried and fresh. The orange-growers have organized to market their fruit on the coöperative plan, and have met with success. A large proportion of the deciduous fruits (peaches, apricots, prunes, etc.) are dried, so that growers can wait until they can get a fair price. There are several canneries, and in Los Angeles a crystallizing factory.

Many are not in a position to wait for an income until their trees come into bearing. In such cases a revenue can be obtained from crops planted between the trees, such as potatoes, peanuts, corn, berries, etc.; also by the raising of poultry.

The orange is the most attractive crop of Southern California to new arrivals. It is profitable, but also expensive. High priced land, irrigation and waiting for several years, need capital. The sections where orange-growing is safe are comparatively limited. To purchase ten acres of land, plant a thousand trees, and care for the grove for three years, until the trees are in bearing, will cost about $4000.

The lemon grows under similar conditions to the orange, bearing somewhat earlier and yielding heavy crops. It is picked while green and cured. The profits are large. Other citrus fruits raised on a limited scale are the lime, citron and pomelo.

The grape is largely raised in Southern California for wine, raisins and table grapes.

Other popular fruits raised here on a large scale are: the olive, which is used for pickles as well as for oil; the prune, which is rapidly replacing the imported article in the East; the fig, which is dried, but not yet in sufficient quantity to supply the home market; and the apricot, which is a specialty of Southern California, bearing early and heavy crops. Fine peaches are also raised and are gathered during six months of the year, the trees often yielding a considerable crop the second year after setting out. Nectarines and pears are grown, but not in sufficient quantity for export. Apples do well in the mountains and near the sea-coast. The soft-shell varieties of the English walnut are largely grown and very profitable, hundreds of carloads being shipped East yearly. The almond and chestnut have been raised so far only on a small scale. Cherries do well in the elevated valleys and sell at high prices.

Berries bear heavy crops and are in the market nearly all the year round, hundreds of tons of strawberries being shipped East in the early spring months. Watermelons and muskmelons yield enormous crops.

The guava, a delicious fruit growing on a bush, is largely raised, being utilized both fresh and in the shape of jelly.

Among tropical and semi-tropical fruits raised, on an experimental scale, are the banana, Japanese persimmon, loquat, date, pine-apple, pomegranate and chirimoya or custard apple.

A profitable industry is the raising of winter vegetables for shipment North and East.

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Almonds! Olives! Prunes!

Would you like an Almond, Prune or Olive Orchard in California? I make a business of selling lands for the special production of the above, cheap, on long time, and will plant and care for same until in bearing, if desired.
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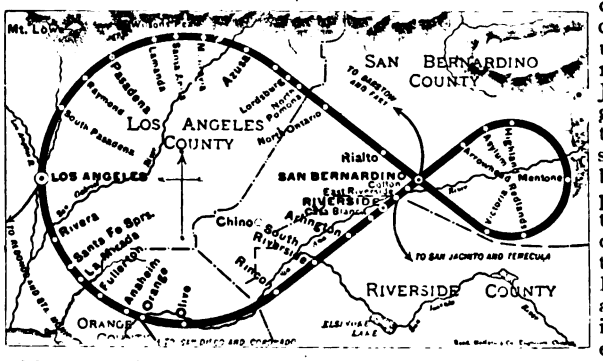
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THROUGH SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BY RAIL.

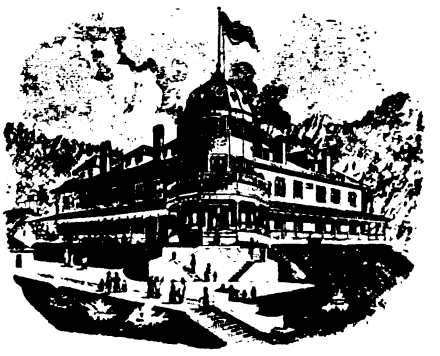


A visit to Southern California would be lacking of much worth did it not embrace a trip over the "Kite," that is, the Southern California Railway, which forms a kite-shaped route through the most interesting portion of Southern California. A half hour's ride from Los Angeles brings the tourist to Pasadena, situated at the entrance of the beautiful San Gabriel Valley. It is one of the most popular and beautiful places of residence in California, while the Hotel Green of Pasadena, with its new annex, enjoys the distinction of being the second largest hotel in Southern California. The hotel is now well filled, and from all prospects a successful season promises to smile on "mine genial hoste," Mr. J. H. Holmes. The Painter, at Pasadena is another hotel of great reputation and enjoys the patronage of many who prefer the more retired surroundings, while at the same time it lacks none of the good cheer within. A short distance from the depot stands the Hotel Balmoral, which is a commercial and tourist hostelry, the new management of which has just completed extensive improvements. One might as easily overlook the great Raymond Hotel on its commanding eminence, as to drop out of mind its widely and favorably known manager, Gen'l Wentworth. And, still nearer the clouds, the famous Echo Mt. House looks down from the Sierra Madre. Few towns can boast of more attractions or better hotel facilities than Pasadena. Leaving this beautiful city of homes one is tempted to stop after a few minutes' ride, and visit Sierra Madre Villa, so charmingly ensconced at the foot of the mountains, or to tarry beyond at Ontario, or still further along, leave the route for a few minutes' ride by dummy to Pomona, where the Palomares invitingly awaits the tourist. Two hours' continuous ride from Pasadena will, however, bring you to San Bernardino, the largest town on the "Kite." Here two hotels furnish first-class accommodations to sojourners: the fine Stewart Hotel, recently rebuilt and opened by new management, and the New St. Charles, which has for many years enjoyed uninterrupted popularity. A few miles from San Bernardino one can leave the train for Arrowhead Hot Springs, whose striking arrow-head scar on the face of the mountain can be clearly seen from the cars. A run of twenty minutes from San Bernardino will bring you to Redlands, so named because of the characteristic color of its soil. Here is raised some of the finest fruit in the State. Its high elevation protects it from severe frost, which at times touches the lower country. A view from Smiley's Heights amply repays a visit to this progressive town. In the center of Redlands is the Hotel Windsor, strictly first-class, and with a new addition which is equipped with modern improvements. This hotel is now under the able management of Mrs. Squires, who is also proprietor, W. M. Tisdale, formerly manager, having recently resigned. Centrally located also, is the Baker House, whose proprietor, Geo. F. Heistand was summoned on December 22 to the great register above. The Terracina, prettily situated in the outskirts on a little higher elevation, is a most popular family hotel. It is now under the management of its new proprietor, W. G. Howard, who has refurnished as well as provided it with heat and electric lights throughout. Mr. Howard is welcomed to Southern California as a great addition to the hotel men one may be justly proud of. Once more taking the train, and heading towards Los Angeles, but down the other side of the "Kite," we soon run through Riverside, the parent of the navel orange in Southern California, and the largest orange-growing place on the *belt*. Riverside possesses no mean array of business blocks as well as a handsome opera house, many beautiful residences and three hotels. The Arlington Hotel is near the station, and is an impressive structure. It has recently changed into the hands of J. T. Ritchey, who is busily engaged in making many improvements in the steam heat and electric lights throughout the house, and the passenger elevator. There is also the Rowell Hotel, centrally located, and enjoying a steady commercial and tourist patronage. The Glenwood Inn, of Frank A. Miller fame, is also centrally located and doing a good business, enjoys a select family clientage, and conducts a very creditable cuisine. After leaving Riverside, the Hotel Temescal invites you to pause at South Riverside, ere speeding on to Orange, where you make connections with the train for the South, and to enjoy a fascinating ride of three and a half hours along the grand span of Pacific Ocean to San Diego. Life at this famous resort is one grand round of pleasure. Tourists thoroughly enjoy its accessability to the many surrounding resorts, such as La Jolla, Lakeside, Sweetwater Dam, Old Mexico, etc. Here, is the Hotel Brewster, centrally located, and which under the able management of J. E. O'Brien, its genial proprietor, is, if possible, each day, becoming more popular with tourists and commercial travelers. The Hotel Florence, a first-class family hotel, situated on Florence Heights, enjoys one of the finest views and locations that the city affords. This hotel has recently gone under the management of Geo. W. Lynch, formerly of Redondo Beach Hotel. The proprietor, Mr. A. E. Nutt, has also the good fortune to have as chief clerk for the winter season, Mr. A. H. Pratt, proprietor of Seven Oaks summer resort. The Horton House, which is probably the best known house in San Diego, is still doing the business its excellent cuisine merits. The Richelieu is also well worthy of mention. A visit, however, to this section, would be wholly incomplete without seeing Coronado Beach and its grand and ever famous Hotel del Coronado. A sister trip to that from Los Angeles to San Diego, is the one over the Southern Pacific line to Santa Barbara, which carries one close by the murmuring sea, through pretty Ventura. Here is the Commercial, and the San Marcos, while the Arlington will certainly make one content to tarry and roam among the ruins left to tell of the Franciscan padres and their times, or to explore such nooks as only Southern California can offer the tourist.



A.H. Neidig, 260 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., has for sale first-class planted almond orchard land; also a bearing olive orchard, with good income, for sale at a bargain.

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Hotel Windsor...

Redlands, California



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Under its new management this hostelry has been refitted throughout with all modern conveniences and arrangements for the comfort of its guests. The sleeping rooms are large and airy, most of them commanding a mountain or valley view of picturesque grandeur. Many of the suites have private baths connected. The proprietor has devoted especial attention to the "cuisine," and has received many encomiums of praise from its guests for its excellence. In fact, the WINDSOR is left with regret, many of its guests hesitating to give the final adieus.

Rates $2 to $4 per day. **H. L. SQUIRES,**
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Large Sample Room free.

"The Richelieu" First-class Furnished Rooms by the day, week or month. Centrally located. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. **1055 FIFTH STREET, between C and D. SAN DIEGO, CAL.** J. H. SIMPSON, Manager.

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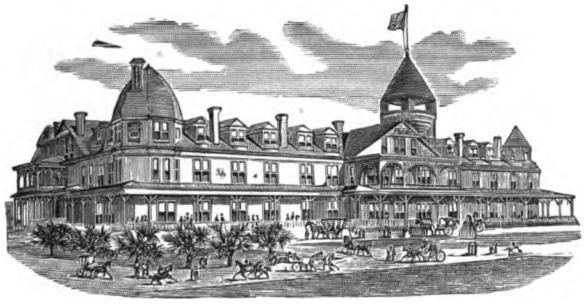
Run on American Plan. Rates $2 and $2.50 per Day.

We defy competition as regards the quality of our table.

W. E. HADLEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL PALOMARES

POMONA, CALIFORNIA.

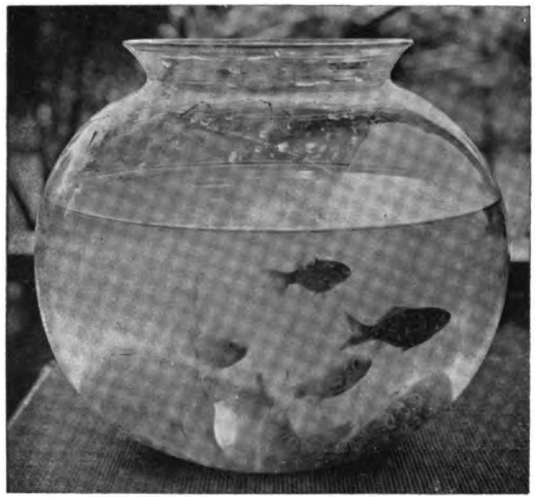


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There is a bright future, commercially, horticulturally, and otherwise, for the entire Bay Region.

Address, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
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Or, Branch Office of San Diego Chamber of Commerce,
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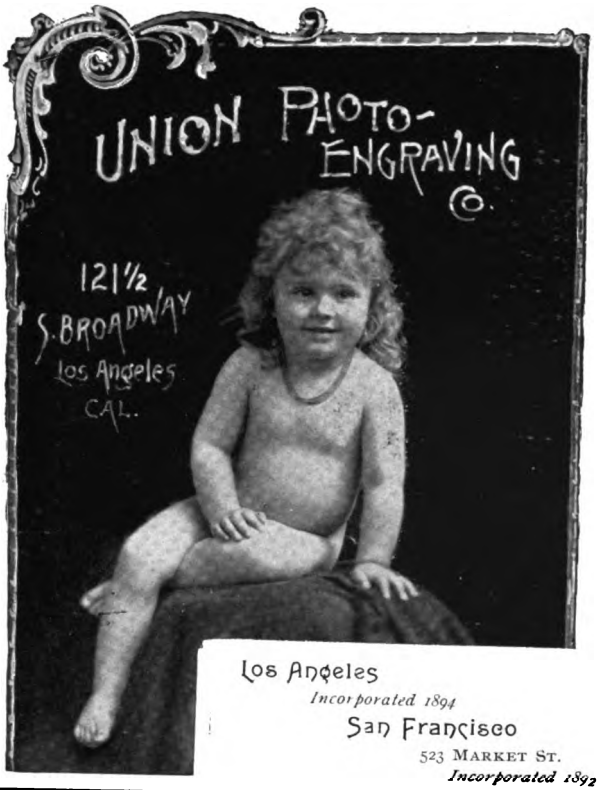
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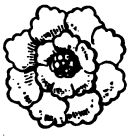
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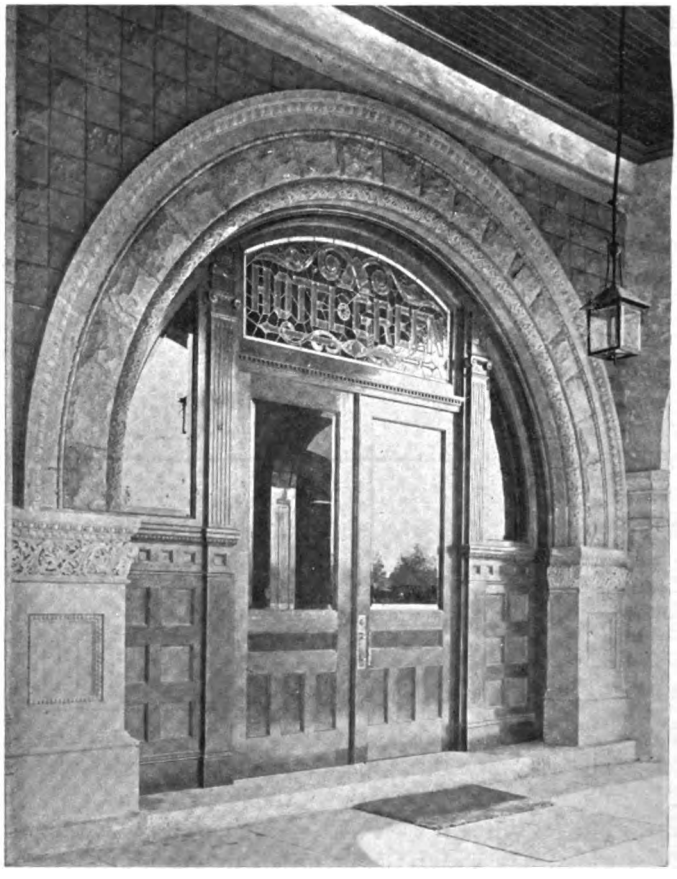
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LOS ANGELES.

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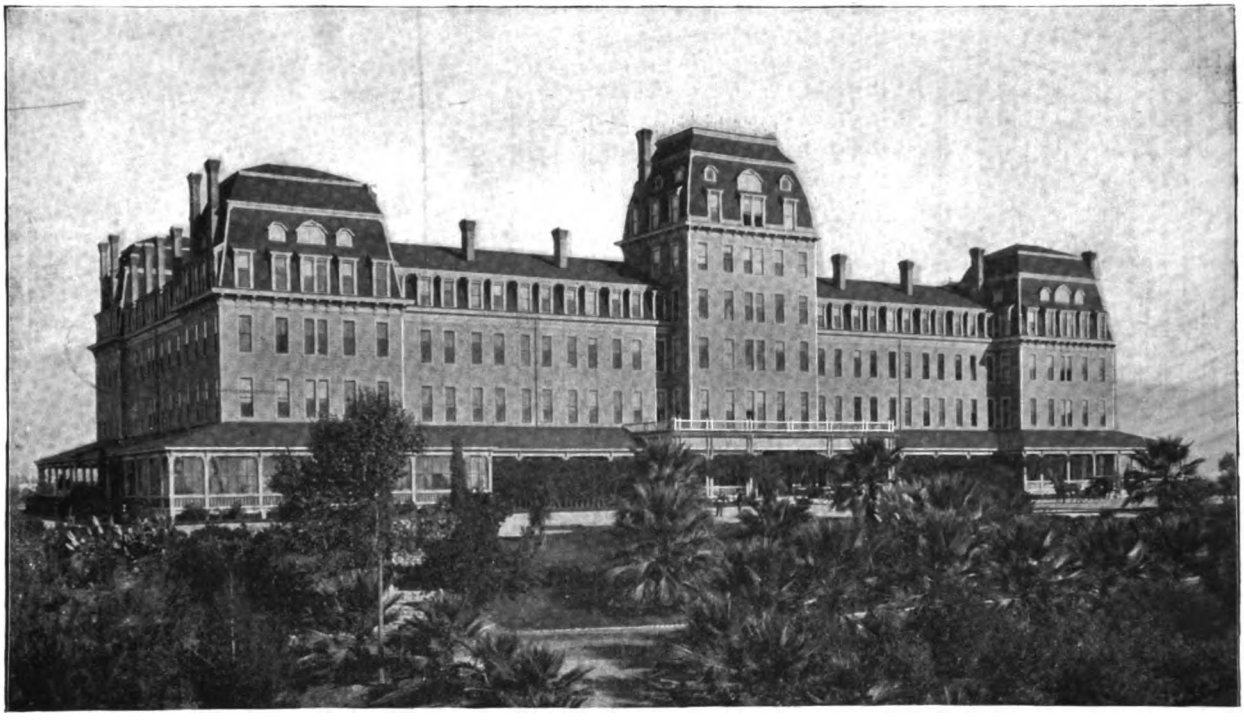
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LOS ANGELES | SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA | FEBRUARY, 1895

Todos dicen que soy un viejo,
Yo no sé en que se puede fundar.
OLD FOLK-SONG.



Jas. L. Smith, Photo.
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THE OLD MESTIZO.

GOD give you good evening, *paisano* and yet unknowing
This land that you were born in, your land that has ceased to be!
Where is it gone—come tell us, you who have seen its going—
That slow, good, patriarchal world that was by the Western Sea?

Where? *Quien sabe?* But somewhere gone, and beyond our sifting;
Lost as the years behind you and the faces long unseen.
Under your feet you felt it—the very landscape shifting,
Ever the Olden withering, ever the New grown green.

Let, if he will, disprize you, the lofty latter comer
(Neither will learn from the other the thing that God knows best).
He, so much the wiser—shall he in his hundredth summer
Turn more steady and even-eyed his face to the shadowy west?

C. F. L.

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OUT-OF-DOOR STUDIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

I—Bluebird Hill.

A FAVORITE perch, in my out-of-door wanderings, is a bed of fallen eucalyptus boughs. The trunks of several old trees have been denuded that thrifty tops may grow again; and I never pass the tempting, discarded pile that I do not utilize it. Such an elastic, scented cushion as it forms! The odor of the branches is very strong, of that peculiar spice of eucalyptus wood; and every movement shakes perfumes. The leaves still retain their shape, unwrinkled although nearly sapless, but so brittle that they snap at a touch. They are faded now from green to a soft, pale manilla color, here and there minutely peppered with black and gray; and they stand out like speckled wings along the limbs, which have a fine, smooth bark, quite dark and clear and of faint maroon-touched purple. The chief beauty yet of the prostrate branches is the conical-pointed, inverted seed-cups and lids, with their flaky, whitish scales; and these hang flexibly, to the last, by their singular flat brown hinges, or flaps, resembling leather. The spice of their scent, I observe, is of an entirely different aromatic quality from that of the leaves and wood, and much more penetrating.



At a little distance from my bed of boughs, up a knoll, a tenantless house is fronted with beautiful blue young eucalyptus trees, slim and tall, encased in boxes. They remind me of slender, old-fashioned children in pantalettes, their tufts of foliage have such a funny bulge, as if tied above the ankles. The "old folks" are still further on, ranged regularly in double rows, high and dark, their great trunks throwing off bark from the erect shafts in curling strips like tattered gimps; and they rain down seed-caps and moisture continually.

On the same hilltop with my eucalyptus bed, and but a short distance away, is a patch of round knoll carpeted with ash-gray selaginella. This is one of my chosen haunts to look for bluebirds, and climbing its slope one morning I found the daintiest of nesting-places, perfectly fitted for the most cunning of jewels, sculptured in the choya wood. A depressed top capped an upright choya column, and in the thimble-shaped hollow, just as nature left it, a ruby-throat humming bird had hatched out twins. Not many days afterward, pushing my way through a green thicket of clematis and galium upon a near knoll, at its opposite side another interesting sight was disclosed. A little architect, again a humming bird, had set up a diminutive establishment of furry stuff, placing it snugly against a choya trunk with all its bristles rigid, and binding it by ropes of webs. Then, as though that was not sufficient anchorage, a sharp, living, stubbed thorn attached it still more firmly. The nest was lined with floss and cushioned with pure white down, the texture of unopened buds showing plainly in its composition; and it looked so like a blossom that it seemed the humming bird builder might have drawn sweets from it.

There is a winding path across the mesa, going down from Bluebird Hill, and following it one day in early spring I was brought to face a queer receptacle.

A circular old Opuntia tuna lobe had been broken from its clump, and hung now by its spines from a bramble, where it could not possibly root itself upon soil or a stone. It had lost every trace of greenness and swung with evenly-upturned, flaring edges, painted by decay in the merest suggestions of pea-green and pale pink, changing and gradually deepening in color until completely margined with a bright rosy wave. The whole was rimmed with inch-long, fiercely upright pure white spines, touched at their base with lavender.

At the point where it was anchored some floating spider-silk was caught, and the cradle-like lobe was one of the prettiest bits of wild art that cactus land can show. It served a purpose, too. It was a funeral casket, a tinted sepulchre where royalty reposed: for, within, rocking gently in every wind, a stiff brown beetle lay in its last sleep. He was a handsome representative of his race; his coat was of fashionable cut; he wore a standing collar that came high above his ears; his head was bald and shining, and his eyelashes, turned backward instead of forward, gave him a droll but aristocratic mien.

Poor fellow! He had, in death, an almost human look on his face; and I could not help wondering whether he had selected his own most artistic tomb, or whether he had been deposited there by comrades. I left him swinging in silent state, and months afterward when I chanced to again pass that way the rosy-lavender cactus mausoleum still held its occupant, brown, shining and unchanged; while the fierce white spines that fringed the opposite edges of the old lobe had drawn so close together that they formed bristling *chevaux-de-frise* above him—and lifeless royalty needed no other guard.

Estelle Thomson

IN THE MOJAVE.

The pale and parching desert
Stares wistful to the sky—
"Oh, smile not so forever, love,
With lids forever dry!

"In tears and not in laughter
Love oft shall dearest be,
And I am thirsty for your tears
To fall—and fall for me."

I know the desert's longing,
With glaring skies above;
Ah, rain them down upon my heart—
The soft, cool tears of love!

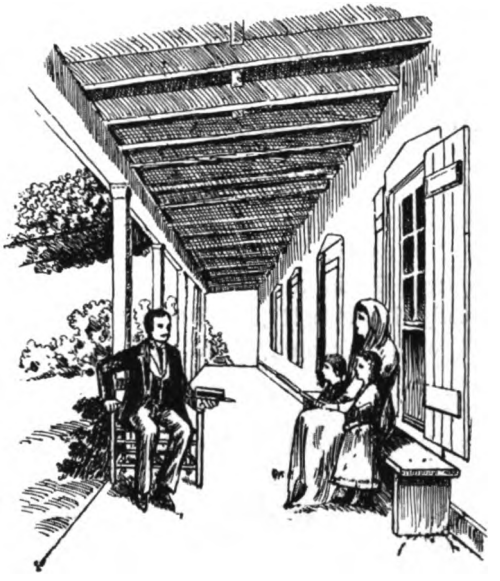
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THE SEASONING OF THOMAS.


Chile Peppers

"FUNNY thing about these Mexicans," said Wilson in that settles-the-question way of his. "They seem good-natured enough, which surprises me, for I've always supposed they'd do you one under the fifth rib at the first unfair chance. But they are totally without a sense of humor. There were three or four old Dons at the Judge's, last night, and I tried my prettiest to take a laugh out of them—but you might just as well expect a turtle to rise to the fly."

"*My* dear boy!" I do not often say "dear boy," but Tom is really a very good fellow. His worst fault is that he looks down on everything he does not know—which is as much as to say that English is his mother tongue. "My dear boy! You've been here six months. You have four orphans out of the Spanish dictionary, and you murder them with a fresh atrocity every time you take them in your mouth. You know just as much about what these people are or are not as a pig knows of side-pockets. A man who talks as if wit couldn't exist outside the one language he speaks, shows that his own sense of humor has not penetrated very far back of the roof of his mouth."



My friends always compliment me on the considerate and soothing delicacy with which I handle their failings. Now it would have been just as easy to say something which might make Wilson mad; but was it really worth while? Thanks to my characteristic tact, his self-possession was not ruffled. He answered calmly, even patiently:

"Oh, you fellows who learn to jabber their lingo get a touch of their nature with it, and become incapable of judging them. 'First endure, then pity, then embrace,' you know. An outsider is much better able to size them up; and I tell you, they wouldn't know a joke if it came to them with letters of introduction."

"Well, the seed of humor will not die out while you live, Tom. They may not have it; but I'll guarantee they could appreciate that *you* are funny—dead funny. Maybe it runs in the blood, and we can't help it. A scientist from London and New York stopped in my camp once, on his way to spend a year or two exploring Mexico. 'Of course you speak Spanish?' I ventured. 'No, indeed,' said he. 'And I shall not learn it. I think I shall be more unprejudiced!'"

Tom looked at me a moment in evident wonder whether I imagined myself to have said anything of interest; and then wearily changed the subject to corner lots and townsites. He had some notion of taking up the Santiaguito rancho and planting it to white stakes and street-signs.

As chance would have it, a matter of business took me to Don Luis's house a few months after. You all know the broad acres of the Santiaguito—though ten years have broken it up into a hundred fertile farms. But the old home-place is there still, under its ancient pepper trees; the long, low house blinking back the sun from its white adobe walls, its deep *portales* restful with cool shadow, its air at once of home and principality. An urban buggy stood at the rail where I tied and uncinched my horse; so it was no surprise to find Tom sitting in the veranda, discoursing rather eloquently to a portion of the family—of which portion Doña Beatriz was a clear plurality. The two little girls were there, but not so much as offering a minority report.

Doubtless no other thing is so fatal to humility as success with the ladies. Napoleon's self-regard was sheer bashfulness, compared with that of the youth who is popular with the fair. Now there is no denying that Wilson is a conqueror: a decent and manly campaigner, of course, but none the less a Cæsar. And no one knows it better than Wilson. In a somewhat self-esteemed and by no means narrow segment of society he is voted "just lovely." And when a man is thus elected, nothing short of decapitation will generally mend him. If nothing more responsive were accessible he would be "impressive" to a petticoat peopled with a broomstick.

But somewhat to my bewildering, while Tom's face and chest could not wholly forget their professional pose, his voice had rather lost its stage presence. It might be, of course, the constraint of uncertain speech—for Doña Beatriz's English was considerably short of her face. She was, in any company, a lovely girl, with the unutterable eyes of the Andaluz, and that complexion of cream beside which the Saxon skin looks—well, as if it had been a bit skimmed. Tom was not to be blamed if his tone was not its usual lordly self, but had almost the pathos of appeal. Indeed, I liked him much better, off his perch of irresistible man of the world. And with a passing consciousness that Doña Beatriz was particularly admirable this afternoon, it suddenly occurred to me that Tom had been missing from town a good many times in the last six weeks. Hm! Doubtless the subdivision scheme required a good deal of figuring, and on the spot.

"No, no, *amigo!*" Don Luis said, when my small affair was transacted. "It is precise that you stay-you for to dine with us. Makes much that we have not had you here. And your friend Don Tomás will us accompany."

Tom put on a halo, at the translation of this. "Thank you very much, Sén-yawer," he bowed. And when Beatriz and her father had excused themselves *ad interim*, he turned to me in a burst of confidence.

"Say, old man, you're a mascot! I've been fishing for an invitation to the family circle these two months—and this is the first bite. I *can't* understand these Spaniards—they haven't a grain of business in them. You know, and I know, that the old man is all tied up, and has *got* to sell—

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and that nobody else would give him the price for his place that my syndicate can. And yet—well, of course they're polite as chamois, all of 'em; but I can feel the social door always in my face. You'd think they'd try to be nice to me, when so much depends upon it."

"Well, you know, Tom, some people object to using their families to boom business. Maybe Don Luis imagines that he is the one who is selling the rancho, and that he doesn't have to throw in his daughter's face as commission or advertising."

Tom grew red, and choked down a hasty word. In a moment he turned, with a less warlike look.

"You're right, old man—and so is Don Luis. But say, don't you—er—that is, do you think he'll—well, would he object to me, *that* way, after and aside from business?"

To which the only answer reasonable was to lift my shoulders and turn out my palms. I was no prophet, nor son of a prophet; and when you are not, the Spanish shrug is the shortest way to say so.

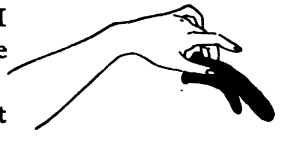
It was the typical, unfussed home dinner to which we four sat down. There was the thick, grateful soup; the unapproachable olives of the sort which you can buy in no market this side of Ecuador, but that every *hacendado* of California pickles for his own table; the ameliorating *albondegas;* the mutton spine and filet boiled with rice; the crisp, brown roast. And up near Doña Beatriz's seat was a savory platter swimming red to the brim.

"The Señor Weelson, he have not yet eat *a la paisana?*" said the lady. "No? Then he must prove the *chile colorado*—without that can no one learn the Spanish. Not truth?"

"Without doubt. It initiates the tongue. It is the Spanish First Reader. You'll have to study it, Tom!" And I passed his plate, which she served with her own slender hand.

"With thees, then, you shall talk verree soon the Spanish," she said, with a demure glance whose havoc I could see in a little tremor of Tom's eyes as if that sudden light had hurt them.

"I—I hope so!" he answered earnestly, "for I do want to learn it. It's the sweetest language I ever heard."



Which I doubt not, seeing that he had heard it only from the lips of Doña Beatriz.

"What says your friend?" asked Don Luis, politely.

"Oh, he says he must learn the Spanish, it is so musical; and because he would like to talk to you without an interpreter," I translated with impudent latitude. The lady very properly gave me a clear cuff with her eyes for my weak joke—for of course she was interlocutor between Tom and her father.

"*Esta bien,*" nodded the old Don unsuspiciously. "He can learn it, but la Beatriz, she shows me very well that which he says."

Just then there was an explosion at my left. Poor Tom! The Spanish primer was stuck in his throat. Thuggee itself could hardly have matched the strangling he went through, and I began to fear he might burst a blood-vessel. It is only fair to say that he bore his agony and mortification like a man; and though great tears ran down his purpling cheeks, he managed to articulate a broken apology and to make a not wholly ignominious exit. He left at the table three grave, concerned faces. No one had cracked a smile—and it almost seemed a pity he might not have returned to behold how utterly lacking was the company in a sense of humor.

I excused myself and followed him out. He was pacing up and down the porch, with both hands on his abdomen, and a face that would have been the despair of Booth.

"Old man, I'm done for!" he said huskily. "Oh, they're treacherous as snakes! What harm did I ever do them, except that I'm a gringo? I ought to kill them both—but—oh, I couldn't hurt *her!* I'd sooner she poisoned me than that any other woman loved me. Damn you for a brute! Can you laugh at my last gasp?"

"Tom, you *have* some stuff in you, for all your conceit. But don't die just because you think it will oblige us. Didn't you see the rest of us eating the 'poison?' That isn't strychnine, it's *chile*—Spanish-American red pepper—*capsicum annuum*, if the botany'll do you any good. And you'll get to like it, after awhile."

But he never did—though I am convinced that he tried loyally. Along in the "winter" I met Doña Beatriz at a birthday party.

"But your *amigo?*" she asked presently. "Makes much time that he iss not seen."

"Eh? Oh, Don Tomás? Why, he started for Alaska yesterday on a year's trip. He is well—though I must say he's a so-much *contrariado* about something. By the way—did you ever get him to like the *chile?*"

She flushed a charming trifle, and said very gently—I've known her from a girl—"No, *pobrecito*, he not could never be reconcile to eet." And then, still lower: "Nor to *las calabasas*, as leetle."

What! You don't know the calabashes? Then the saints forbid that you ever learn their taste from a fair hand. For in New Spain—as in Old—they stand for what we call "the mitten."



Miss Estelle Thomson, whose admirable sketches are welcomed by so critical judges as *St. Nicholas* and *The Outlook*, begins in this number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE a series of charming out-door studies, full of the flavor of Southern California, but good literature anywhere. The every-day poetry of Nature here had not before had just so sympathetic transcription. To remarkably fine insight, clear and unaffected, Miss Thomson adds the charm of a delicately accurate prose, without a waste word in it, yet fluent and flexible as it is lucid. The LAND OF SUNSHINE is glad—and so will its readers be—that she has promised a continuation of these dainty nature-studies.

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A NIGHT-BLOOMING GIANT.



SINGULARLY beautiful and beautifully singular, the flowers of Southern California are an unceasing wonder to those whose love of plants had before been nourished only upon the fragile and puny flowers of Eastern hot-houses and window-gardens.

A flower grown out of doors the year round surpasses one which has to spend half its year in an artificially heated room, with little sunshine and less oxygen. The superiority of California flowers is no miracle and no accident, but the logical and inevitable result of more favorable surroundings.

The night-blooming cereus is a plant much admired by amateurs in the East, where its blooming is a social as well as a botanical event. It is needless to say, however, that an Eastern invitation to "come and see our cereus bloom" means an indoor affair. But it is not so here.

Cereus Triangularis is one of the most showy of the night-blooming cacti. The branches are triangular, very thick and heavy, with few and short spines. Outside, it grows to immense proportions. If planted near a dwelling, its great branches flatten themselves against the side of the house, sending out long, pale-yellow, adventitious roots on either side, which attach themselves tightly to the wood, until the stems become hardened, when they loosen, turn gray, and hang like fringes of string. Plants bloom from cuttings in a few months. The time of blooming is from July until November.

The buds are at first like rough balls. As they increase in size they develop into a gorgeous flower, with a scaly and pale green stem. They begin to open about 5 o'clock in the evening, and close at 10 in the morning—except on foggy days, when they remain open until the sun comes out. The flowers measure nine to twelve inches from tip to tip of petals, and twelve inches in length. The sepals are greenish-yellow, the broad inner petals fine creamy white, like satin. The stamens lie in the center like a skein of silken floss; their creamy anthers surrounding a magnificent, large, light-yellow, velvety pistil.

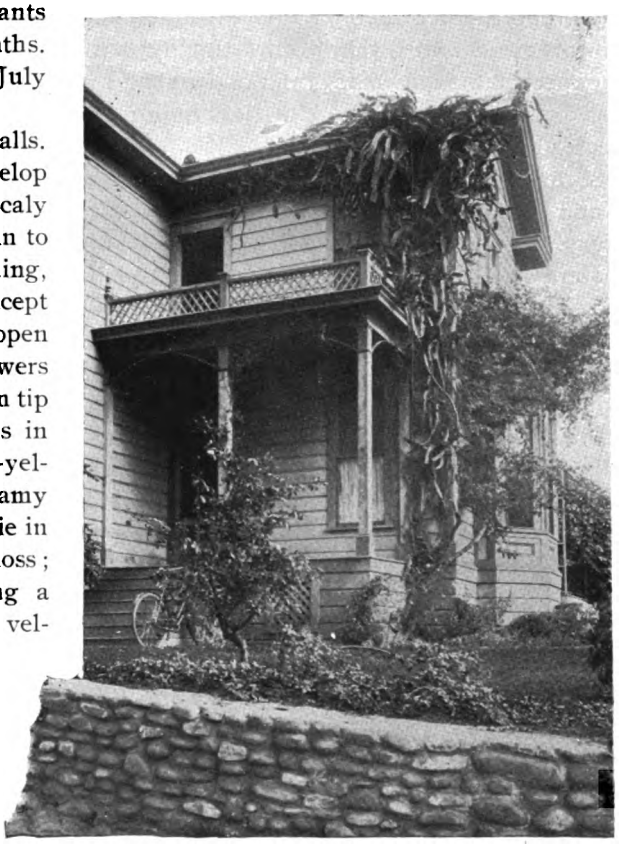
In this country the plant gives no seed unless the flowers are fertilized by hand. When this is done, it bears a splendid large fruit, of a beautiful deep rose color. The rind is composed of large, pointed scales, tipped with green—the blossom end somewhat resembling that of the pomegranate. It is spherical, and measures from seven to eleven inches in circumference. When cut open, a pulpy, translucent center is disclosed, dotted with shining black seeds, about the size of large pinheads, and soft like fig seeds. The pulp is cool, juicy, and delicately sweet. It is surrounded by a broad band of brilliant carmine about three-eighths of an inch wide, which makes a striking contrast, and renders it a most picturesque fruit for the table. Cut in halves, sprinkled with sugar and eaten with a spoon from its deep carmine cup, it is dainty enough for the most fastidious. By some the taste for this fruit might have to be cultivated, as is the case with olives and figs, but it looks good enough to eat—and almost too pretty.



Union Eng. Co.
FLOWER OF CEREUS TRIANGULARIS.

The gigantic plant shown in the photo-engraving is said to be the largest known specimen of its kind in North America. It was for the first few years of its existence very humble, and wandered about on the ground at the base of the veranda. About eight years ago it was severely trimmed. This experience seemed to arouse in it a new and ambitious spirit. Though its growth since has not been so magical as that of Jack's famous bean-stalk, yet it has grown so rapidly and so enormously as to be called a national curiosity. It has had its own way and never been trained. It measures between 50 and 60 feet in height, with numberless branches. Some of the adventitious roots are nine feet in length, and in places form a perfect network, like lace. The large flowers that bloom on the roof have sometimes been mistaken for white birds perched there.

This beautiful cactus will doubtless, when better known, be cultivated for its fruit as well as its flowers. It is particularly decorative for large places. Very likely, also, a use may be found for the gluten it contains.



Union Eng. Co.
MRS. SHEPHERD'S GIANT CEREUS, VENTURA, CAL.

Theodosia B. Shepherd

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REMINISCENCES OF "THE BOOM."

SECOND PAPER.



THE great real-estate boom of seven years ago was not wholly air. Though run to mania, it was founded on reason. From the climate and soil of Southern California sprang that fantastic structure which has since been remodeled and built so solidly that it will endure. In this the Southern California boom differed essentially from many similar upheavals which have left only disappointments behind them.

Our boomers went a little faster than the development of the country—that was all. In most cases the country has already caught up with them. In most Los Angeles streets property sells today at as high prices as during the hight of the boom. Some towns laid out then, and by the founders themselves scarcely expected to amount to anything, have become prosperous little cities, and centers of production. The intrinsic resources and advantages of the section were enough to sustain Los Angeles through the reaction which naturally followed one of the wildest real-estate excitements that ever attended the upbuilding of an American city.

Had it not been for the boom, Los Angeles would certainly not be so well furnished materially as it is today. The expectation of great and speedy profits induced many persons to invest large sums in improvements which they would never have made had they expected to wait years for returns. Since then the city has been growing up to these improvements; and in some cases has already grown beyond them. The simple fact was that Los Angeles acquired in five years the equipments and finish which in the East logically come with half a century.

Our real estate transfers nowadays are small in comparison, amounting only to $15,000,000 in round figures for 1894, while the total for 1887 was nearly $100,000,000. The transfers for June, July and August, 1887, reached the enormous total of $35,000,000—and that during what is always the dullest time of the year in Los Angeles. The sales made now, however, are wholly for investment and improvement; whereas probably nine-tenths of the transfers in 1887 were purely speculative, purchasers having no intention of doing anything except to turn the property over to someone else at a big profit.

Several districts of the city which are now thickly populated were first laid out and settled during the boom. Take, for instance, the whole section east of San Pedro street, between Third street and the river. As late as the spring of 1887 this was all orchard and vineyard, including many fine groves of old orange, lemon, pear and other trees. What first gave an impetus to the subdivision of tracts in this territory was the location (in 1887) of the Arcade depot on the Wolfskill tract, between Third and Seventh streets. This was the oldest and best-known orange grove of considerable size in California, and covered fifty acres. Some of the orange trees which still stand around the old Wolfskill home are nearly fifty years old. It had been announced that the Southern Pacific Company intended to erect a passenger depot at some point up town, and this gave the speculators a good chance to work off lots wherever a station could be located—by rumor. In those days it needed but the whisper of an "improvement" to cause a wild scramble for neighboring property. One day it would be a grand tourist hotel; another, a big manufacturing establishment, or car-shops, or a new railroad. In fact, if half the enterprises then outlined had been set on foot, Los Angeles would now have a population of something like half a million. When it was known that the Southern Pacific had decided to locate its passenger depot on the Wolfskill tract, five acres of which was deeded to it, there was a general stampede for all the orchards and vineyards in the vicinity. About a dozen tracts were cut up into lots, which sold at prices that now seem ridiculous. Small lots in the bottom-land near the river, a mile from the proposed depot, brought $500 apiece and more. The purchasers expected to make a big profit on them as soon as trains should begin running into the Arcade—though how a passenger station could be expected to give great value to property in the neighborhood is scarcely comprehensible. As a rule, property around a depot is occupied with cheap improvements, and is not desirable either for first-class business or residence purposes. But the public mind just then was as a powder magazine, needing but a spark to send it skyward. Parties who got inside information from San Francisco in regard to the depot site secured a piece of land about a mile south, known as the Philbin tract, which is now thickly settled. On the Wolfskill tract, the beautiful old orange and pear trees were sacrificed to the ruthless axe of the "improver"; and the whole area was laid out in business lots, some of which sold as high as $200 per front foot. For several years after the boom, this section remained thus; with only here and there a residence—built by someone who had purchased a lot at a high price and was unable to sell it. During the past two years, since lots have been offered at reasonable prices, this part of the town has built up rapidly and promises soon to become one of the most populous quarters of the city.

Another project which made a grand hurrah and greatly "boosted" prices in the neighborhood, was the "Tenth-street Hotel," on Main street. It was recognized that Los Angeles needed a mammoth tourist hotel, and several sites were suggested—the two most popular being the St. Vincent's college property, on Broadway near Sixth, and the Tenth and Main street location. A company was formed to erect a huge hotel on the former site, but drew out when the Tenth-street people got ahead of it—on paper. A massive stone foundation was built at a cost of about $80,000—and that was as far as the Tenth-street hotel ever got. Pictures of a grand edifice, to cost about $1,000,000, were published, and of course surrounding property changed hands at lively prices. Since then there have been a dozen efforts, including one now on foot, to resuscitate this hotel scheme. At one time the papers opened a competition for an appropriate name for the hotel. That was duly selected—I think it was the "Balboa"—but it did not seem to expedite construction. At present the land and foundation are offered free to any capitalists who will erect a substantial hotel there; and as the site will probably within a dozen

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years be close to the business center, the offer ought to find takers—and in all probability will.

The section near the river, south of Third street—which was nearly all cut up into lots about this time—has not much improved in the seven years; but here will be located any factories that may be established in Los Angeles—and where factories are established, workingmen's homes follow. It will be some years, however, before those who purchased property there during the boom will get their money back, with interest to date.

North of the old plaza, in what is known as Sonoratown, several substantial brick blocks were erected in boom times, which are now difficult to rent—for the tide of business has gone in another direction. On the other hand, those who bought property away on the western hills, in the neighborhood of Westlake Park, or in the south and southwest, find it now worth fully as much as, if not more than, they paid for it.

Nowadays, one who has property for sale has to run after a buyer. During the boom the situation was reversed. The fox hunted the hounds, in those "good old times." The owner of any eligible land not yet subdivided, anywhere within five miles of the Court House, was waylaid by speculators at his home, in his office, on the street, in church, in the theater—anywhere he happened to be; and it was no unusual thing for him to be pulled out of bed at midnight and have a big wad of greenbacks shoved under his nose as an inducement to bond his property. Many of the would-be purchasers were comparatively impecunious. They had, perhaps, a few hundred dollars to put up for an option—and trusted to luck for the rest. The surveyor, printer and grader would be "stood off" until a few streets should have been plowed up, and a map printed; then the speculator knew that money would begin to roll in from a people who were afraid that the surface of the earth between Point Concepcion and Tia Juana would soon be all disposed of. Really, it almost looked at one time as if this fear was well founded.



The newspapers reflected the prevailing condition of affairs. The advertising columns were devoted almost entirely to page or half-page display advertisements of new subdivisions. So numerous were they that it was a struggle to "get them up"; and some were crowded out of every Sunday edition. Merchants could hardly compete for space with boomers who were making millions—in their minds—and many ceased advertising altogether. The consequence was, that after the boom was over and regular mercantile advertisements began to come in again, the newspapers made almost as much money as they had been making during the land-craze.

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK.

ONE SIDE OF THE DESERT.

THE desert! To most, the word suggests burning stretches of yellow sand, wide, desolate, mysterious; white Arab tents under the palms of an oasis; perhaps a far caravan of camels silhouetted against the horizon. This idea, camels and all, I will confess to having had before I saw the deserts of Southern California. I had not then learned that this outer rim of the State of Wonders is rather a "wasted land" than a waste land, and that it has beauties as fascinating as have the sea and mountains.

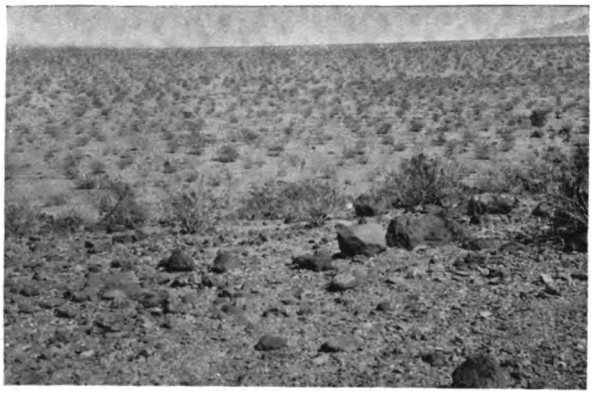
The desert in the dry season would seem, at first flush, unattractive enough; but he who deems it so has not lived in a tent in one of the wide desert valleys, nor watched the break of wonderful dawns over the girding mountains. Neither has he mused through the twilights there, radiant with color, and eloquent with that strange silence which is "the music of the spheres."

When the rains fall, these dry llanos become gardens beautiful with flowers. The sage, the cacti, even the despised greasewood, are in blossom; the tall "Spanish bayonets" light their white "candles of God," and here

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and there are lilies which seem to have caught, by some magic, the radiance of dawn and sunset. But these features may be seen by the most careless, and elsewhere than in the desert. It is when the sun has beaten for months upon the arid campagna, and the boldest of blossoms have shrunk into withered brown, that the characteristic life of the desert is best seen. Then the tarantula, the centipede, the rattlesnake, the lazy lizard, the agile "swift", the horned toad, and the jack-rabbit are entertaining to study. Then too, bloom the daintiest desert flowers. There are tiny white-and-purple blossoms, shaped like the forget-me-not, springing from the dry sand where no dew ever wets their petals, nor rain nourishes their loveliness. There are great green burrs, like those of the horse-chestnut, swinging on hairy pale-green stems, surrounded by prickly leaves. There is no nut within the burr, but from each slender prickle depends a lilac-colored blossom, like that of the snap-dragon, though far surpassing it in perfection of form and color. This singular shape in the corolla is repeated in every tint, and upon every scale of size, in the desert flora; from the flower no larger than a wheat grain, to the brilliant scarlet-and-yellow water-weed of the foothill streams.

The desert soil, as fine as corn meal, and apparently as devoid of fertility, is really of untold depth, and even in the dryest state has astonishing virility. Of the cacti, which love this soil, the "candle" cactus is one of the most interesting. It rarely grows more than three feet high. At the end of each of its round spiny "candles" it bears a curious and perfect flower, exactly like that of the mandrake, except that it is an exquisite apple-green, with bright yellow stamens. The needles are so full of oil, that if a match is applied they flame up brightly. In the branches of the "candle" cactus the desert-lark builds its nest, and there is born the melody that is like no other — an allegory, it seems to me, of human life. The lark is innocent of poetic intent, but puts her nest where it will be safe from serpents. It is with the needles of this cactus that a popular fable pictures the "road-runner" (a bird of the pheasant family) as fencing-up the rattlesnake to his undoing.



A BIT OF THE DESERT.

The "candle" cactus, too, furnishes a lurking place for the tarantula-hawk, a pretty, bright-winged insect much like the Eastern dragon fly, or "snake doctor." The tarantula-hawk flits about seeking the wicked-looking great spider which is its prey. If the tarantula sees her first, he makes for cover — and he is a famous sprinter upon such occasions. If no cover is at hand, woe betide him! The "hawk" swoops upon him, and colonizes his body with the eggs whose hatching will cause his death.

The yucca, which the people in one corner of the desert call the "monkey-puzzle tree"—because it would puzzle a monkey to climb anything so bristling—is in harmony with the landscape of its habitat. The Indians are said to have eaten its pods, in times of famine — and they must have been near indeed to starvation. Though the pods somewhat resemble green bananas, they are the last thing in vegetable rankness. Weird, twisted, demoniacal, the yuccas remind me of those enchanted forests described by Dante, whose trees were human creatures in torment. In twisted groups, or standing isolated, the yuccas may readily be imagined spectres of the plains. In their fall they serve mankind better than in life; their roots and trunks, indurated by years of that dry air, form excellent fuel, and gladden many a humble fireside. The dwellers in the desert are new pioneers. Men of courage and enterprise, they set their tent or "shack" in the wilderness; reclaim it, plant orchards of apricots, pears, prunes and almonds; bring water from the mountains; and under the magic of man's hand, parched nature becomes blooming civilization. In a few years wide tracts of the desert will be rich deciduous fruit orchards, and the desert will have lost half its meaning in Southern California.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ADOBE.

ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

DID you ever take time to thank God that we are not so slow as the Spaniards? That we are not so tradition-ridden, so mortgaged to precedent, so up-nosed at new wisdom—in a word, that the Saxon is "not as other men?" I have done so often. So have we all, whether in set form or not. And so shall we continue, while human nature keeps the amiable foot-rules with which we are wont to measure such of God's handiwork as chances not to be Us. If any blood has reduced this pan-human modesty to a science, it is the Saxon; and if any man was ever a consistent Saxon, it was I. But for ten years various impudent facts have been flying up in the face of my composure until at times I am half ready to believe that the Almighty did *not* make the rest of mankind in a mere fit of absent-mindedness.

Not to speak of that little affair of the New World itself—which the backward Spaniard found, and won, and lived from end to end of, for more than a hundred years before our precocious forebears ever awoke enough to learn that there really *was* a New World — some disrespectful truth turns up every day to put a hitch in the gallop of self-esteem.

This matter of the adobe is a curiously fascinating study on the purely historical and broad-human side; and it has a direct, material, practical interest even to the hardheaded man who values one edible slice of bread and butter above

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a year in a library. That dollars-and-cents value I shall try to make clear in future papers. To my knowledge, neither the practical nor the scholarly side has ever yet been adequately drawn.



Herve Friend, Eng. THE UNMITIGATED ADOBE.

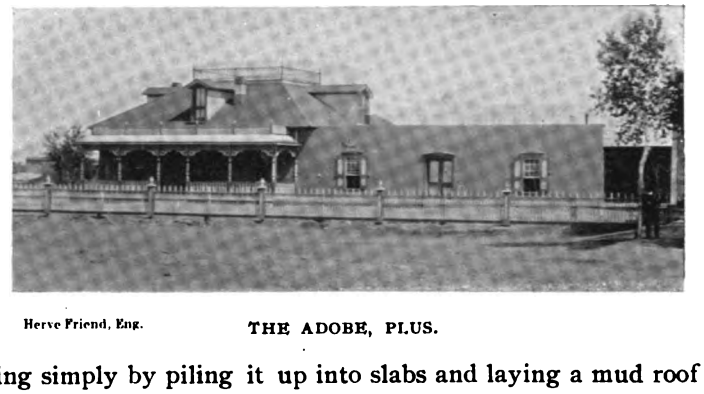
At the outset here are two silhouetted facts, so clearly contrasted and so antithetical, both, to our congenital notions as to be worth ruminating upon. To Southern California in the last ten years has come an immigration of over 100,000 Americans, very much above the average in social, financial and intellectual rating. They are decidedly not of the superstitious and unprogressive class confessed by ourselves to exist in some quarters of the Union. In this new country — whose physical geography, climate, and consequent habits and necessities of life are radically unlike those of whatsoever section they had previously inhabited — these people have built their own homes. It is safe to say that nowhere else in the world is the average of the home throughout a great community so high in beauty and in comfort. It is broadly true, too, that the average house here is artistically and in convenience an improvement upon the house its selfsame tenant occupied in the East. But it is the same architecture — improved only as art has advanced in twenty years. Not one new house in a thousand here has learned anything *locally*. It is still the house of three-foot snows and zero weather, of summer rains, of forest, humid countries — grafted upon a semi-tropic soil whose sky is that of the Arid Lands. Its only adaptation to the new conditions is a pitiful little more of porch and a cheaper construction — since it no longer has to be burglar-proofed against the air of heaven, nor arteried with furnace-pipes. Why are 95 per cent. of the homes here frame boxes, more or less Queen Annotated? Is it that the home-builder, by exhaustive investigation, has demonstrated this the best type of house for this climate? Or is it because that is the way he has been used to seeing houses built?

The superstition-ridden and unteachable Spaniard had several primary lessons beaten into him in the New World; and among the first and most enduring of them was a new way to spell h-o-u-s-e. For the adobe* was not and is not an institution of Spain. Garden walls, stables, partition walls, yes — in some little areas of some provinces — but not the adobe house. *That*, the Don learned in America. It astounded and impressed him when he marched into the adobe pueblo of the Aztecs, islanded upon the lake of Mexico; it dinned its meaning into him at every later step he took. The word adobe itself (though I have never been able to prove its etymology) has suspicious earmarks of being an aboriginal American word. It has neither ancestors nor posterity in the Spanish dictionaries.

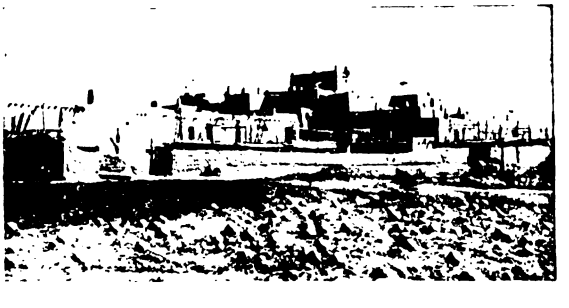
The sun-dried brick which the aborigine had advanced to architecture over nearly all that enormous stretch that later became Spanish America, was to the *conquistador* a new thing. As he was human, I have no doubt he offhand despised it. But he took very little time to learn that the new thing was also a good thing; and he so fully adopted the adobe in his exile that even the average student is apt to class it as a Spanish invention.

Spain was in Don Quixote's day, and is in ours, a country of stone houses. Yet practically every Spaniard who came to America builded his new home in a fashion he had never before dreamed of — at the same time teaching his Indian schoolmaster, in turn, a lesson in adobe. It is true that adobe was generally nearer to his exile hand than were sawed planks. But that even convenience could convert him shows that his conservatism was not wholly bigoted. His conscious superiors still cling to lumber at $27.50 per M.

That providential mud which can be turned into a dwelling simply by piling it up into slabs and laying a mud roof across, is no provincialism. It occurs from one end to the other of Spanish America — that is to say, over one-half the total length, and two-thirds of the habitable length, of the New World; not everywhere, but so persistently as to have dictated the architecture of an area more than twice the size of the United States. There are people who have the air of constantly hushing-up the Almighty's blunders of this sort; but I am content to presume that He knew what He was about — and that He made the adobe on purpose.



Herve Friend, Eng. THE ADOBE, PLUS.



Herve Friend, Eng. A PUEBLO ADOBE.

It may be that something of this notion filtered into the Spaniard; for conservative as he was, he had considerable respect for the ideas of his maker. Or it may have been merely the pagan persistence of this

* Pronounced a-dóh-by.

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heterodox new architecture. It was insolently comfortable, too. The stupendous stonework of the Sacsahuaman was more wonderful, of course—but no civilized man cares to build a Pyramid for a home. The arabesqued adobes of Pachacámac and Gran Chimú (the greatest cities that aborigines ever built in this hemisphere); the adobe "palaces" of Cholula, the lofty terrace-pueblos of Cibola and Braba—from Bolivia to Colorado, he could not escape the daily proof that the best house for the country was the house of the country. And—well, he acknowledged the corn. He was able to learn.

The Indian had learned by the slower processes of human youth. You may say he had no saw-mills, and it is quite true—but that made absolutely no difference in his choice. Work, to him, was the one thing absolutely unconsidered. If he had deemed a timber house a good house, he would have made it—turning trees into planks with a cobblestone for an adze, saw, hatchet and auger. Do not fancy that I jest. I know him the length of America, and his work. In places where stone was more available he hauled and dressed and laid little rocks ten times as big as any civilized architect ever handled—and sculptured them as finely. In adobe he was no less profligate of time and toil. A favorite pastime of his, for instance, was to create a seventy-acre solid masonry 200 feet high, for the sake of setting a 10x12 altar upon its top. He built in stone only when compelled by his surroundings; and as for wood, wholly disdained it. In the utter tropics he employed bamboo—which, architecturally, is not wood. Furthermore, it is practically non-combustible; and he made it absolutely so by chinking and coating it with adobe.



Union Eng. Co.

AN ADOBE BLOCK.
The Brothers' College, Sante Fé.

Having proved his unprogressiveness by first learning the thousand aboriginal tongues, the Spaniard began to wrestle with the newer lesson—for it is much easier to learn a language than to unlearn a custom. He found—as teachable travelers still find—that in a country dry enough for it the adobe is the perfect house. He was competent to make out that two feet of clay is a better non-conductor than an inch of wood. The proposition that mud is reluctantly inflammable was not too great a swallow for his mental gullet. He discovered, in fact, by use of his brains and eyesight, that an adobe house is—

1. Fireproof.
2. Warmer in winter.
3. Cooler in summer.
4. Cheaper.
5. More lasting.
6. More comfortable

than any other house he could build in any country where adobe soil exists. Furthermore, that it can be made as ornamental as any. The labyrinths of Cajamarquilla, the six-story pueblos of New Mexico, were mere pointers to the elasticity of the architecture. There is practically nothing done in stone which cannot also be done in adobe, at one-twentieth the cost. The chief odds in favor of the harder masonry is that it can be less massive. It is also nearer everlasting—but the adobe lasts long enough for any human want. The church at Pecos, N. M., built in 1617; the vast walls of Pachacámac, Peru, already an ancient work in 1530—have outweathered the centuries as effectively as if they had been of granite. They are a little more worn in surface, but no weaker, no more tottering, than the day they were built—and what is true of them is true of the adobe in general. A house which will stand supremely solid for 500 years—as any properly constructed and properly tended adobe will—is permanent enough. By then, our finnicky *n*th power grandchildren will wish a more up-to-date residence anyhow.

A church larger than any in the United States, and costlier fitted, a four-story business block, are among the easy possibilities—and the actualities—of the ignorantly-despised "mud brick." But it is particularly and matchlessly as a *home* that the adobe lends itself; and of that side I shall speak more at leisure.

Chas. F. Lummis

[MUNSEY'S]



THE COWBOY'S VALENTINE.

AY, Moll, now don't yo' 'llow to quit
A-playin' maverick?
Sech stock shud be corralled a bit,
'N' hev a mark 't 'll stick!

Old Val's a-roundin' up today,
Upon the Sweetheart Range;
'N' me a-helpin', so to say,
Though this yere herd is strange

To me—'n' yit, ef I c'd rope
Jes' *one* to wear my brand,
I'd strike f'r Home Ranch on a lope,
The happiest in the land!

Yo' savvy who I'm runnin' so,
Yo' savvy who I be;
Now cain't yo' take that brand—yo' know.
The ♡MINE

C. F. LUMMIS.

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SILK CULTURE: A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

"Where Wormes and Food doe naturally abound,
A gallant Silken Trade must there be found.
Virginia excels the world in both—
Envie nor malice can gaine say this troth."

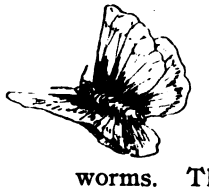
So wrote the favorite poet of the Jamestown colonists in 1619, when James I. was making vigorous efforts to introduce silk-growing into America. The attempt was a failure, for the poet was mistaken about "Wormes and Food" abounding. If he had lived some 280 years later, he might have written the same lines about Southern California without departing an iota from the truth.



Silk culture in Southern California has scarcely advanced beyond a strikingly successful experiment. That silk cocoons can be produced at a fair profit has been shown, so far as individual experiment on a comparatively small scale can show it. Plans are now under way for the establishment of the industry on a business basis, and the outcome will be observed with much interest, not only in Southern California, but also in the East, where silk fabrics are manufactured. The occupation is one for which women are particularly fitted. The silk grower must be patient, careful, exquisitely neat in details, and methodical. The qualities in special demand are feminine rather than masculine, and those branches of the industry requiring lightness of touch and deftness in handling are especially woman's work.



Where it is proposed to go into silk culture on the basis of a genuine business is at Minneapolis Beach, on the shore of the Pacific, 35 miles north of San Diego, a favorite camping place of Southern California people for years. The soil and location are favorable to mulberry trees, and the climate is all that can be desired for the rearing of silk worms. The undertaking is in charge of several experienced business women, who propose to maintain it on a semi-coöperative basis. An expert Japanese silk culturist has been engaged, and technical instructions are given to colonists free of charge. They are also supplied with silk worm eggs. Mulberry leaves can be secured in the vicinity, and large tracts are being planted to the different desirable varieties of trees. A number of energetic and capable women have taken land in the colony, and within a short time the product of the Beach cocooneries will begin to cut some figure commercially. If the industry shall prove so successful as to become general throughout Southern California, the establishment of silk spinning and weaving factories will follow as a matter of course, and a new and valuable industry will be added to our long list. The world spends annually $400,000,000 for silk fabrics—one-fourth of which are used in the United States. Between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 annually is paid by America for raw silk to be worked up into fabrics in our own factories. There is, therefore, small danger of overdoing the work.



The unit of measurement in the cocoonery is the ounce of (about 40,000) eggs with which the breeder begins operations. The worms will use in their life of 35 days about 1300 pounds of mulberry leaves. On attaining its full growth the worm makes the cocoon, a fine-spun web of a continuous thread of silk of from 300 to 1800 yards. In less than three months from the hatching of the worm the culturist may sell "commercial silk," or in 40 days sell cocoons.

One important fact demonstrated by the experiments carried on in Southern California is that we have a "season" lasting *eight months*—that of other countries lasts only from six to eight weeks. In Southern California and New South Wales (and, as far as is known, nowhere else in the world) a crop may be reared each day consecutively for thirty-two weeks. As the mulberry may be kept in full leaf eight months of the twelve, it is entirely practicable to carry on the business thus long.



The chief objection offered has been that we "could not compete with cheap foreign labor." The culturists at Minneapolis Beach claim to show by actual experiment that silk may be produced here at a great advantage over other countries; that "cheap foreign labor" cuts no figure, as labor is a trifling item in the cost of placing foreign silk upon our market—costs not incurred on silk produced here. Our silk is conceded superior to that of Japan and other countries. Thousands of capable women are wearing out their lives in office and school-room, who, with the opportunity, would find silk culture agreeable, remunerative and beneficial to health. In the near future extraordinary progress may be made in this new industry. G. H. W.

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TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, EDITOR.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS
ROOMS 501 AND 502 STIMSON BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE. Enclose stamp with letter.

THE CALIFORNIA LIAR.

YOU all know him. He needs no introduction in any company; for he is already written down in the universal catechism. The traveler may sometimes unwittingly mislead. The gentleman who inveigles trout—well, there are pessimists who insinuate that Truth and he are related only by marriage, and that marriage an unhappy one. Now and then you will even find persons who are reasonably fair judges where their personal prejudices are not concerned speaking as if they doubted the sincerity of the advertising agent.

These, however, are things of local and ephemeral bias. Heaven has shown its opinion of two-thirds of the States of the Union, by forbidding trout to associate with them. With the average citizen in a vast area, "travel" extends to the post-office, which does not exactly give supreme latitude to the imagination. And to a thousand peaceful hamlets the advertising solicitor is less real than is a personal devil.

But there is no corner in the English-speaking world where they do not know the master-liar when they see him, or his works. No charity lets him down easy on cushions of "error" or "enthusiasm". He is not a fibber, nor a prevaricator, nor "a—er—well, a little imaginative." No, he is simply the California Liar. And he lies so willfully, so without provocation or extenuating circumstance!

Now, the LAND OF SUNSHINE has neither the face nor the heart to condone this sin. The Puritan blood in its veins cannot be wholly undone, even by this corruptingly decent climate. It still believes lying to be wrong, however pleasant and unavoidable; and is truly sorry that its home is the habitat of the Only Liar. That is the one cloud in the skies of its content.

It all shows how correct was the ancient Puritan creed of cold-storage righteousness. Keep a man physically and morally frozen stiff, and he is all right; but as soon as you thaw him out, you see his character will not keep. So long as he stays where Nature conducts herself as a penitentiary, he is a model convict; but just as quick as ever he breaks out to where she keeps a mother-home for her children—well, he celebrates his escape.

There is something curious in this for the sociologist. Evolution is a field in which they talk as familiarly of hundred-million-years as maids of thirteen do of puppy-dogs. But here is Evolution at the drop of the hat. Types developed while you wait. For you must remember that the California Liar was not born in California. Ten years ago, when much—five years, two years ago, more commonly—he was Truthful James, of Back Yonder; a deacon in New Hampshire, a pillar of the church in Massachusetts, a gentleman and a scholar of upper Fifth Avenue, a Chestnut-street Quaker, a Buckeye whose word was his bond, a Chicagoan of unquestioned veracity. In those days, before he had ever seen anything beyond a hundred miles from his back fence, his townsfolk found him sober. He did not tell about two-hundred-pound pumpkins on his farm at Squedunk. He dealt in no stories of twenty-foot corn in the Merrimac Valley. He sent no tantalizing letters to friends in London, saying: "This New Year's day, while you are shivering I sit in my shirtsleeves on the stoop of my brownstone front in New York, writing this and watching the birds among the roses." He did not even refer to ten-acre beds of calla lilies on Boston Common; nor to fifteen-foot heliotropes on the Lakeshore.

No, in those days he was a self-respecting and truthful citizen. His communication was yea, yea, nay, nay; steadfastly reliable as the cast-iron dog on his frozen lawn. He could not have told a lie if he had tried. If by any congenital miracle a child had been born in his town who grew up to Lie, it would have been a greater curiosity than the three-headed girl.

For back where we all came from, even the dogs would scorn to bark a false alarm; and as for the people, they practice the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Even on such trivial ground as the weather they are scrupulous. "Fine, bracing air, this!" they chatter from the depths of their beaver collars, as two meet on the street, while a wind of 10° below zero shaves New England. "No wonder we have left our imprint on the whole country, with such a vital atmosphere to tone us!" Then they hasten to their offices, where each will fall on the neck of his long-lost brother the steam-heater, and build up his lungs in the fine, invigorating atmosphere of an air-tight room. They utter pastoral truths of the healthfulness of a climate where consumption is the most populous profession, and pneumonia a fashionable pastime; or that in which the quinine bottle ranks just ahead of the family bible. And with equal exactitude they tell how they enjoy it all, and how much better it is than everything else they have never seen.

Now why is it that one short month in California undoes all this moral training, and wipes veracity off the slate as if it had never been? One may understand a temporary wobbling in some cases. The shock of discovering that the Almighty had either energy or wherewithal left to con-

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struct anything else after he had finished Boston, may naturally cause a faintness during which the victim is hardly responsible. Then, however, the stubborn principles of early training should presently reassert themselves; and the wanderer should become able to tell the truth, after he catches his breath.

But he isn't. He straightway begins to lie, and he never gets done lying. The more he looks around, the worse he gets. And the plague of it is that he infects everything he touches, and wheedles the whole scheme of creation into perjuring itself to bolster him up. The birds and flowers lie, for they pretend to be enjoying the winter out-doors. The sun lies, for it makes one believe it is shining. The photographs he sends home, the government statistics he hunts up, the aged mother and pretty sister who came out with him — they all lie. And they lie so harmoniously, so unblushingly, so cheerfully, that sometimes one wonders if after all it may not be better to be a sunny California Liar than a truthteller kept from spoiling only by being frozen up in a block of Eastern ice.



Either the public needs a guardian, or the LAND OF SUNSHINE is a distinct success. It may be that, as some unselfish sages declare, people do not know what they want; but at all events they know what they think they want — and they are buying the LAND OF SUNSHINE precisely as if it pleased them. There is something curious about the fashion in which this young monthly has already possessed the field in the Los Angeles news-stands. All the New York magazines have large circulations in this city; but more copies of the LAND OF SUNSHINE are sold here than of any of them except Munsey's. The Century, Harper and Scribner are far behind.

From its beginning, last June, the growth of this little magazine of Southern California has surprised even its sanguine friends; and of late the rate of growth has quickened greatly. The January edition of 5,000 copies began to be received from the binders at noon of Monday, December 31; in the evening of Wednesday, January 2, it was found necessary to order a second edition, the first being exhausted. The first systematic and thorough campaign of introduction is now in progress, with highly satisfactory results. In a word, the magazine is receiving precisely what it counted upon — a very large home patronage based upon its being "good reading"; a surprising recognition of its aptness as a message to friends in the East; and an extensive direct Eastern clientage attracted by its artistic and authoritative treatment of the never-tedious text, "Southern California." In all three lines the growth has been much more rapid than was dared to be expected. The LAND OF SUNSHINE honestly believes that it has today a larger genuine subscription list than any other monthly published in California — and that means than any other this side of Kansas City. It is a comfortable record for nine months. Whether the quality of the magazine is responsive to this material encouragement, is a verdict we are content to refer to the public — the inevitable last jury. In the creed of its managers, the LAND OF SUNSHINE is never good enough so long as it could be made better; and at a steady if quiet gait it is pursuing its way — a step at a time, but every step ahead.



The LAND OF SUNSHINE would very much like to see founded a Southern California museum. Such an institution would naturally, of course, be located in Los Angeles, the chief city of these 45,000 square miles. Off-hand, it should be a public institution; for some reasons it might better be a private enterprise - or rather the enterprise of associated private interests. It cannot be kept too far out of gunshot of politics. But the question of auspices is secondary. The vital point is that there should be a museum here — and before it shall be too late to acquire the best that such a museum will ever get.

Very much the same things we said last month of Southern California as a field for an adequate local magazine, hold good of it as a field for a local museum. There is the same vastness of range in subjects of characteristic interest. And the bulk of preliminary labor is already done. We have here private collections which in their one specialty surpass that department of any great museum; and enough of them to give us such a museum as now exists in no city of this size in the world. We can hardly hope to rival the all-embracing museums of a great metropolis; but we could very easily have the largest and best museum of a locality that was ever opened. Distinctively Southern Californian, covering accurately and fully the infinite range of scientific and esthetic interests peculiar to the seven counties — the flora and fauna, the ethnological and archæology, the history and the romance — it would be a collection so endlessly valuable and ceaselessly fascinating that it would be famous the world over.

An archæologic collection like that of Dr. Palmer would alone be enough to justify the foundation of a museum. It is one of the most complete that has ever been made in the archæology of any section. In other departments of science and of esthetics there are here many other collections, hardly less final and in one or two cases even more costly. The Williamson shell collection, the Silver mineral cabinets, the Coronel Spanish relics, the enormous and priceless Lowe collection — there is no museum which would not be proud to give any one of them a post of honor in its halls.

To us, no cause of this sort is indifferent. Whatever makes for the benefit, intellectual or material, of Southern California is *ex officio* important to us; and such a distinctive museum would be a benefit on both aspects. Even an equal area in the thick-settled East — that is to say, all New England — could not fill a local museum of characteristic objects which should remotely rival, either in volume or in value, what we might make here.

To such an end as this, the LAND OF SUNSHINE purposes to give not only its voice but its work. It will promptly enter upon a series of expert articles touching in turn the more important of the collections owned by enthusiastic amateurs in Southern California; and outside as well as in its columns will labor for the actual assembling of these private museums — or of representative parts of them — in a great central, comprehensive, characteristic Southern California museum.

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THE PASADENA LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE present name of the Pasadena Loan Association arose from certain public exhibitions of *loaned* material, where such material was made the basis of systematic study and reduced to the form of historical catalogues. The editor of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, himself a collector and connoisseur, in a personal letter of congratulation to the director, speaks of the Association as "an exceptionally interesting institution, in some ways unique;" and commissions the writer to give to his readers some account of the work and the exhibitions through which it became known. The official working plan of the Association sets forth both the general purpose and the specific intentions for the present year, in brief as follows:

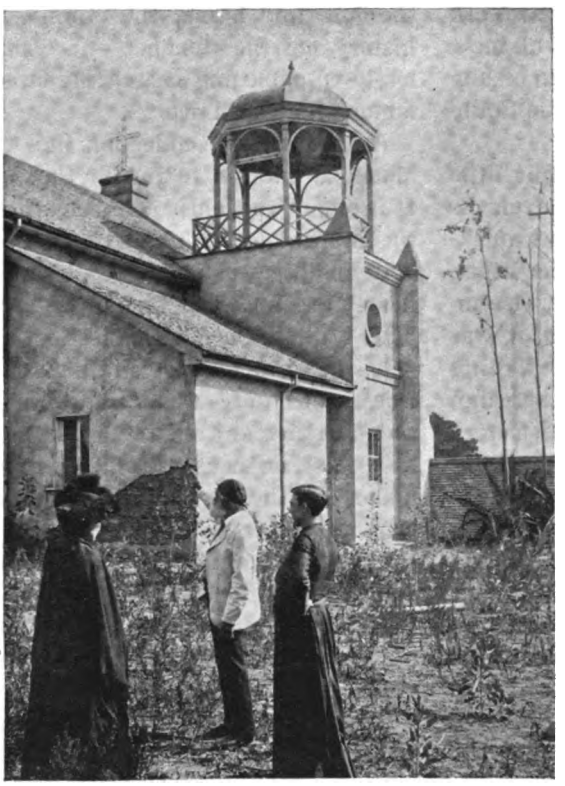
"The institution of systematic study, from original manuscripts, narratives, letters, etc., of local California history, and the illustration of such history by all the resources at command.

"The preservation of the Spanish past in the American present.

"The establishing of a yearly February exposition and loan exhibition in Pasadena, which shall be representative and Californian.

"The reviving, for practical travel, of the old Spanish King's Highway, and the furnishing for it of an acceptable itinerary.

"The preservation of the material accumulated, through recorded tradition and through photography until literature and art are reached together."



Herve Friend, Photo and Eng.
CAMPO SANTO OF THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS.
"We are treading on everything that was once great and good in Los Angeles."
—DON ANTONIO F. CORONEL.

The specifications of this working plan for the coming year are in terms of equal brevity:

"A special study of the original record books of the Missions for comparison with such documents as illustrate the life of the Pueblos.

"The genealogies of California and the tracing of such local names as date back to the *Conquistadores* themselves.

"An outline of Los Angeles as successively a Spanish and Mexican pueblo, with studies of its manners and customs, ceremonies and forms, government and ayuntamientos, traditions and local history. This from certain papers furnished for this purpose, by the late Señor Don Antonio Franco Coronel, compared with other written and spoken Spanish testimony."

This historical study will be carefully compared with cor-



Anglo-Indian. Hispano-Indian. India Pura.
Union Eng. Co. JUANA AND HER CHILDREN. C. J. Crandall, Photo.
Mission of San Gabriel Arcàngel.

responding study in ethnology, the results of the latter being forwarded directly to Washington to Mr. Otis T. Mason, who requests the director of the Loan Association to consider herself a correspondent of the National Museum. Indian baskets, Navajo blankets and California pottery are the subjects for this year's consideration.

Full discussion of this yearly exposition is being carried on in the newspapers of Pasadena, which are favorable to the proposed working plan and earnest in their commendation of immediate effort to carry it into execution.

It is meant that such an exposition should be made by the combined representation of such merchants as can exhibit characteristic and representative California material, and offer it for sale under attractive and legitimate conditions, and those private citizens who are willing to loan that which has already been collected and which can, in many cases, no longer be bought.

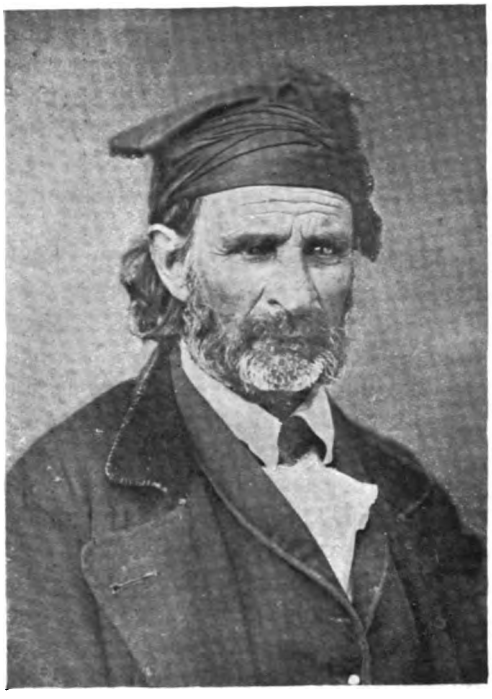
The ten days of such an exhibit, immediately preceding Lent, should evolve a carnival unlike anything possible to any other place than California; each of its days, with separate associations, attributes, plan of amusement, organization and personnel.

Succeeding this carnival there is planned a series of pilgrimages to San Gabriel and San Fernando with the purpose of rediscovering certain landmarks and placing tablets upon certain ancient trees along the line of the Monterey road, running south of the Raymond Hotel; in all of which the Association is promised the aid of that caravanserai. These pilgrimages will later be lengthened to include San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey and San Diego, to the south; and San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara to the north; with ultimate plans for the

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northern part of the State, and an expedition over the border and into the dominion and jurisdiction of the Black Friars themselves in Lower California.

To carry with one on such a pilgrimage, the Association is preparing a series of interleaved books, by direct arrangement with the original publishers. The first of these is Mrs. Jackson's "*Ramona.*" The second book upon the list is a reprint of that part of Mrs. Jameson's "*Legends of the Monastic Orders*" which relates to the Franciscans, or Gray Friars.



Union Eng. Co. Bertrand, Photo.

DON JOSÉ SEPULVEDA.

"Owner of 'Black Swan,' 'Bayo Pinto,' and other horses famous in the carreras (races) at the ranchos and on the San Pedro Road, in the old days.

"A three-league race for $10,000 in coin and 1000 head of horned cattle, to be corraled on the ground at the time of the race. * * *

"As soon as the Black Swan had been cooled off, he called for her to be brought to him, and taking the bit out of her mouth turned her loose. Raising his hand in the presence of the multitude he vowed that she should never again be bridled or saddled. He kept his vow; she ran loose on the plains till her death."—History of Los Angeles.

Permission is now being sought from Paris to put a picture of one of our western ranges of hills and the sword and military hat of Corporal Verdugo into no less celebrated a volume than that which contains the philosophical study called "*El Verdugo*," signed by Honoré de Balzac.

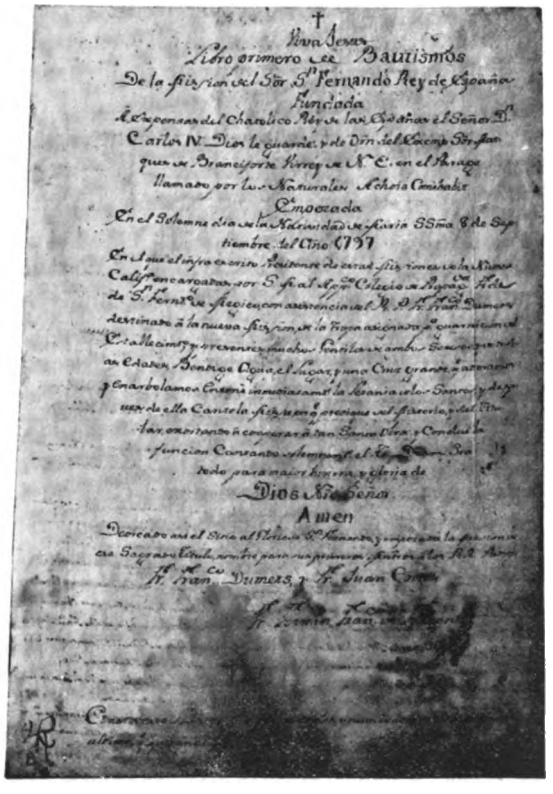
The collecting of pamphlets and newspaper articles of value upon California, and the binding together of magazine papers into indexed reference books devoted to specific subjects, is one of many devices being carried out by the Reading Committee, which is enthusiastic over the abundance and excellence of such material, and the interest which such collecting is sure to awaken.

In an article by Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, now preparing for publication, she credits the original idea of the Loan Association to Mr. Abbot Kinney, who, some years ago, proposed such an organization at a meeting of citizens of Pasadena. Mrs. Carr adds: "The carrying out of such ideas demanded time, tact and research, all of which were fortunately at the disposal of the present director, who happily commanded the necessary leisure. Through her, much that is precious has been preserved in forms which at an earlier date would have been impossible."

Most of the present paper is practically a quotation from the records of the Association itself, whose rather intricate plans are easily misunderstood by one not familiar with their direct bearing one upon another. They form a harmonious whole which unites together one hundred people interested in the same cause and agreeing upon one method.

The illustrations in this article are engraved for the LAND OF SUNSHINE from advance material furnished the editor by the director of the Association, Miss Annie B. Picher. They give some slight idea of the extent and merit of the Association's work. In the way of "special illustrating" perhaps the most final treatment has been given Helen Hunt Jackson's masterpiece, "*Ramona;*" and perhaps nowhere else, even among amateurs, has so systematic and comprehensive work been done. The Association has in readiness unbound copies of the book, with an adjustable cover and blank pages ad libitum. Artistic "matt finish" photographs (which do not curl) covering every topic of annotative as well as graphic illustration have been assembled for interleaving to suit the individual taste. Facsimiles of autographs; sepia and pen-and-ink sketches; parallel passages in Spanish; portraits; book-marks—and numerous other devices, all thoroughly characteristic and appropriate, as well as highly artistic, are among the attractions offered for making a unique *edition de luxe* of the noblest novel by a woman since "*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*" For correspondingly novel and artistic bindings, the Association has devised facsimiles of the original design, copied in Santa Barbara leather, carved and signed by Señores Cervantez and Lopez. Sheets of orange wood, upon which the title and pattern may be burned in by pyrography, and which may be combined in the binding with this same Santa Barbara leather, are among possibilities, and yucca wood from the desert has been found to be entirely practicable. There will be furnished, also, a cover in raw silk of mediæval colors, with which illuminated Franciscan pictures, copied from missals and stained-glass windows, would admirably harmonize. All these are authorized by Roberts Bros., Mrs. Jackson's sole publishers.

When we add that it is the vital point in the whole scheme that the profits of all exhibitions and sales made by the Association go to found a department of California books, one understands the peculiar interest inspired by it, and the many good wishes which have accompanied it from the beginning. It is in competent hands, guided by alert minds, and is doing a timely and valuable work.



First Page of the Book of Baptisms, Mission of San Fernando.

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ALL-THE-TIME STRAWBERRIES.

ONE of the things that most agreeably impress the "tenderfoot" from the Eastern blizzard-belt when he first arrives in Southern California is that almost any day in the year he can obtain fresh strawberries at the fruit-stands here, and at a very moderate price. For a dime you may get a pound box of ripe, luscious berries at Christmas; at some seasons, for half the money.

Strawberries are raised not only for home consumption but for export, large quantities being shipped East by express during the spring. About three and a half miles southeast of Azusa, in the San Gabriel valley, is Covina, a pretty and prosperous settlement. Azusa is chiefly noted for citrus, Covina for deciduous, fruits. It is also a great center of the strawberry industry, one of the most important branches of horticulture in the valley. The visitor who alights at the Azusa railroad station during the season cannot fail to be impressed with the immense piles of strawberry cases. By a novel arrangement, cases containing sixty one-pound boxes are provided with a space lined with zinc in which ice is packed. This keeps the berries fresh when shipped by express—as they all are—to Denver, Kansas City and other points. Six cents per pound is the average price received by the shippers. For very early berries more is realized. From March to July is the height of the season. During that period a ton and a half in a day is sometimes shipped. The shipments for April, May and June have amounted to 216,000 pounds. The acreage in strawberries around Azusa is estimated at nearly 200. White help is almost exclusively utilized in picking; and the work furnishes a welcome addition to the income of many families. One noteworthy feature of strawberry culture here is that the berries are extensively planted among orange and other trees. By this means the expenses of a young orange orchard are covered while the trees are coming into bearing.

Under proper care, plantations last much longer than at the East. Twelve-year-old plants, still healthful and fruitful, have been reported, and five to eight years is regarded as the ordinary life. Most varieties commonly grown have perfect flowers, but some pistillate kinds have been introduced, and it is necessary that they be planted in connection with such as have staminate blossoms. Longworth's Prolific, Sharpless, Monarch of the West and Triomphe de Gand are the most highly approved varieties, although new kinds are constantly being introduced, and new localities have their special favorites. General instructions cannot be given so thoroughly as to supersede the value of advice from practical growers in each locality.

Another section where strawberry culture is made a specialty is around Gardena, about ten miles south of Los Angeles.

Although in certain sections along the coast and in the thermal belts in the foothills, under favorable conditions, some berries bear every month in the year, yet the main crop that reaches market has its special season, as in other lands. When too hot or too cold the plant remains practically dormant; and as the roots run so near the surface, more careful attention is required to keep the ground properly moist than is needed for other plants.

With thorough preparation such ground as might be expected to do well in corn or potatoes is adapted to strawberries, provided the irrigating facilities are all that can be desired. These should be so arranged as to keep the ground as uniformly moist as possible, with fine cultivation and freedom from weeds. In leading strawberry districts, plants are often set on ridges in rows two or three feet apart with roots a foot apart in the row. Each row has a shallow trench on one side, where water is running most of the time, and a strip of well cultivated soil on the other. In irrigating, it is convenient to have a small stream running between the rows a great part of the time. By having the plants on a ridge, the berries are kept out of the mud, and the ground does not bake, as it would if cultivation were done by flooding the surface. The trenches must be often so worked as to destroy the weeds by taking a thin shaving from the surface. In leveling the land for strawberries, where growers can choose their grade, it is customary to allow half an inch fall to the rod. On hillsides, where a very small stream is used, they sometimes run on a grade as steep as six inches to the rod. From bearing plantations, runners should be removed as carefully as weeds are.

So profitable have strawberries proved, that many growers have retained them in their orange groves after the latter have come into bearing. Still, some aver that the orange tree is bound to be injured by the frequent irrigation which is necessary for berries.

A well known grower of Gardena sometime ago had an exhibit of Monarch of the West strawberries at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, some of which weighed one and one-fourth ounces each. These berries came from a patch of two and a half acres, from which he had sold within three days 140 crates of thirty pounds each, making 4200 pounds, at seven cents per pound, which amounts to $294. Deducting from this $60 for labor and $10 for other expenses, there remains a net profit of $220, which is for only one picking. This grower raises three crops a year.

A small patch of berries will keep quite a number of men at work; and the industry is specially fitted for farmers who have large families, as the picking is the principal item of expense. One grower who has less than five acres planted to strawberries and blackberries, keeps from ten to twelve men constantly employed, and his weekly pay-roll amounts to over $85. During one season he paid out more than $1000 for labor on these five acres. There are not many countries where land will pay a big net profit over and above an expense of $200 per acre.

Considering the large and constantly growing market in the cities of the East for berries at a season when they can be raised there only in hothouses, it may be seen what a vast field there is for the extension of this industry in Southern California.

HORACE B. EDWARDS.

The second amateur photographic competition conducted by the LAND OF SUNSHINE closes March 1. For the best collection of six amateur photographs of Southern California subjects, a cash prize of $5 will be given. For the second best collection, three annual subscriptions to the LAND OF SUNSHINE; and for the third best, two annual subscriptions. For conditions, see the January number.

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L. A. Eng. Co. H. B Wesner, Photo, San Bernardino.

REDLANDS—THE CITY OF MAGIC.

"RECENTLY I saw in San Bernardino County," said my friend the Eastern tourist, "a real mirage."

"Oh, no," I said. "Excuse me for correcting you; but a mirage cannot be real, you know."

"Can't it?" he replied. "Well, wait until I explain. Nine years ago this month—in the year 1886—I visited Southern California, and I staid a short time at San Bernardino. I rode horseback all over that country and became pretty thoroughly acquainted with it—as it was then. I particularly enjoyed riding to the eastward, because of the superb views of the valley scenery that one gets from the heights above the Santa Ana. I wondered if it was destined to be forever abandoned to greasewood and cactus, as it was then.

"A few days ago I came out here for the second time, having in the meanwhile lived in the East and in Europe, where only the faintest echoes reached me of the great changes that have taken place in Southern California. We arrived in San Bernardino just before dawn, and after breakfast the proprietor of the hotel took us to the top of the building, that we might look out over the valley. The night had been foggy, and the sun was just breaking through the clouds and the mist. Naturally I looked first toward the east—and there, up against the mountains, above the line of fog and below the line of bright sunshine, I saw the mirage. On the sagebrush-covered slope that I had known so well, I seemed to see a city of brick and stone, with straight, paved streets and long, beautiful avenues. It was marvelously distinct. I could almost make out individual buildings along the streets; and fancied I could distinguish in the midst of groves and vineyards hundreds of handsome residences. It was a dream of beauty—and unable to keep back an exclamation of amazement I caught my host by the arm and cried:

"'See! the mirage!'

"To my surprise he began looking along the horizon in all directions except the right one.

"'Where is it?' he asked eagerly.

"I pointed.

"'Oh-h! You mean Redlands! Yes, it does look like a mirage—but it is the most substantial thing in sight from here.'

"I was overwhelmed, dumbfounded, and for some moments could not speak. Of course I went to see Redlands. I found my 'mirage' an actual city of four or five thousand inhabitants, with business blocks, improved streets, and all the modern municipal improvements far in advance of the average Eastern city of the same size. I know of no other country in the world where such a change would be possible. You have cities, it seems, that grow up by magic, as your agricultural products do.

"And now," my friend the tourist concluded, "you understand what I mean by a real mirage."

In an article on irrigation, in the *Review of Reviews*, about a year ago, Wm. E. Smythe referred to Redlands as the most striking example, among the many to be found in Southern California, of a city created through the agency of irrigation. Without the Bear Valley Dam, Redlands in its present size and prosperity could never have existed. Far up in the San Bernardino mountains there lay, many thousand years ago, a large lake. Later, Dame Nature, in a playful mood, split the mountains and left broad, grassy meadows

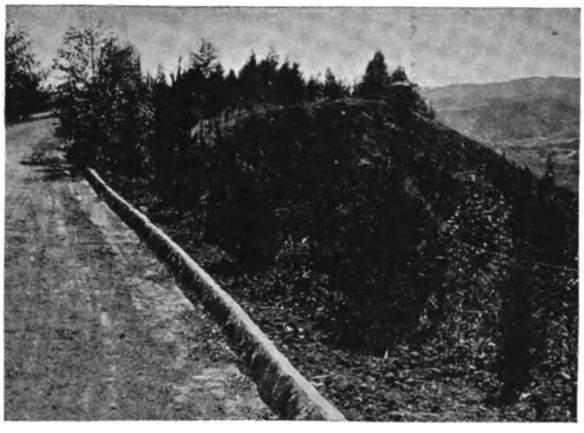


L. A. Eng. Co.
MT. SAN BERNARDINO FROM REDLANDS.

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where once the lake had been. Ten or twelve years ago a young engineer, recently from the scientific school at Yale, spending a winter in Southern California for his health, visited the site of the ancient lake. With the discerning eye of a practical man he marked how easy it would be to restore the lake, by damming up the chasm in the mountains. A company was formed, in which a good deal of local, and afterward of New England, capital was interested to undertake this work. A dam nearly sixty feet in height was constructed on the arch plan, creating a lake of seventy-seven square miles. Pipe-lines have been laid to a distance of nearly 100 miles; many of the mains are 24 to 28-inch steel pipe. It is estimated that in an average season the water impounded by this dam will irrigate 50,000 acres. Without water this land could be had only for grazing purposes, or for raising grain, and would be worth perhaps $40 an acre. With water it can be used for citrus or other fruits, and is worth from six to eight times that figure. It may be said, therefore, that the construction of the dam created a value in land of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Only a portion of the area watered from this dam lies in Redlands, for the system extends clear to Perris; nor is Bear Valley the only source of water supply for Redlands, as many of the fruit-growers own valuable water-rights from the Mill Creek and the Santa Ana river. Nevertheless, the people of California are accustomed to regard Redlands and Bear Valley as the complements of one another.



Herve Friend, Eng. A BIT ON SMILEY HEIGHTS.

The business of Redlands thus far has been to grow oranges. About 8,000 acres have been set to trees and vines; 6,000 in citrus fruits, the remainder in raisin grapes, peaches, apricots, olives, etc. The Redlands orange takes its rank at the very head of the market, and commands a price in Eastern cities that arouses the envy of localities less advantageously located. The combination of soil, climate, altitude and water, seems most favorable for the production of a high-grade fruit. The true Redlands orange is heavy and solid, almost free from "rag," pure of scale of any sort, and delicious in flavor. Externally it has a beautiful glint or luster peculiar to itself.

The Redlands product of oranges in 1892 amounted to 75 carloads, or 22,500 boxes. Last year the crop had increased to 425 carloads, or 127,000 boxes. Of the acreage planted not more than half is in bearing; and none in actual full-bearing. Five years hence the crop will be 2,500 carloads, and when the whole section is in bearing, 5,000 to 6,000 carloads—which latter figure would mean 1,800,000 boxes. If, as some reckon, prices are bound to come down, and the old figures of $4 and $5 a box are never to be reached again, California can still raise oranges profitably if any country can; and if anyone anywhere makes money on them, Redlands will. With plenty of water at reasonable rates, with practical immunity from frost, and the most favorable conditions of soil and climate, and with a reputation as wide as that of the orange itself, Redlands is secure.

Of late a new enterprise has put in an appearance at Redlands, which promises to eclipse even the orange proposition. The Bear Valley dam is 5,000 feet above the city, and millions of tons of water annually make their way down the cañon—enough power going to waste to operate numberless factories of the largest dimensions. A beginning has been made toward utilizing this energy, by the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company. This concern has power on tap, so to speak, at the end of an electric wire, at the same rate it would cost with coal at $4 a ton. As coal does not sell for $4 a ton anywhere in Southern California, and is not likely to until some radical change takes place in the situation, it will be seen at a glance that Redlands "has a good thing." The Union Ice Company is the first concern to avail itself of the opportunity thus offered for securing a cheap and convenient form of power; and now manufactures in Redlands the ice which is retailed all over Southern California. Other establishments are preparing to follow suit, and in a short time Redlands is likely to be the center of a considerable manufacturing district. It will be free, however, from one of the most serious drawbacks of other manufacturing localities--*i. e.*, smoke and coal soot--and for that reason will not be injured as a residence city.

Although the extraordinarily rapid upbuilding of Redlands naturally tempts one to think of it as a "boom" city, it is most emphatically nothing of the kind. Its growth has come almost entirely since the days of the boom, and is founded on the elements of genuine and lasting prosperity. There is nothing ephemeral about its business blocks, its miles of beautiful shaded avenues lined with elegant residences and highly improved grounds. Well lighted by electricity, furnished with ample and well equipped street-car systems, its business streets paved, its ditches for storm water built of solid masonry, its sewer system complete and carefully designed—what old Eastern city of 5,000 inhabitants can show more? If Redlands has accomplished in eight years what it has taken other cities fifty or one hundred years to attain—and what most others of the same size have as yet failed to attain—the fact should be a sufficient apology for the awful crime of being new. "Youth" in a Southern California city nowadays does not mean rawness nor gawkiness—but sinewy, alert young manhood.

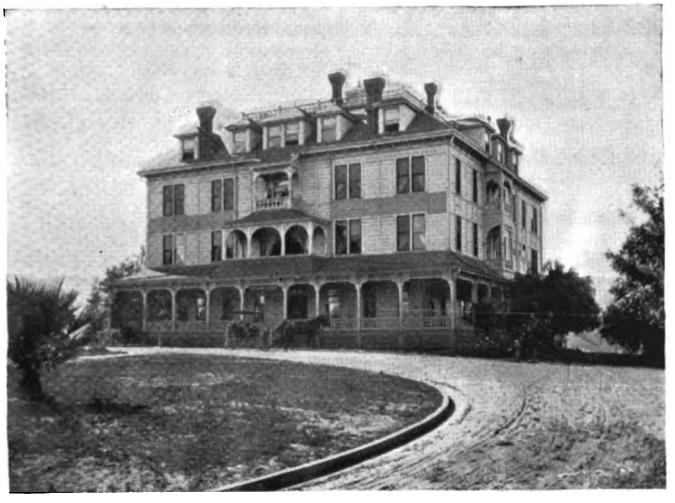
If my friend the Eastern tourist will stay away another ten years; and if by chance he shall keep his ears so plugged as not to hear of Redlands during his absence, when he returns and again climbs to the top of his hotel and looks to the east, I venture the prediction that he will see a "mirage" that will be like the dream of another world.

OWEN CAPELLE.

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HOTEL TERRACINA.....

Redlands, Cal. W. G. HOWARD, Prop.



THIS HOTEL is situated on an elevation overlooking the entire San Bernardino Valley. It is heated throughout, an advantage possessed by few California Hotels. Water is piped direct from the mountains. The air is pure. The service strictly first-class, and rates moderate. In all it is a most desirable house for tourists and invalids.

Hotel Pleasanton

CORNER Sutter and Jones Sts. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Special Rates to Tourists. Centrally Located. Cuisine Perfect.

The Leading Family and Tourist Hotel of the Pacific Coast.

O. M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

AN INTERESTING FACT, with regard to two Redlands hotels, is that they are conducted by ladies, and very ably, too.

MRS. H. L. SQUIRES is the pleasant hostess of THE WINDSOR, which is presented on page 63, and which has become, under her management, one of the most worthy and popular hotels of the section.

MRS. C. F. HEISTAND, who since the recent decease of her estimable husband, has assumed proprietorship of the BAKER HOUSE, is also abundantly qualified for her position.

Both ladies demonstrate what is possible for woman to achieve in business circles.

REAL ESTATE IN REDLANDS....

Orange Groves, Residence and Business Property for sale.
Correspondence Solicited.

JOHN P. FISK, Jr. **REDLANDS, CAL.**



View from Smiley Heights, Redlands, looking north.

HAVERTY & WILSON

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CLUB STABLES

OPP. WINDSOR HOTEL,

REDLANDS, CAL.

Carriages, in charge of thoroughly competent drivers, meet each incoming train, ready to convey tourists to every point of interest in and about Redlands. N. B.—Be sure and ask for Club Stable's rigs.

Baker House

MRS. G. F. HEISTAND, PROPRIETOR

Rates $1.25 to $2.00 per day
Special rates by the week or month
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers

A. D. BARNEY, CHIEF CLERK

FREE BUS . . . OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

REDLANDS, CAL.

This month's frontispiece "THE OLD MESTIZO," is from an extraordinarily fine photograph by James L. Smith, one of the first prize-winners in our first amateur competition.

OFFICES OF A. G. HUBBARD & E. H. SPOOR Redlands, San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

MONEY LOANED
GILT-EDGE STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT

Offices in Academy of Music Block, Orange St. and Citrus Ave. REDLANDS, CAL.

Camp Wilson
Jan. 3, 1894

H. A. Pattee Esq
Dear Sir:-

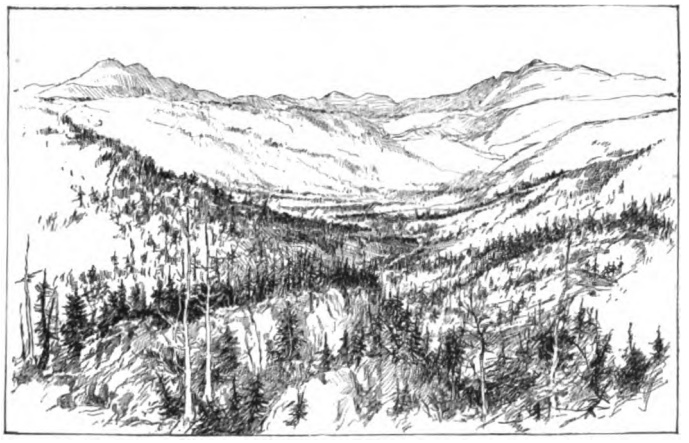
Enclosed please find check for $5.00 being balance of my bill to Jan. 1 sent you five a few days since. Am very much obliged to you for extras. A party of 10 came up here and spent two days with me on the strength of the original advertisement thereby paying my 6 mo. bill to you and clearing me a profit besides.

Yours &c
C. S. Martin

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A FASCINATING JOURNEY.

OUR choice of the Santa Fé route for a recent trip from Kansas City to Los Angeles, the queen of Southern California, was based on the accident that we had never before taken this line, which would presumably be the preferable one in winter. But the result was as



AMONG THE ROCKIES.

gratifying as if the selection of routes had been from experience rather than chance. No one need fear that anything conducive to pleasure or comfort will here be lacking; indeed, we found the journey anything but the long, wearisome undertaking it is sometimes supposed to be—by those who have never made it. As compared with other routes, this one has a peculiar interest exclusively its own. No other approaches it in ethnic, archaic or historic associations—and in the intrinsic appeal to the eyes and the mind, none surpasses it.



PUEBLO OF LAGUNA

The ever-changing scenery is unlike that of any other route—and it is also unlike anything to be seen elsewhere. The more frowning scenery found at points on the northern routes is of the sort with which everyone is familiar, only on a larger scale—but the landscapes along the Santa Fé are an education because entirely *sui generis*.

The broad prairies of what was, in our boyhood days, "the Great American Desert," have become productive with the thrift and industry which make Kansas a power in agriculture. The plains and snow-peaks of Colorado; the rock-ribbed mesas of New Mexico, with its mountains, too, and valleys, its quaint adobe villages, its old pueblos upon which is still the dreaminess of the past; Arizona, with its cattle-ranges, its little mining towns, its volcanic upheavals and burnt rocks, and strange erosions, its far-extending arid plains (with that huge gash of the Cañon Diablo in their brown bosom) where once rose and fell the tides of a sea—these are a very few of the things which give this journey its characteristic interest to those who have eyes to see understandingly.

There is also an unusual variety of Indian types, including the Pueblos, who are farmers with permanent homes; the wandering Navajos, whose brilliantly woven blankets are famous, and whose ponies and sheep dot the valleys for a hundred miles; the remnants of the Hualapais and other dwindling tribes of the Arizona upland; the tall, lithe Mojaves, and others.

Nor should the profile of the road be overlooked. Rising at times to over 7,000 feet in altitude (as at the Colorado State Line, the Continental Divide, Glorieta, Flagstaff, and so on); sinking to within 500 feet of the sea-level (as at the Needles) it is a study in itself. At crossing the Colorado we enter southeastern California and the Mojave desert. This waste of drifting sand and rugged rocks is one of the most important lessons of the route—for not everyone has seen or can see the greater deserts of the world. Here the cactus, sage and grease-wood are at home; and the tree-like yucca palm, bristling with daggers on every limb, dominates the landscape.

Passing the "sink," where the Mojave river disappears forever; the mines at Calico; the railroad division at Barstow, we ascend rapidly over vast gravel deposits and dry ravines, between jagged peaks of barren rock, toward the foothills of the San Bernardino range. These scenes were leading to an unsuspected climax. From the long ascent suddenly rushing down grade, crawling around the rim of great chasms (in one instance going seven miles to make two) winding around abrupt mountains, with glimpses of snow-capped, cloud-mantled "Baldy" on the right and "Greyback" on the left—we glide into San Bernardino, which is first to greet us with orange groves and palms. By no other route is there so sudden and so startling introduction to the beauty and fruitfulness of Southern California. On through the vineyards and orchards of Pomona, Monrovia and other towns; through Pasadena—once a kind of saint's rest, now an enterprising city, but no less famous for the beauty of its homes and villas—around picturesque hills and down lovely valleys; in a few moments more a journey of exceptional interest to eye and mind finds its conclusion and reward in the City of the Angels.



RATON TUNNEL

C. R. PATTEE.



A STREET IN LOS ANGELES

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THE HORTON HOUSE

D STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH
ON PLAZA

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Most Centrally Located and Best Equipped Hotel in the City.

It occupies the entire north side of the Plaza, and has over TWO HUNDRED HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, arranged singly or en suite. The table is provided with the BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, and the cuisine is unsurpassed. Two lines of street cars pass its doors, affording means of transit to almost any part of the city, and the hotel 'bus meets all trains and steamers. The postoffice is just opposite this hotel and it is surrounded by large new brick blocks.

Run on American Plan. Rates $2 and $2.50 per Day.

☞ We defy competition as regards the quality of our table. ☜

W. E. HADLEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL PALOMARES

POMONA, CALIFORNIA.



A strictly first-class house of 130 large rooms, elegantly furnished. Situated on the main lines of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railways, 32 miles east of Los Angeles. Rates, $2.50 to $3.50 per day; $12.50 to $17.50 per week. **V. D. SIMMS, Manager.**

First-Class Property for Sale for Homes and Income.



44 Acres of Apricot, Peach and Vineyard, with water; will make a beautiful home.

10 Acres Orange Grove; most sightly place in Southern California; free from frost; with water.

10 Acres Lemon and Orange Grove; a beautiful spot; with water.

37 Acres No improvements; in frostless belt; finest Lemon land; plenty of water.

320 Acres Stock, Fruit and Grain Ranch; general farming.

Other Ranches not improved.

Being a resident here eighteen years, and engaged in the Furniture and Carpet business, I have selected this as choice property, and have more than I can spare time to look after, and must dispose of some of them. Parties wishing to purchase to advantage have now a great opportunity.

NO PLACE LIKE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Wm. S. ALLEN

332 and 334 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

OLIVE TREES

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HOWLAND BROTHERS, Proprietors,

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MODERN
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These are some of the attributes of

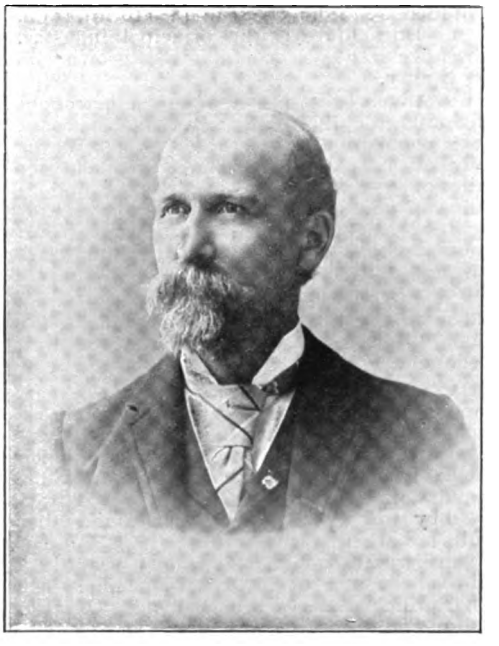
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ANOTHER new publication, and a promising one, is the monthly called "THE LAND OF SUNSHINE," edited by Charles F. Lummis, well-known as a writer of picturesque travel-books. It is published at Los Angeles, Cal., and aims to reflect the life, social and industrial, of the great far-western State. It is attractively illustrated with process pictures and has in its New Year's issue some very readable articles, including a poem by the editor and a sketch of "The Spanish-American Face," by him, with several photographs showing such winsome women as to almost make one decide to cultivate consumption and go out there to be cured. It must be pleasant to grow up with any country that raises such home-produce. Other papers treat of The Rose in Southern California, The Lemon, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the real estate boom of 1885-89. Ten cents buys a copy of this bright monthly.—Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, Jan. 9.

Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. Thecoast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall. and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, comprising numerous mountain ranges, rich in minerals, fertile valleys, and considerable desert, much of which can be reclaimed with water from the mountains. Population about 30,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes. Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

LEADING CHURCHES OF LOS ANGELES.

BAPTIST.

East Los Angeles—Cor S Workman and Hawkins sts.
First—N E cor S Broadway and Sixth sts.

CATHOLIC.

St. Vibiana Cathedral—S Main st near Second.
St. Vincent's—Cor Grand Ave and Washington st.
La Parochia—The Plaza.

CONGREGATIONAL.

East Los Angeles—N Daly, near Downey ave.
First—S W cor Hill and Sixth sts.
Plymouth—S side Twenty-first st opp Lovelace ave.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's—S E cor Figueroa and Adams sts.
St. Paul's—S Olive, bet Fifth and Sixth sts.

LUTHERAN.

First English—S E cor Flower and Eighth sts.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Epworth—N W cor Bellevue ave and Centennial st.
Bellevue (South) Bellevue ave, near Beaudry ave.
First—S side Broadway, bet Third and Fourth sts.
Simpson—734 S Hope st.
Trinity (South)—E side Broadway, bet Fifth and Sixth
University—S W cor Wesley ave and Simpson st.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Boyle Heights—Chicago ave, bet E First & Michigan
First—S E cor Second st and Broadway.
Immanuel—S E cor Tenth and Pearl sts.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Unity—N E cor Third and Hill sts.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

209 South Broadway.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOTELS.

Space in this column not for sale.

ANAHEIM.

Hotel del Campo—Tourist. $7 to $10 per week.

ARROWHEAD SPRINGS.

In the mountains; hot mud baths. $2.50 per day.

AVALON.

Hotel Metropole—American plan.

CORONADO BEACH.

Hotel del Coronado—Largest in the world; $3 per day; $17.50 per week upward.

ECHO MOUNTAIN.

Echo Mountain House—On line of Mount Lowe Railway. Open all the year.

LOS ANGELES.

Abbotsford Inn—Tourist and family home.
Hotel Lincoln—First-class family hotel. Second and Hill sts.
Hotel Nadeau—European plan. $1 per day up.
Hotel Ramona—European plan. 75c. per day.
Hotel Westminster—strictly first-class.
Natick House—$1.25, $1.50 and $2 per day.
United States Hotel—50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.
St. Elmo Hotel—$1.50 to $2.50 per day.
The Argyle—Tourist and family.
The Hollenbeck—American and European Strictly first-class.

MONROVIA.

Grand View Hotel—Rates $2 per day.

MORENO.

Hotel de Moreno—Open all the year.

ONTARIO.

Southern Pacific Hotel—First-class.

OCEANSIDE.

South Pacific Hotel—Rates $2 per day.

PALM SPRINGS.

Sanitarium—$2 per day. Wellwood Murry, Prop.

PASADENA.

Balmoral—American plan.
Hotel Green—American plan. $3.50 per day.
Raymond—American plan; winter resort.

PASO ROBLES.

El Paso de Robles Hotel—Mineral waters and mud baths. $10 per week and upward.

POMONA.

Hotel Palomares—First-class throughout.
Keller's Hotel—Rates $1.25 and $1.50 per day.
Pacific Hotel—Rates $1.25 to $2 per day.

REDLANDS.

Windsor Hotel—Centrally located. Rates $2 pr day
Hotel Terracina—A quiet, home-like resort. $3 per day; $17.50 per week up.
Baker House—$1.25 to $2 per day.

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MODEL DENTAL PARLORS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Supplement to Land of Sunshine.

FEBRUARY, 1895

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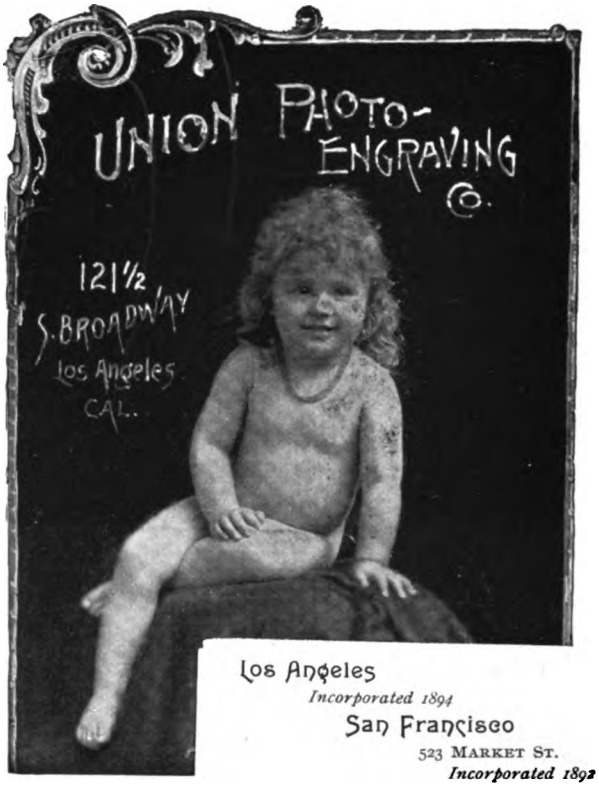
Charles F. Lummis, the well-known literary contributor, has assumed the editorship of THE LAND OF SUNSHINE, an illustrated magazine of Southern California. The New Year's number of the magazine, which is now six months old, bears evidence of prosperity in its many fine illustrations, and is full of good reading. Mr. Lummis may be counted on to give the people of Southern California a periodical of which they may well feel proud. THE LAND OF SUNSHINE is published at Los Angeles, Cal.—*The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Jan. 11.*

The American News Company,
Manager's Office 39 & 41 Chambers St. New York, Jan 14th 1895

Publisher Land of Sunshine
Los Angeles. Cal.
Dear Sir:

It is my desire and intention to move to Southern California as soon as I can find my way clear to do so. Meantime however I would like to invest in a small way in some productive property—a fruit farm for instance, the cultivation of which could be attended to by some one now on the ground. If you can place me in communication with some reliable party with whom I can correspond on the subject you will confer a favor upon

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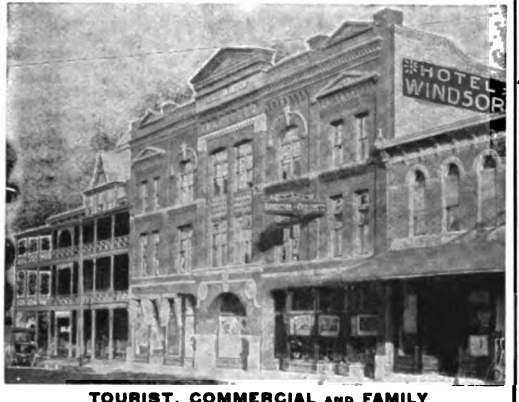
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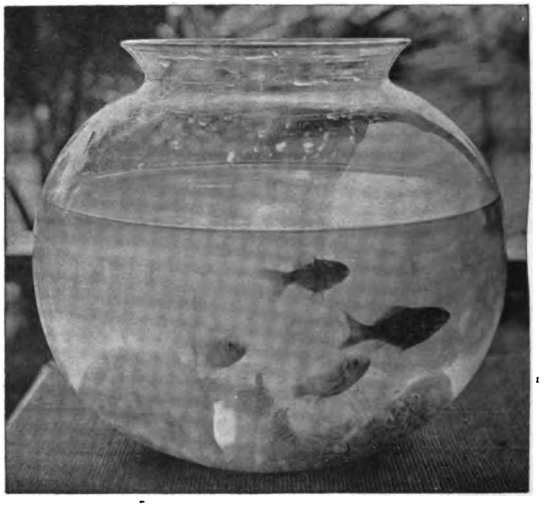
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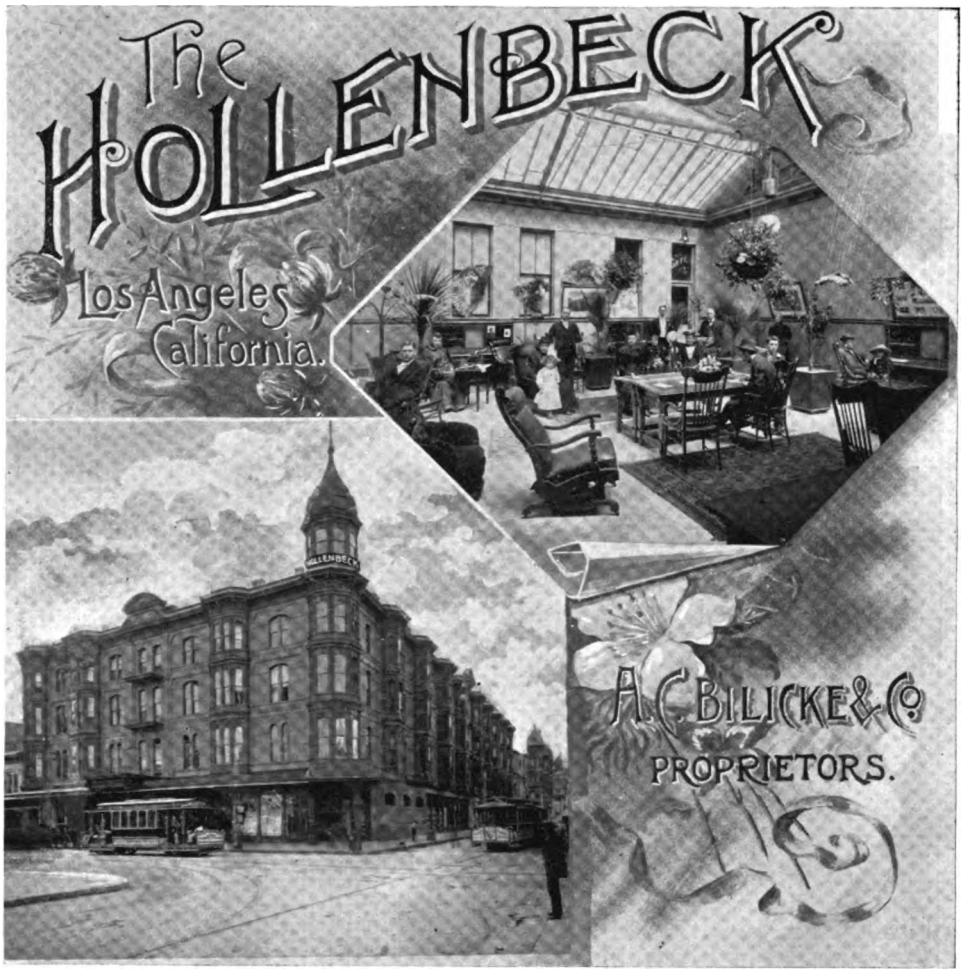
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THE LAND OF SUNSHINE



MARCH
1895

LOS ANGELES

VOL. II.

Price 10 Cents

NO. 4

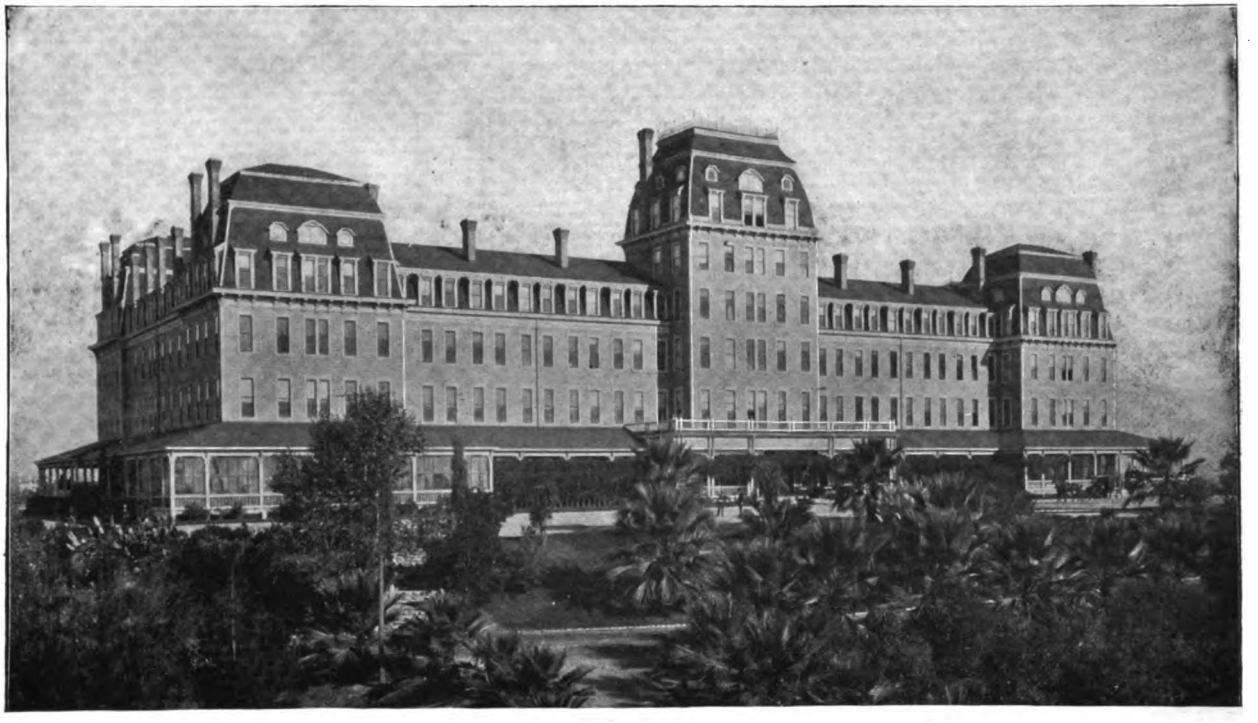
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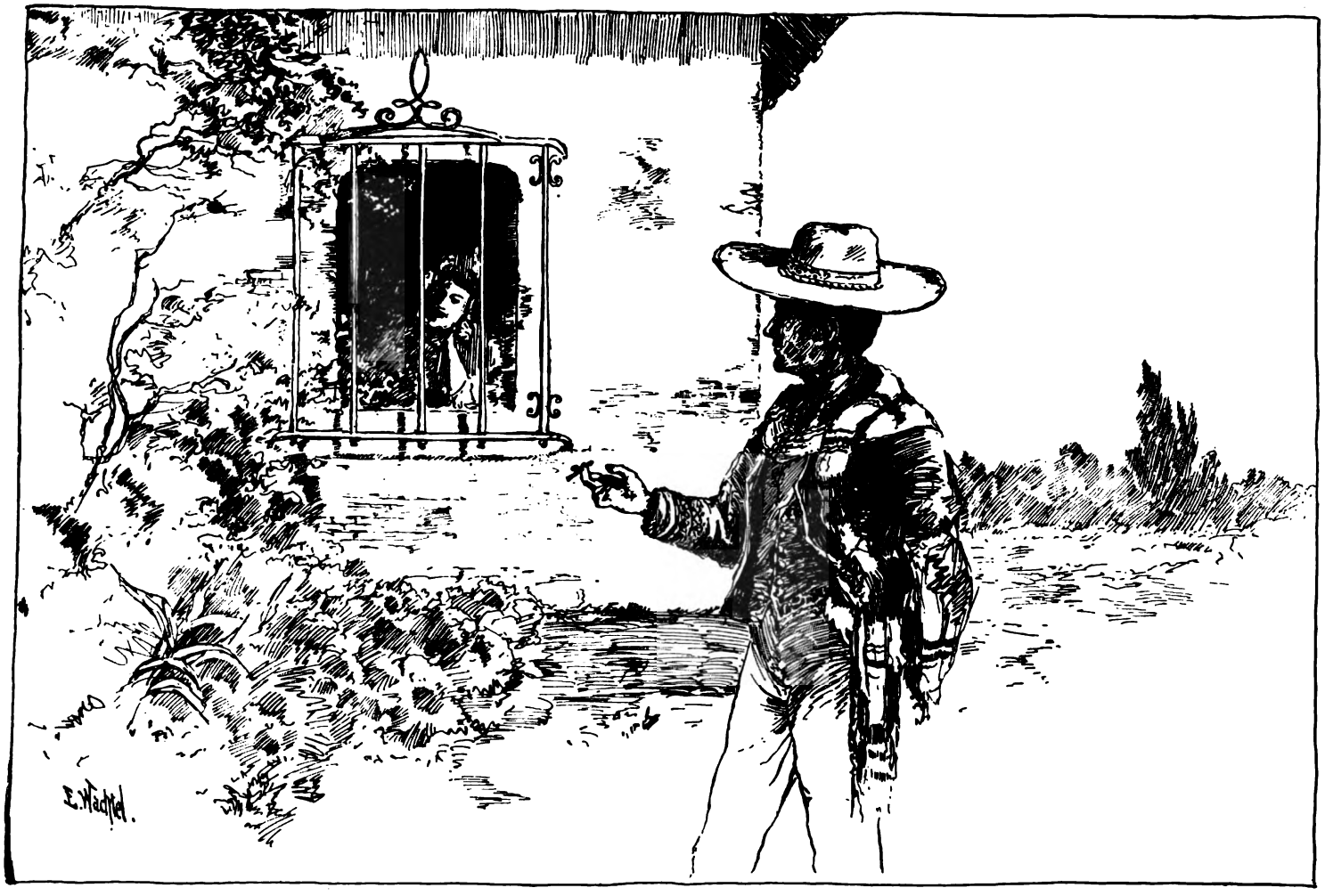
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LOS ANGELES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MARCH, 1895



WHEN JUAN GOES BY.

BEHIND the lattice, in straight wall of white,
Glances, like astral gleams from dusky night,
Change iron bars to rods of golden light
When Juan goes by.

With dimpled chin in hand, Josefa sits;
The shy demureness of her eyes acquits
The tempting smile o'er olive cheek that flits
When Juan goes by.

The scent of roses subtly fills the space,
The air stirs softly to the fluttering lace
That screens the rich red rising in her face
When Juan goes by.

When Juan goes by, with gaily tasseled quirt,
Bright silver spurs, and waist by faja girt
Whose gleaming colors all their charms assert
When Juan goes by.

The fan-defended eyes find depths as deep,
Pools guarded by the broad sombrero's sweep,
With mirrored Love, who never is asleep,
When Juan goes by.

L. WORTHINGTON GREEN.

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A RACE AT THE RANCHERIA.



JUST above the Highland Insane Asylum, where Sand Cañon emerges from the mountains, a little Indian settlement nestles among the brushy hills. Its people are a remnant of the Serranos, with a smattering from the Coahuilas and other tribes. Some years ago the Government reserved for them a square mile—first making sure, however, that these hills were not good enough for white folk.

Every self-respecting Indian of mature years at the rancheria owns at least one pony, one white shirt and one dog. They are not only Americans by birth and lineage, but even fly the stars and stripes from a sycamore sapling on every festal occasion. The younger generation manifests its patriotism by indulging in base-ball. An occasional day's labor for some fruit-grower brings the means to supply their simple needs; and, if contentment is riches, they are wealthy.

Whatever may have been primary cause and ceremonial of their autumnal *fiesta*, it is now a reflection of the sports of the ubiquitous pale-face. Each September adds a new feature. This time it was a bicycle—not one of the modern style, but an old high-wheeler. Pedals it once had, but nothing now remained save their shanks. It was presented to one of the Indians by a sinister white man—the gift being prompted by that same philanthropy which has supplied the vanishing race with defective firearms and bad vaccine virus.

Just how to operate the machine without pedals may have puzzled its former owner, but not young José Zalvidea—for the topography of the reservation at once suggested. Not that Joe had ever seen a roller-coaster; for the only kind of coasting practiced in that sunny locality is "slab-sliding"—that is, riding a pine slab down a grassy hill.

Joe lived with his father, José Zalvidea, Sr., in a white-washed adobe a little way up the slope; the sire a widower, the son a bachelor. The young man was not without ideas—nor yet without an ideal. Over at San Gorgonio dwelt a black-eyed maiden whose name, as Anglicized at the Government school, was Louisa.

Joe knew that she would be at the *fiesta*. He had heard of tournaments where the victor crowns the Queen of Love and Beauty. If he could distinguish himself during the carnival it might improve the chances of bringing Louisa to cook charqui in his lonely adobe.

The day of the *fiesta* came at last. Capitan Manuel, assisted by the younger Indians, had constructed a wide-spreading canopy of sycamore boughs over the grand-stand, and "Old Glory" wagged on the breeze. A dozen ponies picketed on the hill-sides, and three worn vehicles in the lee of the Captain's domicile told that some had come from far. Two or three impromptu horse races beguiled the morning, while Pete Conejo fingered his accordeon with grim perseverance.

The program was to be formally opened at 10 o'clock by Monte Salez in a downhill dash on his buckskin bronco against the field; the course being from the cienega down the winding wagon-road, past the grand-stand to the wash; distance about six hundred yards. The field was an unknown quantity, but was understood not to be horseflesh. It could not be old Charley on his blue donkey, for this unique pair stood in review just back of the baling rope which defined the race-track where it passed the grand-stand. Neither could it be Antonio Largo, the sprinter, for he stood hard by the donkey, faultlessly clad in blue overalls and a swallow-tail coat of an uncertain period.

At the hour, Monte was directed to proceed to the cienega where he would find his contestant. It was none other than Joe, already mounted on his wheel, which was curbed by his younger brother.

At a signal the race commenced. For fifty yards it seemed that the buckskin must win. The spurs had no substitute with the wheelman. He had only to guide—and wait. At the turn of the road the grade increased; the bicycle was gaining momentum. Joe had been over the course before. On he went, his speed increasing as the square of the distance. He would catch the buckskin at the grand-stand, and pass him in the remaining fifty yards. His hat was gone and his black hair stood out behind at a slight upward angle. One foot pointed toward the Asylum, the other toward the sea. As they neared the grand-stand he was just on the heels of the buckskin; and a great yell went up as it was seen that the two would come abreast between the lines of spectators.

But the buckskin had once been overtaken by a runaway in San Bernardino. A glimpse of Joe's wheel and the simultaneous terrific yell were too much for him. With a mighty snort he shied against one of Captain Manuel's cottonwoods with such force that he was thrown backward and down in the race-track. His rider described an upward curve through the low branches, and alighted disastrously. Then Joe's phantom wheel arrived. Joe went higher and farther than the machine did. The latter's small wheel knocked old Charley from his donkey, and the "backbone" hooked across the burro's back.

Those who are intimate with the burro know that under certain circumstances he can snort louder, run faster, buck quicker and kick harder than the horse. So now did this one. As he started to run, the pedal-shanks caught Largo's spike-tailed coat in such wise that Largo unavoidably followed the burro. Finding that he could not well run, he bucked; then he kicked. Largo had managed to slip off one sleeve of the coat, and in a second more would have been free; but the burro's first kick carried away several spokes of the large wheel—and, by one of those strange accidents which never happen twice, his hind leg took the place of Largo's arm in the empty sleeve. What occurred during the next thirty seconds cannot be clearly stated, but burro, bicycle and Largo went on with the course. Then Largo became disengaged, and the burro, bicycle and coat continued, till they were presently lost in distance and dust.

We left Joe in the air, but of course he did not stay there. In fact, he fell into the very arms of Louisa; and embraced the opportunity—and the damsel, whom he led a willing captive to inspect the adobe, over which she agreed to preside.

WM. M. BRISTOL.

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SAN FERNANDO MISSION BY MOONLIGHT.

TWO of us were in that beautiful Ventura valley—Santa Clara of the South—one afternoon in early November. Sloping down the rich lands from the ranch-house toward the river were a hundred acres of full-fruited orange and lemon trees, large as the ancient apple trees of the Connecticut valley. The scent of the lemon flowers came up the hill, on the wings of sea breezes from the Pacific and mingled with the old-fashioned flowers in the garden. Twilight came, the full moon rose, we two sat and listened to the pioneer telling stories of how he began to plant seedling oranges and lemons in his cornfield twenty years before, and all his neighbors laughed him to scorn. Now, he ships fifty carloads of citrus fruits to market every year.

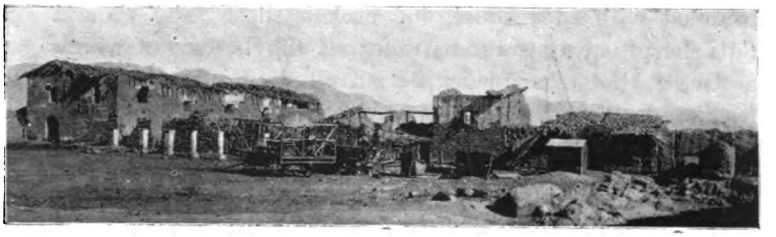
Presently the carriage came to the door; we were going to take a train, and we should have to wait three hours at a station on the main line.

A happy thought came to us. We would not permit ourselves to be left at Saugus, or Newhall; we would go down to San Fernando, on the main line, and look for that famous Mission. The moon was high in the heavens when we came to the straggling railroad village of San Fernando. Somewhere, toward the river, we did not know how far away, was the old Mission; the crumbling ruins of church, workshops, dormitories and dwellings of priests and Indians a century ago. We left our satchels in the station, and proceeded to acquire information from the natives. At the frontier hotel two guileless youths thought that the Mission was three miles distant. They had never been there; it was a very dusty walk, and there was no livery stable; the Spaniards were all dead, anyhow The clerk in the store was even more openly scornful. If people wanted to see a pile of mud, there it was, somewhere across the plain, but the idea of walking there was absurd. It might be a mile—it might be three. Who knew or cared?



Union Eng. Co. INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH. Waite, Photo.

All this delighted Charlotte, who enjoys uncertainties, and we started along a wide, unfenced country road leading west over a dry plain. Pretty soon some lads in a farm wagon overtook us. They had guns, and a pile of hay, and were going away out on the mesa to camp and shoot rabbits by moonlight. A little later they would be camping down by the lagunes, such nights, to shoot ducks. They were going right past the Mission, so we climbed aboard and sat down on the hay.



Cal. Eng. Co. GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS. Shaffner, Photo.



Union Eng. Co. LOOKING DOWN THE CORIDOR. Shaffner, Photo.

Far-off trees that the padres had planted, made gloom along the horizon. Above them, set apart, rose walls and roofs, dim pillars, broken mounds that seemed like one's imaginings of the ruins of Nineveh. We leave the farm wagon, and it disappears. We stand alone in front of the great arches of the main Mission building. We walk about the massive group of buildings until the scope of the original plan is fully revealed. The old church, the protecting walls and ranges of cells, the pillared walks, the wide-arched porches, the famous fountain, the high-walled olive grove and garden across a barranca, all unite at last in sight and understanding, and live forever in the memory.

The old church, which I have never seen fairly photographed or described, is more impressive in its ruins than any other Mission building I have visited. It is roofless except for huge, square timbers of pine stretching across it according to the massive system of the time, when girders, rafters, and roof-beams were often eighteen inches square. They were made to support closely-woven branches, clay, and overlapping tiles of great weight. They seemed to hang far distant, a part of the very skies, as we walked underneath, and a startled owl flew past the moon overhead. The mounds of debris in the doorways fill them so that one stoops to go through, but the body of the church—where the Indians knelt on the earthen floor—is more than a hundred feet long, and so wide and high that when we climbed up a winding rift to one of the window arches and looked down, it was like looking into the empty hull of an ocean clipper. Blind arches upon the

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sides, and square tiled columns were the only architectural ornaments.

Pillars, some round, others square, built up of the same reddish tiles that formed the bases of the porch arches elsewhere, stand west of the church front. Behind it are scattered Spanish graves and a few of more recent date, surrounded with rude coping of broken tiles. The ground falls sharply away to the barranca, at the bottom of which a stream, that once made the surrounding plain blossom, trickles past cattle pens and slaughter yards. Beyond the stream are great and old olive trees, and palms rise high above them against the midnight sky. A thousand interesting things are half concealed, half revealed in the moonlight, as we wander through the scattered piles of adobe that dot the ridges and hollows of the wrinkled plain. The round gourds of the desert, and the flowers of the prickly pear, run wild from Mission hedges, grow in hollows strewn deep with broken tiles. As we pace through the wide, tile-floored porch, and swing with half-frightened hands the old Mission bell in one of the arches, faint voices steal out through the curving iron bars of the monastery cells where culprits were, perhaps, punished in days long past; the herdsmen of an American rancher who uses a part of the great tile-roofed building for his servants, are talking together in the darkness.



Cal. Eng. Co. A NEGLECTED CORNER. H. M. Linsley, Photo.

Slowly, as the hours pass, and the large southern moon floods the whole mighty group of ruins, the glory of it grows upon us. We forget the lesser elements; we become silent in the presence of an epoch that has forever departed. The walls loom up, massive and enormous, and while from some points they seem restored to their original luster, from others they might easily belong to some past of a thousand years ago. Always, however, they express themselves clearly — years upon years of patient self-sacrifice, labor for a high and noble purpose, are written here. How many miles across treeless mountains and rugged ravines did the Mission Indians journey under priestly guidance to the scattered forests of the coast before these laboriously reared piles were roofed! The religious community, the ruins of whose settlement are here, laid its foundations by many years of the most devoted toil; and half a century of neglect and ruin only strengthens the impression. A few tawdry American sheds hang about the place like Arab tents among the ruins of Baalbec.

We walked back across the gray plain, wishing that this proud young State of California would pause long enough in her material development to throw a wall of protection about all of the Mission ruins, before they become shapeless mounds, to our perpetual disgrace. The straggling village, with its loud saloons and belated roysterers, broke the spell, and we sat sleepily in the station until our train swept with us northward, across the whirling November sands.

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

THE CALIFORNIA LION.



OF all animate creation, science recognizes the cat family as the most perfect workmanship. No other animal — not even Man — is so unimprovably adjusted to its environments, so absolutely fitted for the life it has to lead. Even evolution, the supreme, slow Afterthought, has found nothing to better in the *felidae*. The horse has surrendered eighty per cent. of his toes; the elephant has added several cubits to his nose. The illogical monkey has lost ninety-eight per cent. of his hair and incurred tailor's bills. The dog — did you ever halt to consider how he has been made over, by environment, from his grandfather wolf? He is another creature in voice, in look, in every fiber of his nature; and though his standard of morals is lower than that of any other quadruped (due, no doubt, to the company he keeps), he has, after all, brought a certain self-respect and honor upon his servitude.

But the cat is another story. No other animal has remained so unchanged through the geologic æons; no other is so unchangeable now. Domesticated for as many millenniums as the dog — and therefore far longer than any other quadruped — he stands in look, in motion, in dignity and independence unchanged from the beginning of the world. He is today the most archaic of all living types; and to the scientist that means that the type was practically perfect. If there had been any room for improvement, Nature would have found it out a few million years ago. He is still a tiger, whatever his size; loving his family and his friends but owning no master, never a sycophant, always independent and a hunter.

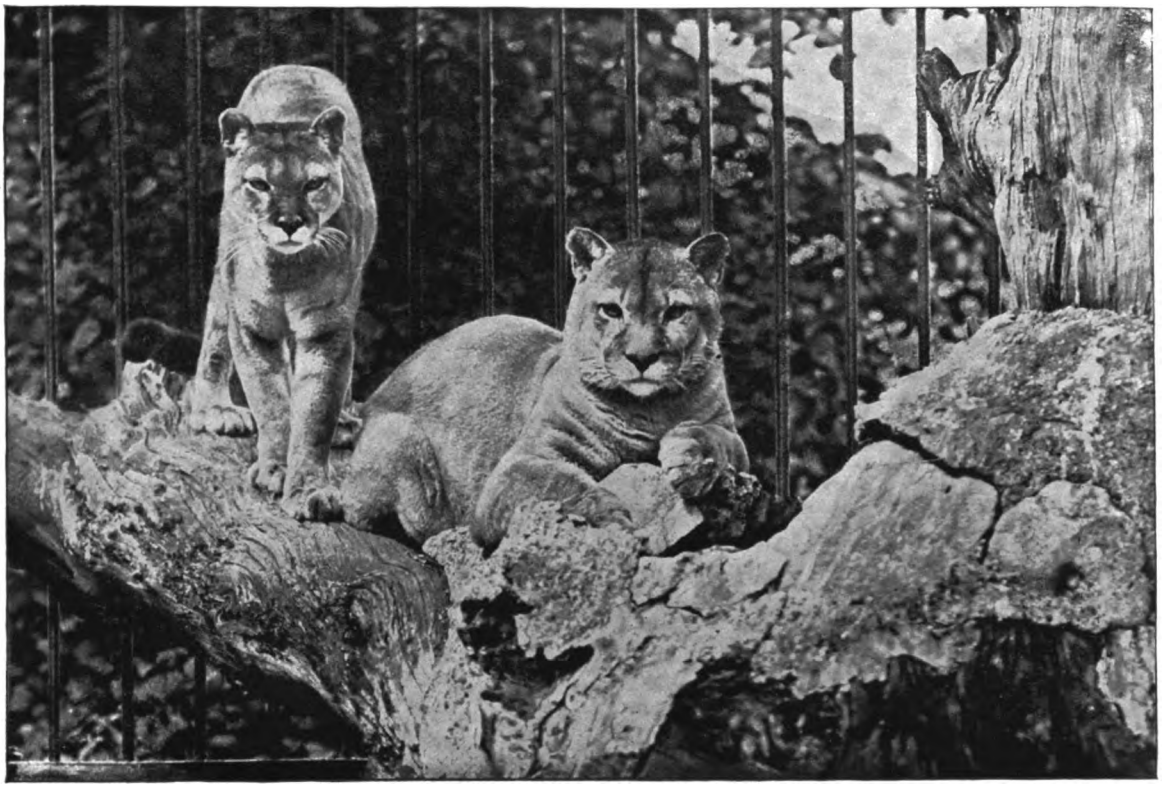
In despite of the closet naturalist and the traveled confounder, mankind from its own infancy has half unconsciously realized this feline perfection. In all ages and all climes the greatest cat has ranked as "king of beasts." The Hottentot in his kraal, the Inca in his cyclopean fortress, the literature of every civilized nation — all have agreed in this one point as upon few others.

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The greatest cat of the Western Hemisphere is the jaguar, the most beautiful animal, superficially, in the world. But he is the American tiger, not a lion, in appearance and in character. He is burliest of all the *felidae*, and terrible as a Royal Bengal.

The American lion is *felis concolor*—the puma, cougar, mountain-lion or California lion. His build is essentially leonine, not tigerish; and so are his color and his character. He is most supple of all the great cats. The lither body and lack of mane make him a very different presence from his old-world namesake; but he is very much like the African lioness.

The day of the Buffons is gone. Natural history—like some other things—is being written nowadays by men who know what they write; and with the field-student at work, we are beginning to get at the common-sense of it. Such sane writers—among the most recent popular ones—as W. T. Hornaday and J. Hampden Porter are clearing away the impossible romances and equally impossible injustices of arm-chair literature. Mr. Porter's newly-issued work, "Wild Beasts"—from which, by the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons, we are enabled to publish the accompanying admirable photo-engraving of the puma in captivity—is so eminently sensible, thoughtful and interesting a book that it deserves to be widely read.



Loaned to Land of Sunshine by Charles Scribner's Sons. PUMA, OR CALIFORNIA LION.
Photo by Gambier Bolton. Copyright, 1894, by Charles Scribner's Sons

The California lion is not a coward and not a fool. He has learned what civilized man is; he *sabes* "gun." The reflections upon his honor because he has learned this lesson are not creditable to the intelligence of his critics. All the higher animals have learned it, and have become prudent within half a century; only the bull and the average man continue to charge upon the red rag and cold steel of Fate.

I know the puma not only in the cage but in his habitat; and every student with that acquaintance respects not only his armature but his character. Barring the jaguar (which does not range north of Mexico) he is the most beautiful creature in the New World; the most graceful, the most dignified, the most superbly competent. He is the highest type of sinewy strength, of agility, of dexterity, of balanced power. Stalking his prey, he is more graceful than a perfect woman, and inevitable as the End. In repose, he is the last word of contained force. Noblest of all is he when he promenades—"walking with himself," as my *paisano* friends have it; *paseandose*, not for prey, but just for joy of his legs. I have studied all the large animals of the New World in their native haunts; and there is none other so lordly. The jaguar, for all his peerless beauty of hide, is a lubber afoot compared to the puma. No cat can be called clumsy—but Don Jaguar is a burly prize-fighter beside the lithe magic of the Puma.

Felis concolor is practically a Spanish-American—for while he is of the same species as the Eastern panther, only a closet naturalist educated on stuffed skins could confound the two. He ranges throughout the Rockies from Montana to New Mexico; and thence on south all the way to Chile—and even further. And since human life first began on this continent, the puma has been revered by his aboriginal neighbors. He is still the highest fetich of the Pueblos, as he was of the Incas; and his sculptured image is among the prehistoric ruins all the way from Colorado to Peru.

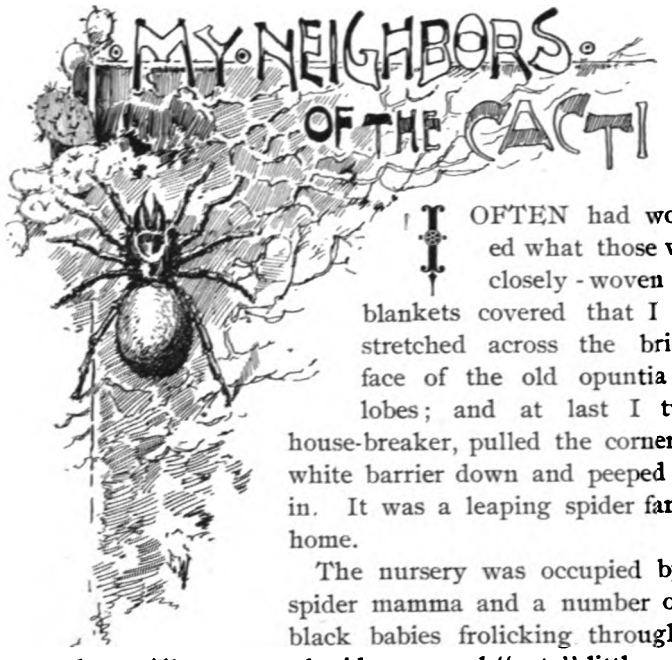
It is curious that the bear should have been chosen as the California emblem. It is not distinctive—for no other quadruped is so universally distributed. There are bears in every country in the world except the few where civilization has exterminated them. And a generation ago there were bears in every State of the Union. The adoption anyhow of so clumsy, uncleanly, monkey-brained, hoglike and hog-rooting a brute, probably the least respectable of all the feral types—a grub-digging, berry-picking, bee-robbing, carrion-contented duffer—is hardly more creditable to the observation of the electors than our national choice of the thievish bird whose last claims to romance or even respect were laughed out of court by Mayne Reid a generation ago, and will never be rehabilitated.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

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OUT-OF-DOOR STUDIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Third Paper.



I OFTEN had wondered what those white, closely-woven little blankets covered that I found stretched across the bristling face of the old opuntia tuna lobes; and at last I turned house-breaker, pulled the corner of a white barrier down and peeped within. It was a leaping spider family's home.

The nursery was occupied by the spider mamma and a number of jet-black babies frolicking through the meshes. There were, besides, several "cute" little cottony caps, or cases; circular, pure white, thickened until they were about the size of one's smallest finger-nail, and opening like a clam-shell. These were the cradles, and they were packed with faintest amber-pink eggs. I removed one of the cases and pried it apart, when it opened with a queer smothered click, disclosing its contents; but the instant I loosed my hold of its edges it closed swiftly with a soft snap, and I was bothered to find again the jewel's hinge, so completely was it enveloped in floating floss.

It was with difficulty that I parted the web from the lobe to secure it for study. Every filament had great adhesiveness, so that it clung at a touch; and finally I transferred it to a wild buckwheat twig, as an only alternative. A few of the spider children, also, were captured, placed in a box and borne away; but the shining dark mother evaded pursuit and dropped from sight into the heart of the thicket. For a number of days I passed that way and examined the lobe, to discover if she returned to her rifled shelter and remaining egg-sacs, but I never saw her; and I brought up the orphans as tenderly as possible by hand.

I found this gossamer blanket-stuff a beautiful substance, fleecy and hugging the cradle-caps like down. One almost could envy a family reposing in such luxurious bed-chambers. I separated a number of the cases and hung them, unopened, on the wall, each suspended by its own silken cord, so elastic that it reminded me of an endless cable. On a velvet background they formed a dainty picture.

Had all the hundreds of closely-packed eggs in those diminutive receptacles produced life I should have been distracted; for no other spiders, from numerous families, ever have scaled so persistently to the top of things. So long as they were prisoners in the box I constantly was pushing them back. They galloped up its sides, they clung to its brim and peered over at the world; they seemed to raise themselves visibly on tiptoe and would have leaped headlong into space had I not been incessantly on guard. When they started to run, they first reared themselves on end and threw their speckled bodies forward with great impetus; and no effort could possibly result in dropping them into a bottle. They dangled by invisible threads, lax lines that allowed them to swing freely; and if by any means they could reach my finger, the blade of a knife or a small twig, they capered its length as though it was a great treat, hurling themselves from every new height fearlessly and repeatedly, like genuine acrobats.

Under a cactus thicket in a cañon I one day came upon a trap-door spider's house which I thought empty. Lifting the silken-padded lid which covered the clay tube, I discovered in the depths of the burrow a hairy, dark spider, while around her scores of tiny eggs were fixed. Procuring the nest, I planted it to suit my convenience; and at the end of a fortnight I had half-a-hundred almost infinitesimal spider babies on my hands: pale, soft and portly—with their eight legs, their bodies hardly were so big as grains of rice—and showing a lovely silvered amber-color that was fascinating. I removed the family to glass; and for hours each day I enjoyed the antics of the midgets as they sprawled over an ample spread of paper in the sun. They were like human babies in many ways. They used their little legs in all sorts of strengthening gymnastics, frisking, rolling, climbing; and they took the most comical naps at frequent intervals, awakening refreshed and in great glee. Then I would scrape them up on the blade of a knife, and return them to their kindred.

Through five days I made my prisoners offerings of fresh meat tidbits; but all were refused. The little ones chased swiftly in their glass enclosure; or sat up on their mother's body, especially about her thighs, looking like seed-pearls against her glossy coat. But gradually Mistress Spider was contracting in size, and the numbers of the young ones diminished surprisingly. I began to feel anxiety lest I was withholding some spider necessity; and repeated scrutiny of the colony did not lessen my fears. At last the mother scarcely was more than a compact ball that did not relax in the least as I stirred her; and only two spider children remained, of the active fifty. I concluded, with many misgivings, that the parent—succumbing to pangs of hunger—must have devoured her progeny to escape starvation.

I seized the bottle and hastened out to a dry knoll under blazing sun. A cactus clump formed one of its boundaries, and it looked not unlike the knoll in the cañon from which *Cteniza Californica* had come. I took a final survey of the contents of the glass; then, reluctantly, I turned the meagre remnant of a family adrift.

Presto, what a change! Within five seconds—as soon as Madame *Cteniza* felt solid earth beneath her and open air above—she expanded to twice her contracted dimensions, set all those unfolded hairy legs in motion, and a full swarm of little live pink bodies appeared, crawling over the hot earth as if they knew its touch and that it was their natural element.

ESTELLE THOMSON.

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LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES, 1895.

(Illustrations from Photographs by Chas. F. Lummis.)



Cal. Eng Co.
A FIGURE IN THE FIESTA.

SINCE it is meant that the Fiesta de Los Angeles, inaugurated in 1894, shall be a permanent yearly carnival, the managers have been wise in concluding to give it a distinctive and significant character. The mummeries prevalent in New Orleans and St. Louis are all right, but would be equally appropriate anywhere else on earth. There is no particular Rex in the United States, nor have pretzels and Proteus any necessary relationship.

The Fiesta de Los Angeles will be a carnival with as much display as the average imported carnival, and much more historic reason and dramatic interest. Its basic feature this year will be a Pageant of the Pacific, illustrating the aboriginal civilizations of the West Coast of America, the Spanish conquest, and the new era in California. It will be just such an object lesson as has never before been seen in the country; a pageant second to none in gorgeousness, and historically correct. The plans of the Artistic Committee have been carried out by a highly competent artist under expert specifications by a recognized authority, with strict attention to historic and scientific accuracy of detail, and with generous scope in the matter of expense.

The Fiesta this year runs from the 15th to the 20th of April, inclusive. Not to dwell on the host of other attractive features, which will be sufficiently advertised and need no explanation, something may be set forth here of the significance of the historic pageant.

The theme goes back over 500 years to begin with the Gilded Man (El Dorado) of New Granada, the most famous and romantic myth in the New World — a myth which was once fact. The first float will present this Cacique of the Guatavitá Indians — pitched from head to foot with aromatic gums, and then thickly dusted over with pure gold-dust and nuggets — putting out on the raft with his companion priests to take the sacrificial plunge in the sacred lake. The procession will be fitly headed by this striking character who not only was directly responsible for the exploration of half a continent but has made his name a proverb in the mouth of millions. El Dorado has become a fixture in every civilized language, if comparatively few realize the actual meaning of the phrase.



Union Eng. Co Copyright, 1890, by C. F. Lummis
THE DESCENDANTS OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.

Next in the pageant will come the Incas — those wonderful aborigines of Peru who had reached by themselves the highest civilization ever attained by Indians. Three typical Inca scenes will be reproduced. First, the presentation of the newborn Huascar by his father the Inca to the great idol and to the rejoicing populace who dance about the float holding the huge golden chain made in honor of the event — as described by Garcilaso de la Vega, Cieza de Leon and other commentators. Second, the capture of Atahualpa, the chief Inca, by Pizarro — the brilliant and decisive episode of Caxamarca, the keynote to the conquest of Peru. Third, "The Golden Ransom;" with Atahualpa a prisoner in his own house, and his followers bringing in the loads of golden vessels with which he had promised to fill the large room as high as he could reach. This ransom in fact netted the conquerors $7,000,000. In these scenes the astonishing Inca cyclopean architecture, the dazzling costumes and other historical accessories will be scrupulously reproduced from ancient documents, from photographs made by Mr. Lummis during his explorations of Peru and Bolivia, and



Cal. Eng. Co. COMMUNAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE PUEBLOS.

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Union Eng. Co.
AN INCA "IDOL."

from actual costumes and other articles exhumed by him from the tombs of Inca mummies.

The Aztecs of Mexico, who have always ranked next to the Incas both in development and in romantic interest, will also be presented in three tableaux. The first will show Montezuma, the great War-Chief of the Mexican federation, sitting in state—exactly reproduced from old documents in the National Museum of Mexico. The second will present the great scene of human sacrifice, with an exact reduced copy of one of the huge teocalli or sacrifice-pyramids, the grim idol of the war-god Huitzilopoxtli, the stone altar, etc., with the hideously disfigured priest about to immolate his victim. The third Aztec tableau will show the siege of Mexico by Cortez; an actual building of that day in the strange city in the Lake of Tezcuco being represented, defended by its Nahuatl warriors and assailed by the invincible Cortez, the golden-haired knight Alvarado, and their little army.

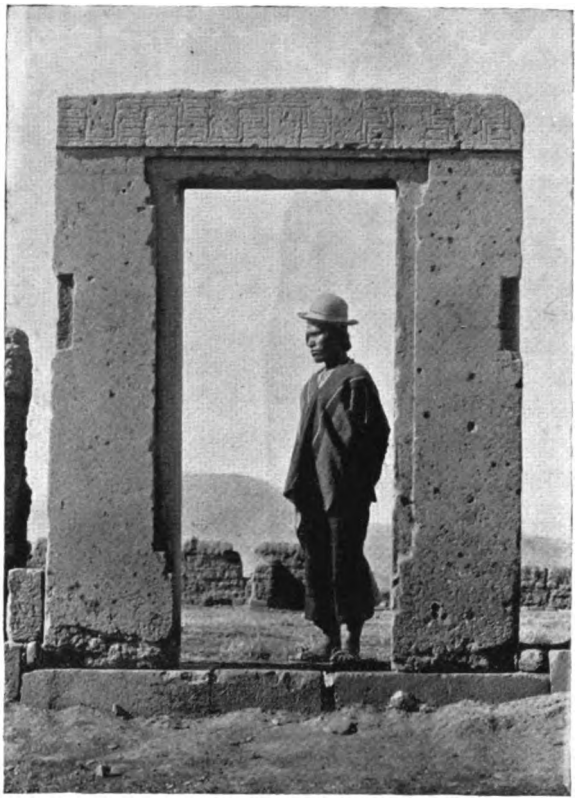
Thence the scene changes to our own Southwest and its romantic prehistoric peoples. An exact representation of one of the famous cliff-dwellings will be peopled with actual descendants of the Cliff-dwellers, repelling an attack of the Apaches. Next will come a correct model of one of the stupendous communal houses of the ancient Pueblos, accompanied by actual Pueblos in their picturesque national costume. In connection with this tableau will be introduced the priest-scout Fray Marcos of Nizza, who discovered New Mexico and Arizona in 1539; and that greatest of North American explorers, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who discovered the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, most of New Mexico, Colorado, Indian Territory and Kansas, 355 years ago.

Representation will also be given the Colorado river Indians and their peculiar architecture, both little changed since Bernal Diaz and Castañeda described them.

The next epoch will be the entry of the Franciscan missionaries to California over a century ago, and the founding of the Missions whose noble piles are our most romantic possession. Then the happy, patriarchal life of the Spanish occupation, with fair señoritas and dashing cavaliers, hacendados and vaqueros. Then the great gold discovery, with an accurate reproduction of Sutter's Mill, and a typical mining scene. Other Pacific topics will also be treated—from Robinson Crusoe away down on Juan Fernandez, up to the cold Aleut; and there will be gorgeous allegorical tableaux of the New Era in this modern Garden of Eden.

The twelve historic aboriginal tableaux, being based in architecture, accessories and costuming, upon full documentary and illustrative specifications by Mr. Lummis, will have no excuse for falling short of historic accuracy. He has also induced a number of Pueblo Indians (among whom he lived and studied five years) to take part in the pageant. Only once before has a representative band of these most interesting aborigines—men, women and children—ever left New Mexico; and never has such a company been seen in the East.

The other days of the Fiesta will be crowded with diversified pleasures, with full liberty of carnival, but with strict prevention of objectionable license. The city government will be dethroned at the outset, and during the week the Queen of Carnival and her court will hold full sway. Among the largest attractions of the daily programs may be mentioned Children's Day, with a parade of 10,000 school children; two grand concerts, with chorus of 500 voices; parades of trades, manufactures, etc., and of military and civic bodies; California Day, with floats from all Southern California, Central California and San Francisco; a magnificent Floral Pageant and Battle of Flowers; a burlesque tournament by electric light; a grand Carnival ball; All-Fools' Night, with its fun; running-races at Agricultural Park—and many other unusual attractions. Many representative bodies from all over the West will participate in the Fiesta; and to Californians the fact that San Francisco will take a hand is significant of the importance of the occasion. It will be a week in which Los Angeles may be proud to welcome every one to—"come and have a good time, before you forget how."



Union Eng. Co. AT TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA.
INCA MONOLITHIC DOORWAY AND A DESCENDANT OF THE INCAS.



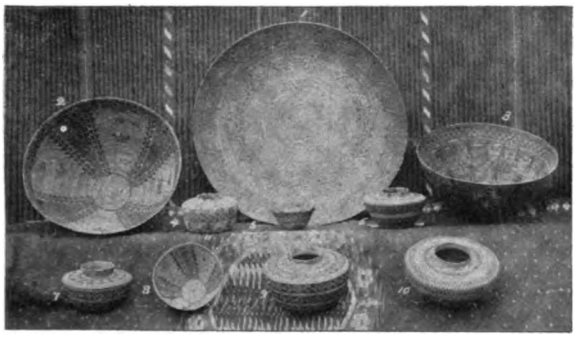
Herve Friend, Eng.
THE AZTEC WAR-GOD, HUITZILOPOCHTLI.

FRANK VAN VLECK.

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THE CAMPBELL COLLECTION OF BASKETS.

PREMATURE travelers have counted the Japanese the best basket-makers in the world; but this is one-sided. In versatility they probably merit the rank; but they never wove any such perfect baskets as the far less civilized Coast Indians of California have been turning out for centuries. Outside the Pueblo Indians, the aborigines of the Southwest ran more to basketry than to pottery. The reason is not an obscure one—the Pueblos were house-dwellers, and could care for crockery; the other tribes were homeless nomads, who found it necessary to make their utensils portable and not liable to breakage.



Collier Eng. Co. PLATE NO. 1. Ellis, Photo.

The Apache and other Arizona baskets are decorative, thanks to their geometric designs; but their weaving compares with the finest Coast product about as a gunny-sack with Valenciennes lace. The Northern California baskets are particularly beautiful, by reason of their wonderful decoration in feathers and wampum; but it is the Tulare basket for which the connoisseur is readiest to "break his neck."

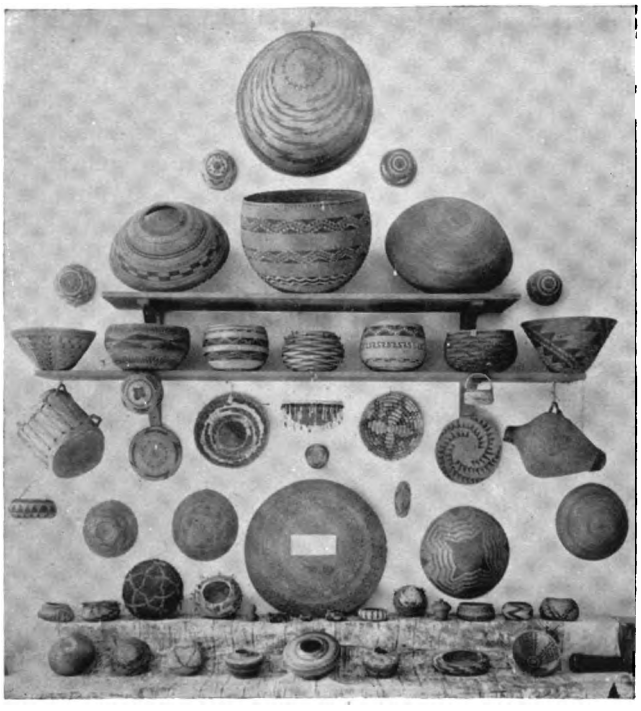
Of late years a tremendous vogue has sprung up in the collection of Coast Indian baskets. Probably no other one hobby has been ridden so furiously here. There is no side of the collecting mania which shows more beautiful results—and perhaps none which faster "runs into money." A California basket can be bought for $2—but it is not what the enthusiast cares for. His specimens have a market value of $25 to $200 each. Not less than 50 baskets, each absolutely perfect in its class, are required to make an expert collection; and that means no trifling expense.

A great many beautiful collections of California basketry have been made here; some by Eastern amateurs who have carried their trophies home and are still sending for more, and a large number by residents who are "laying up treasures in"—well, next door to it.

Probably the finest basket collection now in Southern California is that of W. D. Campbell, a curio dealer whose all is not for sale. He has been seven years collecting his specimens, beginning with the purchase of the fine baskets of Dr. F. A. Palmer. Since that first windfall he has purchased several other valuable collections of baskets; besides adhering to whatever precious specimen fell into his hands as the largest dealer on the Coast.

It is hopeless to try to tell anyone who has never seen a California basket of the highest grade anything about the wonderful beauty of these products, into which went the whole art instinct of an undeveloped race. No other basket in the world rivals them in rich, deep harmony of coloring, in artistic design, in infinitesimal perfectness of "stitch." And the older they grow, the more beautiful. Their patterns—all borrowed from surrounding Nature; from the lightnings, the mountains, the rattlesnake, etc.,—are surprisingly effective; their schemes of color in faultless taste. An old basket inevitably reminds one of a rich mosaic.

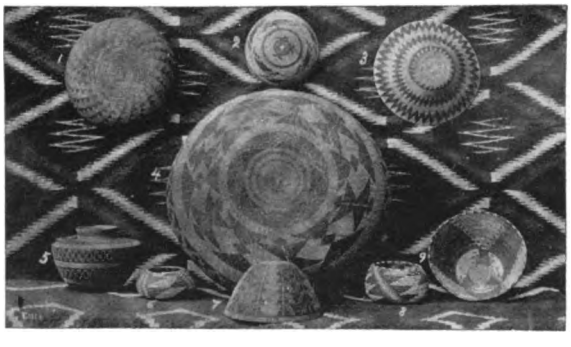
These exquisite artifects served a variety of prosaic uses. It is almost invariably true of the aborigine everywhere that nothing he made was of too humble destiny to be conscientiously and decoratively done; and the student thinks oftenest of those deep lines on "the elder days of art" when "the gods saw everywhere." Certain classes of baskets were for fetching water; others for boiling it (by putting in heated stones); others for storing acorns and seeds; others—the little round bowls, like Nos. 2 and 7, plate 3—for caps. The huge placque in plate 1 is a gambling board, and the finest specimen known.



Herve Friend, Eng. PLATE NO. 2. Ellis, Photo.

There are two primary divisions of California baskets; the soft-wove or flexible (mostly made by the northern tribes), in which the "reed" or warp is vertical, and the fine woof horizontal; and the hard-wove, a southern product, in which that order is exactly reversed. As a rule, the latter class are the most durable, handsome and valuable.

Shapes and sizes vary astonishingly, and so does the "stitch." In fact, no two baskets were ever just alike. A basket with 20 strands to the inch is already high-priced, but some run up to 35—and very rarely to 50—to the inch. The Campbell collection has one astonishing specimen with 53 strands to the inch.



Collier, Eng. PLATE NO. 3. Ellis, Photo.

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ESCHSCHOLTZIAS.

PALE, sleepy children, tucked for naps
In little slender, pointed caps,
Their dainty skirts of cream close-rolled
In many a soft and lapping fold;

Or gay coquettes, with laughing faces
And orange gowns, in sunny places
Flashed out and dazzling, quaint and bold—
These are eschscholtzias' cups of gold.

ESTELLE THOMSON.



HOW THE "POPPIES" CAME.

THE angels saw one region where
More sunshine lingered than its share;
And came, with each a heaven-white cup,
To dip the yellow surplus up.
No sooner brimmed with it—behold,
The cups themselves were turned to gold!
And here they lie, upturning still
Their gold for golden skies to fill.

SADIE B. METCALFE.

AN EXQUISITE DECORATIVE ASPARAGUS.

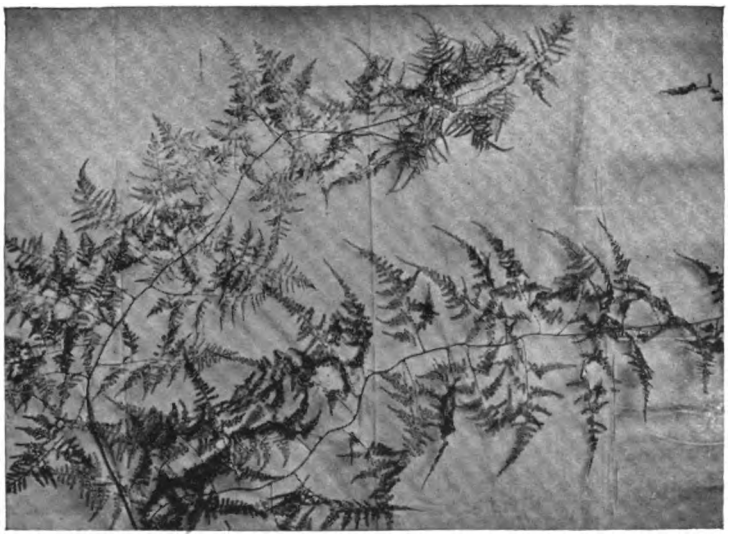


CONFESSEDLY one of the oldest of garden plants, asparagus was cultivated 200 years B. C. Pliny mentions a sort near Ravenna with heads weighing a pound. It is a native of Great Britain, Russia, and Poland, and grows wild in many parts of Europe.

Besides being a delicious vegetable, it was, as we all know, highly prized by our grandmothers as a decorative plant. Who does not remember the old-fashioned parlors feathered with it every summer? The yawning fire-place screened with its welcome green? The inevitable center-table with a generous bouquet of it? How it graced the mantle-piece, and hung over the pictures as a resting place for the gregarious fly! It was the companion of horsehair furniture, wax flowers and hair wreaths, and many other things of long ago that the evolution of taste has done away with.

The decorative and fashionable asparagus of today is a new and beautiful form. Several climbing varieties, natives of Southern Africa, are now grown for decorative purposes. They were first introduced into cultivation in 1876, but were not generally known until the last few years.

Asparagus tenuissimus is the most largely cultivated, as it is easily increased by cuttings. It is remarkable for its filmy foliage, gemmed with small, starry, white flowers at certain seasons. It is very beautiful for bouquets, is a fine climber for the conservatory, and does well in sheltered locations outdoors.



Cal. Eng. Co.

"ASPARAGUS FERN."
(*Asparagus plumosus nanus.*)

Asparagus Sprengerii is very distinct, with much larger foliage and more vigorous growth. It produces quickly an abundance of handsome foliage and pretty, sweet-scented flowers, and is admirable for decoration.

The most beautiful and dainty of all varieties, and the one which receives most admiration, is *Asparagus plumosus nanus*, or "asparagus fern," as it is commonly called. For exquisite grace and lasting qualities there is no other plant to compare with it. For cut decorations of all kinds it is so exquisitely beautiful as to be coveted at once. Old established plants throw up stems that climb to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. The stems are wiry and shining, with alternate sprays of fine, filmy foliage that look as if they had been pressed, and that rival in grace and beauty the most delicate maidenhair ferns. The sprays, from two or three inches to fifteen or twenty in length, can be used for boutonnieres, as well as for large bouquets. The foliage retains its beauty for months after being cut. Where an airy, fairy-like effect is desired, it has no equal. The cut sprays have been sold for the past two years by a few Eastern growers to the wholesale trade at the rate of fifty cents per spray of eight feet, and a dollar per spray of eighteen feet. It does not grow from cuttings, and has always been higher priced than other varieties more easily propagated. It will stand the winter outside in Southern California. It requires a good rich soil, and plenty of water; and grows best where it can be partially shaded.

THEODOSIA B. SHEPHERD.

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THE FIRST AMERICAN TEACHER IN CALIFORNIA.



MRS. OLIVE MANN ISBELL, now living in Santa Paula, Ventura county, was one of the earliest pioneers, and teacher of the first American school in California.

Oct. 1, 1846, an emigrant train of twenty-one wagons—escorted by Col. John C. Frémont and a detachment of soldiers who had met them at Johnson's ranch—arrived at Sutter's Fort. Captain Sutter welcomed them with characteristic cordiality, and did everything possible for their comfort. This company, commanded by Capt. John Aram and Dr. I. C. Isbell, had left Illinois, in April, for California, with no definite knowledge of its location, except that it was somewhere on the Pacific Coast. They had made their pathless way over plains, desert and mountains. By some mischance they failed to meet the Donner party at the Mississippi; passed them at Gravelly Ford; left them there in a quarrel—and thus narrowly escaped their tragic fate. At Fort Hall they learned from panic-stricken refugees returning to the States that war with Mexico had been declared. A council was called to decide whether they should go forward or back. Women cried and begged to be taken home; men were divided in opinion. "What shall we do, Olive?" said Dr. Isbell. The stout-hearted matron of twenty-two replied, "I started for California, and I want to go on." That settled it. Others took heart, and the train went on, undivided. After resting a week at Sutter's Fort, under orders from Frémont they proceeded to the Santa Clara Mission, 150 miles south, and reached it October 16. The old adobe buildings of the Mission were not an inviting shelter to the homesick immigrants, if shelter it could be called at all. There were no floors but the hard-baked earth, no windows, nor fire-places, no escape for smoke, save a hole in the roof. The ancient walls were infested, and the crumbling tiles let the rain through almost as copiously as it fell outside. The section assigned them had been previously used for stabling horses.



Cal. Eng. Co. MRS. OLIVE MANN ISBELL,
First American Teacher in California.

Col. Frémont left a few men to protect the women and children, and took all the able bodied to re-inforce his small army, preparing to move southward to join Stockton at San Diego. Dr. Isbell enlisted as surgeon, and went as far as the Salinas river. Here he was seized with "emigrant fever" (typhoid pneumonia) which compelled his return to the Mission, where by that time the fever had become epidemic. The rains came early that year, with strong southwest winds. There was no physician nearer than San José, and he to be had but once a week. From their well stocked medicine chest Mrs. Isbell distributed on an average one hundred doses of medicines a day, and for six weeks slept in a chair by her sick husband's side. They were in an enemy's country, expecting daily to be attacked. Indications of treachery led them to send a messenger to Capt. Webber at San José for additional protection. He in turn sent to Yerba Buena for Capt. Marsten with a company of twenty-five marines and one cannon drawn on an ox-cart. The first intimation the immigrants had that help was near was the report of firearms in the distance. Climbing on the wall they saw the soldiers trying to pull the cannon out of the mud, while the natives, concealed in the chaparral, were firing at them. Capt. Marsten rode up and asked the loan of a white cloth for a flag of truce; and Mrs. Isbell gave her wedding pocket-handkerchief for the purpose.

In this skirmish two soldiers were wounded: one in the fleshy part of the leg, the other in the head. Mrs. Isbell and Mrs. Aram dressed the wounds and prepared dinner for the hungry soldiers. This was the much disputed "battle of Santa Clara," as seen by an eye witness. Mrs. Isbell had spent several nights in cleaning firearms and running bullets—determined, if attacked, to aid in the defense. Another company of soldiers from Santa Cruz arrived soon after.

The winter was marked by unusual cold and over-abundant rains, and tested the endurance of the settlers. Flour at $8 a barrel was beyond their slender purses, so they subsisted on government rations, glad to be saved from starvation. The few who kept well were taxed beyond their strength in ministering to the sick, and many died under distressing conditions.

Near the end of December Mrs. Isbell was persuaded to open a school. A room fifteen feet square, too dilapidated for any other purpose, was obtained. It was damp, dark and dirty; and after suffering several days with eyes smarting from smoke, they were obliged to forego the luxury of fire. The school supplies were limited to a few textbooks, brought by the various familes. A daughter of Capt. Aram, now living in Los Angeles, says she remembers distinctly her struggles with the letter E. For want of blackboard, slates or paper, the teacher printed it on the back of her hand with a lead-pencil. There were twenty-five pupils and the term continued two months. It was the first American school in the State.

In the spring of '47 Dr. Isbell and wife went to Monterey, where she was induced to resume her work. The school opened with twenty-five scholars, but soon increased to fifty-six. At the close of the term, three months, the teacher left the school-room for ranch life at French Camp.

Then came the discovery of gold, with many interesting adventures for Mrs. Isbell. "But that is another story."

MARY M. BOWMAN.

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THE CITRUS FAIR.

DURING the first few days of March, 1895, the Exposition Building in Los Angeles contained the most beautiful and unique display of citrus fruit ever gathered together. Sixth in the series of annual citrus fairs held by Southern California, it excelled all its predecessors in symmetry of plan and beauty of decoration. To say that it was the most striking display of its character ever held in Southern California means that it has had no peer in the world. The Florida people hold citrus fairs, but not on the grand scale undertaken here. In Europe such exhibits are unknown.

The Exposition Building measures 120 x 160 feet, with a large exhibit gallery running all the way around the building, 30 feet wide, and an audience gallery above, where 1500 people can be seated. The lower floor of this building was laid out in symmetrical forms and large tables were constructed for the display of fruit. Upon these, several hundred thousand oranges were arranged in beautiful figures interwoven with lemons, tangerines and grape fruit. The construction of pagodas and figure pieces was forbidden by the management, as tending to degrade the fruit by putting it to absurd and unnatural uses. In the middle of the hall a beautiful and artistic centerpiece was worked out in imitation of the Edison electric tower of the Electrical Building at the World's Fair in Chicago. It was constructed of wood, covered with moss and juniper, with trimmings of citrus fruit, interspersed with several hundred incandescent lights, with a harmonious variety of colors. This tower, forty feet in height and surmounted with a large palm tree, was one of the most striking sights at the fair, and will probably remain long in the memories of those who visited the great display.



Herve Friend Eng. A GENERAL VIEW IN THE CITRUS FAIR. Waite, Photo.

But the crowning glory of the fair was the decoration of the building. The walls, the posts, the ceilings, the great expanse of the dome and the huge breadth of the proscenium arch were all covered with yellow cloth, over which was stretched fish-net threaded with fresh English ivy. The effect of the dull green leaves against the soft yellow was like nothing ever seen before, and appreciative people on entering the hall and beholding the canopy above for the first time, cried out with delight, as children do when they see fire-works.

Eastern people, who are accustomed to raise a few sprigs of ivy in hot-houses, found it hard to realize that thirty big wagon loads of the vine had been used in the decoration of the building. Threaded through the fish-net and backed by the yellow, it had the effect of lace work, and made a delicate and harmonious setting for the display of oranges. The monotony of the dome was broken by broad arches of heavy green, and the proscenium arch was worked out in the form of a curtain draped from the center to the sides.

Most of the letter work was done in oranges with Spanish moss trimmings. The galleries were done in green cloth covered with netting, with figures worked out in the natural fruit.

The main gallery was filled on one side with exhibits—chiefly of olives, semi-tropic fruits and the "thirty" classes, which are judged by scientific processes strictly for quality—and on the other side by booths, in which refreshments, flowers and candy were provided for the public. Among the most attractive booths in this section of the building was the one occupied by the LAND OF SUNSHINE which was a tastefully designed affair in lemon-colored cloth, ivy and smilax, studded with many colored electric lights. Here copies of the magazine were displayed, and a thousand visitors were entertained nightly.

During the fair a band of forty pieces led by Cassasa, the best-known leader of the Coast, occupied the stage and played well-selected programmes of the best music, afternoon and evening. An evidence of the appreciation in which the music was held appears in the fact that the largest audience assembled any afternoon came on Wagner day. Ballot boxes were provided for the audience to vote on their choice of selections, and toward the end of the season the programmes were largely made up from these requests.

About eighteen thousand people visited the fair. Of this number probably one-third were new comers to the State—to whom the display was a revelation of the greatest industry of Southern California.

OWEN CAPELLE.

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THE UMBRELLA TREE.

ONE of the agreeable features of Southern California is the number of shade trees planted along city streets and country roads, as well as about both urban and rural residences. The mild climate of this section permits the utilization for such purposes of a great variety of ornamental trees which cannot withstand the severe winters of the East.

Hitherto the favorite shade trees have been evergreens—particularly the eucalyptus, or Australian gum, and the pepper, a native of Peru. Of late, however, several varieties of deciduous trees have been introduced. One of the most graceful of these is the umbrella tree, a native of Japan (*Melia Speciosa*). It has a straight, slender trunk, with compact foliage of dark green leaves, resembling somewhat those of the ash. No tree makes a denser shade. It is a fairly quick grower, making a crown more than a rod across when seven years old. In spring it is literally covered with small lilac flowers which emit a delicate perfume.



Union Eng Co. Hill, Photo, Pasadena.
AN UMBRELLA TREE AT PASADENA.

THE GUAVA—A DISTINCTIVE FRUIT DELICACY.

GUAVAS! The fruit is strange to the new arrival from the East. He notices on the fruit stands, during about nine months of the year, a dark-red round berry, from the size of a grape to that of a small pear. This is the guava, a delicate fruit, whose flavor resembles a combination of strawberry and black currant. It is one of those fruits that do not please every one at first; but there are few indeed who do not become very fond of it after a short acquaintance.

The guava has been raised in California on a small scale for years, but only recently is sent to market in quantity. At present it is one of the most prominent fruits on the city stands. It is offered at a very moderate price, and is rapidly growing in favor with the public.

The lemon guava, from which the jelly so much appreciated throughout the world is made, is a much larger fruit than that which is raised in this State, being about the size of the Seckel pear. It is far more sensitive to frost than the "strawberry guava," which is cultivated here.

The plants are generally grown from the seeds, which are very hard and should be soaked before planting. When the plants come into bearing a variety of strains will be found in the fruit, exhibiting slight differences of shape and color. Experience will doubtless lead to developing the best types by budding, or by propagating by cuttings and layers.

The plants begin to bear at three years from the seed, and stand transplanting well. The fruit averages about the size of a small English walnut; on young bushes sometimes much larger; specimens two inches in diameter are very rare. The skin is deep red, indented, the inside red near the skin, shading to white at the center. Old bushes, unless severely cut back and fertilized, become sterile.

As fresh fruit, the strawberry guava easily leads all other kinds. Unlike the strawberry, its flavor can always be depended upon, and those who become accustomed to it nearly always end by preferring it to its namesake. It should be sliced, covered with sugar, and left to stand awhile before eating, care being taken to remove the astringent blossom-end. Excellent shortcakes, also, are made from it.

The fruit begins to ripen about the first of September, and successive crops follow on until midwinter or longer. Picked a little green it matures perfectly off the bush.

Guava jelly is generally acknowledged to surpass all others in richness and flavor. There are two methods of making it; namely, pressing out the juice from the raw fruit, or bringing the fruit to a boil before pressing. The latter method is the better, not only because it gets more juice to the weight of fruit, but especially because the distinctive flavor and coloring matter are chiefly next to the skin, and the best of these qualities are left in the mash when the raw fruit is pressed. Made properly the jelly will be found to have the beautiful color and clearness of a rich Burgundy.

The cold-pressed juice yields a light pink or straw colored jelly, deficient in fruit flavor, yet preferred by many who make the lightness of color their standard of quality. It must be borne in mind, however, that if we expect to gain for this product an established position among the food delicacies of this country, it must be because of some positive quality; so that when people speak of California guava jelly, it will bring before their minds some distinctly characteristic thing. If they want something merely pretty with no particular flavor, they can make it in the East cheaper than we can furnish it. Nothing shows this more clearly than the example of imported guava jelly. With nothing to recommend it in the appearance of either the jelly itself or the package, its strong distinctive flavor has gained for it almost universal acceptance.

Our strawberry guava jelly has a different flavor from the imported, being more delicate and very characteristic. Still, it should be given the benefit of all the qualities the fruit contains, and these, as before mentioned, lying chiefly next the skin, can only be extracted by first heating the fruit.

HORACE EDWARDS.

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The Land of Sunshine

VOL. 2. APRIL, 1895. NO. 5.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, EDITOR.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE. Enclose stamp with letter.

THE CALIFORNIA FEVER.

CATCHING? H-m! You would better not hang around even long enough to ask the two-syllabled question—or you'll be down with it before you can say Jack Frost. Such kindergarten ailments as smallpox and cholera have to be run after, pursued, dunned—comparatively speaking—if you wish to take them. They are called "contagious" because if you camp in their laps long enough there is a decent possibility that you may contract them—though many people have never succeeded in so doing.

But you do not have to chase the California Fever. You do not even have to wait to be exposed to it. *It* catches *you*. Romancers have turned plots on the carrying of the plague to an enemy by specially-infected letters—which works as beautifully in a story as it never worked in fact. But the California Fever is not to be measured by these cheap pestilences. It spreads by letter—by hear-say—by a picture—even by a telegram. There is no safety from the pesky thing. If you were to shin up the North Pole and freeze to the mast—in that atmosphere which might reasonably be presumed to be cold enough to dishearten any disease-germ—it would be just as liable to catch you. Only a man born deaf, dumb, blind, brainless and without a nervous-system is thoroughly safe from it. Anyone who can see in the mirror when there are icicles on his nose; who can hear the Voice of Wisdom; who can smell the difference between glue-factories and orange-blossoms; who is competent to shiver, or who knows the intention of roofs in rainy weather—he is in danger, no matter what precautions he may take.

The California Fever is the most malignant disease known to medicine. It never remits nor intermits nor plays secondary. It is a primary fever. Like many more trivial fevers, it is generally preceded by chills. There is nothing uncommon in a California Fever introduced by half a century of shivers. But it is the one fever in which it all rests with the patient how long the chills shall continue.

Whatever one's convictions in general, there is no question that the homeopathic treatment is the only successful one for this disease. Allopathy prescribes in vain for him who has the California Fever. Something else, eh? Florida, maybe? But he doesn't *want* "something else!" Nothing will do but a Hair of the Dog that has Bitten him—or, rather, a whole dogskin, well-furred.

And not even this antipyrine quite sends the blood back to its former "normal" sluggishness. Some of the febrile symtoms will always persist; though a sufficient dose of mother-tincture of California turns them from disease to an eternal convalescence of that delicious type which makes the body young again and sweeps the cobwebs from the mind. The pulse will always be quicker, the symptomatic softening of the heart will remain. It is a great housecleaning for the system—and keeps the house in order thereafter.

Since the germ theory has so reconstructed the whole horizon of medicine, special Pasteurs will doubtless soon be arming to hunt down the bacterium of California Fever. But they need not go microscoping far. The amiable germ which propagates this curious disease is of unmistakable lineage. Bred amid the discomforts of other climes, mothered by a logical desire to get some good of life, fathered by a glimmer of knowledge—it is simply the *Bacillus Commonsensius*.

A LOST ART FOUND.

The United States "beats the world" in everything except—the chiefest thing of all. We have invented pretty much everything else, but not a new way to enjoy life; and, alas! we have not yet even learned the good old ways of being happy. No other nation, cultured or barbarous, is so little given to recreation. No other has so few holidays or uses them so half-heartedly. This is all natural, for no other country has worked so hard and so nervously. But we shall have to learn the other thing before long; and the place where it will first be learned in the United States is California. There is no other place within the national boundaries where man can work so hard with so little friction; but he must be a complete dunderhead if Nature shall not also teach him a little in the way of enjoying life.

Certainly this decent climate does not soon make men lazy. No Eastern population ever lifted so much for its size in twenty years as Southern California has lifted in ten. But "all work and no play" is not industry—it is mere stupidity; as unreasoning a habit as progressive drinking.

Fortunately, this lesson of good sense and good morals is not going to take long to be learned in this new, high-pressure country. The gentle art of living already counts a good many votaries; and converts come in fast. It is being discovered that the decalogue does not prohibit the taking of any holiday beyond Washington's birthday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Observers notice that other nations take several other "days off," without fatal results. As the American dislikes to be "stumped," he begins to feel that he can run the risk of having a good time if the other fellow can. And since he generally does things brown, it is fair to presume that within a reasonable period for practice he will be having a rather better time than anybody.

Out here he is making a very fair start. The Fiesta mania—or more truthfully the Fiesta sanity—seems to have taken hold upon all Southern California. Santa Barbara has invented a Flower Festival which is one of the most beautiful and characteristic feasts in existence. San Diego

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has trade-marked a Cabrillo celebration which is attracting much attention. Even Pasadena, under the shadow of a city so vastly greater, has made a Tournament of Roses that people come across the continent to see.

Los Angeles, the one large city of Southern California—and second in the State—is naturally looked to for the most dazzling of these holiweeks. It is not her habit to disappoint. The Fiesta de Los Angeles last year was a fruit picked half ripe, but it was no failure. This year it will be vastly bettered; and there is reason for faith that in time it will eclipse the Veiled-Prophets of St. Louis or the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. Certainly it is not rash to reckon our people as enterprising as those of Eastern cities; and so far as setting and appropriate material go, we have an enormous advantage. Mother Goose mythologies and King Carnivals have no special significance anywhere; and are everywhere getting rather threadbare at the knees. But here we have logically the keynote of Spanish America, with all its glamor and romance of the aborigine and the conquest. It is the intention to make the Fiesta de Los Angeles characteristic and significant; not to ape Italy or Greece, but to have it historically and logically our own. Which is as much as to say that it will be the only purely American affair of the sort in existence.

* *

With the June number the LAND OF SUNSHINE will enter upon its third volume. As already announced, it will celebrate that milestone by adopting the permanent and artistic magazine form which has been from the beginning its design and its destiny. The best art in Southern California will distinguish the cover-design. In its new dress the monthly will be more beautiful than ever; it will be made in other ways more creditable and more interesting. Throughout its progress it will continue to be strictly a magazine of Southern California.

* *

"Greaser" is a word used in carelessness or ignorance by many people who ought to know better. It is not only a term of opprobrium which a proper sense of the humanity of man would forbid; it is a vulgar phrase which more soils the mouth that speaks it than the person at whom it is aimed. It is precisely on a par with the word "nigger;" as offensive *per se*, and as sure a brand of the breeding of the user. It is high time this indecency of thoughtless speech be abandoned by self-respecting people and left to the class whose epithets in general do not see print.

* *

Advertising is not merely paying somebody to print your name somewhere. Advertising is a science. And science does not mean some incomprehensible mystery, but merely common sense carried out in detail. The men and the communities which make money by advertising are those that use their brains and their eyesight as well as their money. You can write your announcement and put it in the stove, for nothing. You can print it in a sheet read by nobody and respected by nobody, for next to nothing. You can display it in an excellent periodical whose readers care for nothing but Presbyterianism, while you are preaching shoepegs—and you ought to get the space cheap. But if the price be only two dollars, it is two dollars thrown away. What you want—and what you know you want—is to reach the class of people to whom your wares are useful. If you were approached by a gentleman who should say: "Here, I've a corner lot at the bottom of the ocean four miles off Long Beach, which I'll sell you for four dollars. Why should you pay $1,000 for a lot of the same size on Adams street, Los Angeles?"—Well, you would hardly bother to answer him. Yet some people advertise as if they preferred the submerged location because it is "cheaper."

* *

Possibly one reason why the LAND OF SUNSHINE has met so warm welcome is that people are glad to send out from here a creditable monthly. "To advertise Southern California" is an excellent scheme. We are reasonable people here, and human people. We wish more population of the right sort, and are not ashamed to induce it by honorable means. But we are particular. We are anxious to have our friends come; but not everybody. To advertise by sending out "literature" whose punctuation, spelling and grammar are a laughing-stock is hardly what this community prefers. We are new politically, and have been too patient or too heedless of what has been broadcasted as representative of our intelligence; but we are not so ignorant as not to know better. This is no penal colony; we are not crying for "population at any cost." The immigration we wish—and emphatically the only kind we wish—is of a refined, intelligent class. It will not be attracted by illiterate sheets; on the contrary, it will be prejudiced against any region where such sheets are rife. The first test by which an educated man judges an unfamiliar country is its periodicals. If these are silly, venal, ignorant and dull—that is enough. He does not care to join a community whose representatives are of that sort.

The city and country newspapers of Southern California would do credit to any Eastern community of double the population. The other field has not been so well filled. There have been too many irresponsibles, intent on plunder. In cold fact, a Southern California magazine should and must hold just as clean a standard as a New York magazine. Its clients have different interests, but they are no more fools than the clients of the *Century*. It cannot insult their intelligence by presuming that they do not know literature from trash. It is mistaken if it supposes that even an article on climate or oranges must be bad spelling and worse grammar in order to be intelligible to Southern Californians. The people of this section can understand and appreciate quite as good English as any person in California is or ever will be able to write for them. As a matter of history, the local publications which have taken this public for stupids have been short-lived. As a matter of destiny, that sort of misrepresentative parasite will continue to die young here. We do know how to spell, in Southern California; we do not murder the English language. And we do not have to make ourselves a show by sending away publications which would lead the world to wonder if we have no grammar schools.

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A SPANIARD'S VERDICT.

AMONG the unwritten laws mankind seems ever to follow in its movements of colonization, is the drift westward. If the race had any one cradle, it was in Asia; and civilization and emigration have from the first tended from east toward west — as if we unconsciously followed the sun in its march. Another peculiar ethnographic feature has been the periodical swing of the northern races toward the south. Where man has drifted to countries colder than that of his birth, his domination has been brief or has left shallow trace. His trend is to countries gentler, more *simpaticos*, than his own. The Spaniard in that outburst of wandering so impetuous, so without parallel in history, which colonized America, instinctively turned south. What he did north of New Mexico was rather from spirit of adventure than seeking a home. In South America, Chile was already cold enough, so he went no farther toward the southern Pole. He found California early; and I have always wondered that he did not at once set here his home. Here the conditions of climate and soil were equal to the best of Spain. Undoubtedly the delay was because he was so occupied with Mexico.

A medical writer who is an honor to this section has published a book called "The Mediterranean Shores of America" — meaning Southern California. Indeed, there is a striking similarity. I refer particularly to the Mediterranean shores of Spain, from Malaga to Barcelon. In the topography there is much alike: rugged mountains in the background sending ridges to the sea, parting the most fertile and lovely valleys where the choicest fruits grow — the oranges of the Huerta de Valencia, the pomegranates, figs and raisins, the sweetest wines. The conditions of temperature and humidity there much resemble those here — except that here we have regular rains and long dry seasons, that the horrors of the sirocco (African wind) are unknown here, as are such storms and floods as sometimes ravage Spain. Our sky and sea are not comparable for pure blue to those of the Mediterranean, which have inspired poets from classic times till now. But, a few details excepted, you cannot help comparing the gentleness of this climate with that of Valencia and Alicante; while the products are very much the same, and are rivals in beauty. Southern California is a country the Spaniard cannot do less than love and feel at home in for its climate, and admire for its energy and progress.

L. ZABALA, M. D.

ALFALFA — THE KING OF FORAGE PLANTS.

ALL things considered, the most valuable crop to the farmer in Southern California is undoubtedly alfalfa — lucerne, as it is called in Europe.

The superior qualities of this plant have long been known; and in all Spanish-American countries it has been largely cultivated hundreds of years. Its home is in the south of Europe, and the Moorish derivation of its name shows that it was known centuries before the Christian era. The Spanish conquerors of America brought the seed with them and introduced the plant into Central and South America, where it is highly prized.

It has also been tried in England and Scotland with uniformly good results, when proper conditions were observed. It has there been pronounced by experts the very best of all forage crops for a drouth. Its roots penetrate into the soil to great depths in search of moisture; in reliable instances they have been traced over forty feet.

The first essential for alfalfa growing is abundant water for irrigation. Alfalfa is frequently grown without the aid of water, but it will not grow so luxuriantly, the crops will neither be so numerous nor so heavy, the plants will not be so long-lived, and gophers and other underground animals will soon devastate the entire field.

Great care must be taken in cutting and curing. The proper time to mow alfalfa is just as the flowers become fairly open. Later, the stems become woody, the leaves will fall off, and half the value of the hay will be lost. In the climate of California the hay should be raked into windrows, cocked up and put into stack, while still fresh and limp, before the color has been burned out of it or the leaves broken off. When it is properly cured, stock of all kinds will eat alfalfa hay greedily and thrive upon it. For fattening cattle and sheep for market it has no equal; and as a steady diet for milch cows, with proper rations of bran or squashes, it produces the best results. Horses fed upon alfalfa, with a judicious grain ration, may be kept in the best condition, while pigs may be reared to the fattening point as upon no other food.

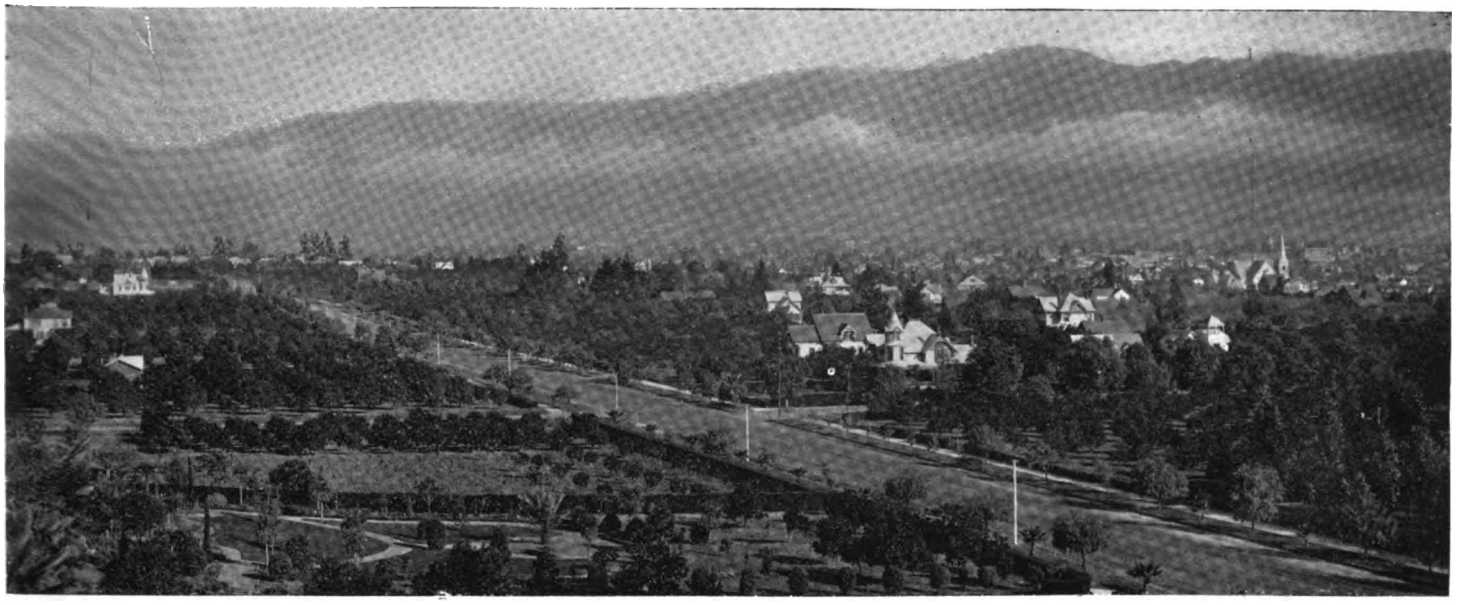
After the third year, alfalfa will produce at each cutting from one and a half to two and a half tons to the acre; while from three to nine crops are cut annually. Three is the smallest and nine the highest limit. The average is six crops. This leaves a long period when stock may be pastured upon the fields, which will be all the better for it.

Where alfalfa is grown upon a large scale, as in Kern county, where there are many thousands of acres under one ownership, the work of hay-making and irrigation has been so systematized that the average cost of producing and putting the alfalfa into stacks is only $1 to $1.50 a ton — which is certainly cheaper than hay can be produced in any other part of the country. This hay, by the way, is stacked up in the field where it is grown, and is afterward used in fattening cattle for market — in combination with the green feed. Sheep and horses are, in the same manner, kept in fine condition — abundant evidence of the value of alfalfa as an all-around stock food.

When properly cared for there is almost no limit to the life of an alfalfa field. The plants may die out in spots here and there, but if fresh seed be scattered and the ground thoroughly cultivated, new plants will take the place of the old and the life of the field as a whole be indefinitely extended. There are alfalfa fields in New Mexico and other sections settled by the Spanish that are older than the memory of living men and bid fair to outlast even the next generation.

G. H. W.

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Cal Eng Co. Hill, Photo, Pasadena

PASADENA—THE QUEEN OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.

TWENTY years ago a few men came up the Arroyo Seco from Los Angeles into the San Gabriel valley. They were deputized by an Indiana colony to find the promised land in Southern California, and had examined the country from San Diego north. They found the present site of Pasadena—a barren sheep-run; covered here and there with low brush, and cut by washes from the mountain streams.

The locality impressed them at once. The broad valley, the lofty mountains, the grand snow-capped peaks ten and eleven thousand feet in the air, the deep cañons—their verdure wedging into the heart of the range, to waterfalls and cascades—all attracted them. The climate was balmy, and all nature seemed to give them welcome. A location at the head of the San Gabriel valley was selected and named Pasadena. Today, here is a city which ranks third in Southern California in size, second in wealth and first in beauty.

Pasadena is not a resort in the sense that St. Augustine or Jacksonville are. They are occupied in winter, deserted in summer; while Pasadena is a city of homes, with a permanent population of 10,000.

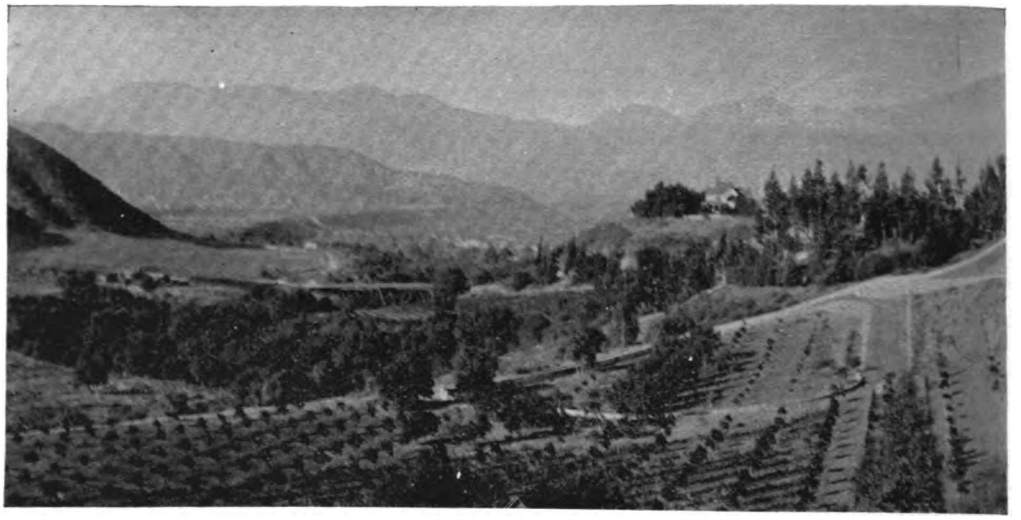
Pasadena seems to have been built up on the reputation of its winter climate; but in fact the summer is equally delightful—and far more comfortable than the average Eastern summer. To Eastern readers it is difficult to convey any adequate idea of the conditions which hold here.

To those who have given it ten or twelve years' test, who have found renewed health, it seems as near perfection as one can expect. It is not "a perfect climate"—such a thing does not exist. But after a long acquaintance with Florida and a familiarity with the Eastern resorts and Colorado, I have no hesitation in placing Pasadena in the very first rank as a health and pleasure resort; while in the opinion of many, no place in the world so near civilization can compare with it. The climate is an enigma. We have winter and summer—between which there is a difference of about 15°. You may know it is winter here by the occasional rains that give an annual fall of about twenty inches. They come in October or November and continue until April, at intervals of two or three weeks. The country soon takes on a coat of green and by February, or earlier, the entire land is a garden. The wild flowers cover the mesas; there are great patches of blue and acres of white (the wild heliotrope). Rivers of golden yellow wind away here and there, telling of the "poppy." The roadsides are lined with the yellow violet; while the "shooting star," the mariposa lily, the wild rose and a host of others carpet the land. The air is soft; the west wind sends the white or pink-tinted blossoms of almond, peach and other trees scurrying over the



Herve Friend, Eng. A BANANA DRIVE. Hill, Photo, Pasadena.

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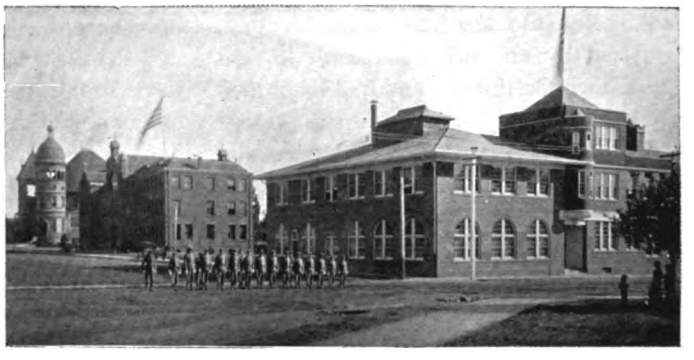


Herve Friend, Eng. LOOKING UP THE ARROYO SECO. Waite, Photo.

ground — the snowflakes of a Pasadena winter. You know it is winter by the rustling of the palm and banana leaves; the song of the meadow-lark and the joyous note of the night-long mocking bird. The trees are filled with birds, the air redolent with sweet odors; the doors and windows are wide open. You know it is winter by the snow on Mt. San Antonio — and as I write, with birds singing and air sweet with orange blossoms, I can see the snow flying on the slope of the great mountain. There is no doubt, winter is here — but only looking over the mountains; it never comes into the valley. Its icy breath has never injured the palms and orange trees that have grown about the old mission of San Gabriel so many generations.

When summer comes the nights are always cool. The city is still green with its groves of orange, lemon, lime and eucalyptus, its acres of vineyard, and orchards of deciduous fruits, all in full leaf.

Such conditions and such beauty have made Pasadena in these few years a model city, a centre of culture and refinement. There has been no building up from small beginnings. Its people have come from the centres of wealth and education in the East. In appearance, Pasadena might be half a century old. It covers at least sixteen square miles and is laid out regularly with fine wide avenues. On every hand are semi-tropic trees and plants, with a strange mingling of temperate-zone fruits and flowers. The city is one vast orange grove and fruit orchard, with streets and avenues cut through. The homes reflect taste and culture—from the humble home bowered in flowers to the Spanish-American mansion of the millionaire. The city is beautiful architecturally, and nature has aided the artist. The banks and business blocks would do credit to a city far greater; so would the opera house, public library and schools. The artistic Hotel Green, the huge and commanding Raymond, the Painter and other hotels, are widely known and entertain thousands yearly from all over the world.



Cal. Eng Co. THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. Hill, Photo, Pasadena.



Herve Friend, Eng. A PASADENA LAWN. Hill, Photo, Pasadena.

Pasadena is eight miles from Los Angeles, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly becoming an important railroad point. Through it passes the Santa Fé line, the Southern Pacific is coming in, and it also reached from Los Angeles by the Terminal Railway, and the charming Consolidated Electric road. On the borders of the city is the famous Mount Lowe Railway, reaching an altitude of 3,500 feet, whence an electric road will soon run to the summit of Mount Lowe, 6,000 feet above the sea. These facilities, with horse-car and electric roads in the city proper give it great advantages. Pasadena's moral atmosphere, like its bill of health, is pure. There are no saloons, no centres of crime, no attractions for lewd people; and, as a consequence, they are not found here. Instead, Pasadena has a reputation for morality, temperance and good order, as widespread as the fame of its name.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

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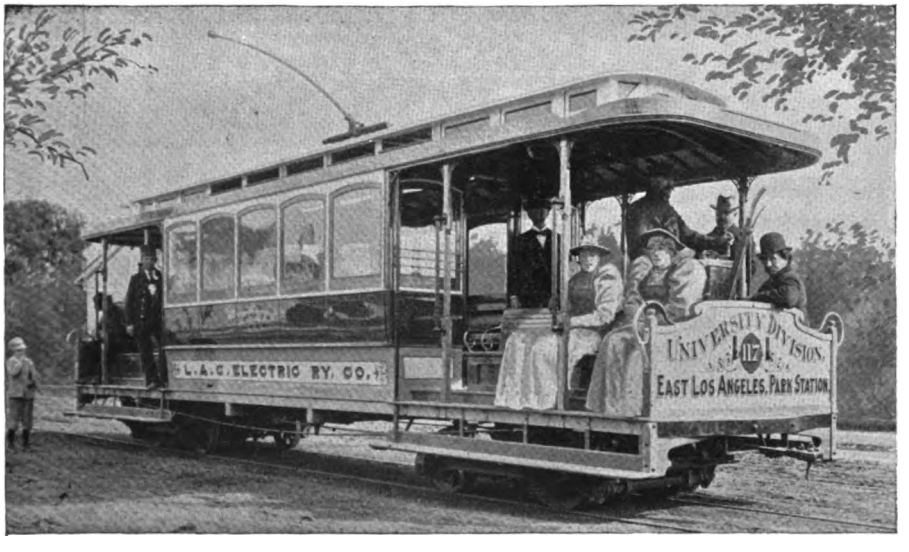
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Drawer 126, Pasadena, California.

LOS ANGELES was one of the first three cities of the United States to adopt the use of electric cars. Prior to the consolidation of the Electric Railway Company with the cable system, a year ago last October, the lines of either division were operated at a disadvantage and under very heavy and unnecessary expense, and while affording accommodation to the public in every part of the city, it was done at unusual sacrifice. Since then the company has been able to effect many improvements, both in equipment and roadbed; has added during the year ten new cars, and rebuilt, painted and beautified the equipment on both systems, while some twelve miles of roadbed has been built within the city. There are now en route twenty new cars, which will arrive in time for service during the Fiesta.



By the following statement it will be seen that there has been a large sum of money expended in these improvements:

There are 20.56 miles of single track cable road in Los Angeles.
38.32 " " " " electric " " "
18.84 " " " " horse " " "
77.72

Gross earnings		$594,928.23
Operating expenses		437,891.24
		$157,036.99
Construction expense	$73,594.27	
Equipment "	49,274.66	
Betterment "	44,495.20	
Taxes and other "	38,799.80	$206,163.93
Total deficit		$ 49,125.94

The record for operating four years is that the percentage of serious accidents, from all causes, to the number of people carried is less than that in any city in the United States. These figures and statements are taken from the report of an expert sent here to examine the affairs of this company in the month of January.

The city service is supplied as follows: The University electric line runs through center of the city from the northeast city limits to the southwest limits; the cable lines traverse the city east and west and north and south. The other electric lines are the West Lake Park line, running from the depots, over the hills, through the oil districts, to West Lake Park; the Pico Street line, running west two miles beyond the city limits to a rapidly growing section; the Central Avenue line to the southeast part of the city and for two miles beyond the city limits; the Maple Avenue line running through center of the city to the southern city limits. The map attached to the city circulation this issue will give the reader a very intelligent idea of this magnificent system.

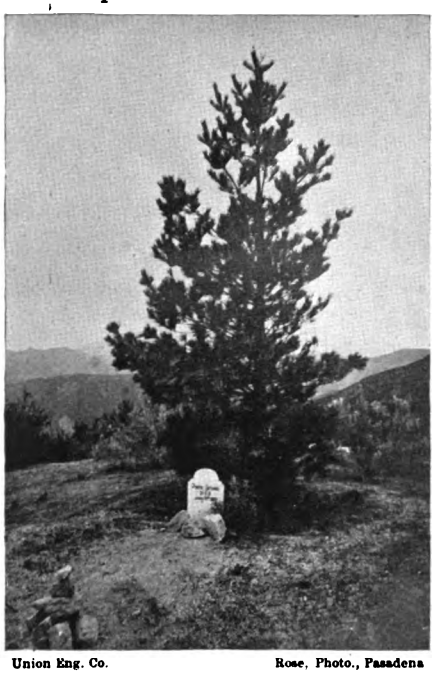
One very desirable advantage which is highly appreciated by the patrons of the road is the rapid transit that is afforded by this company. Notwithstanding there has been some complaint of this feature, it has been remarked by the people who are served that without this the service would be a complete failure. This has been done at great sacrifice to the company, for everyone familiar with railroading understands that slow speed is the most economical speed. But the times demand quick transportation, and they, realizing this, have endeavored to keep abreast of the times.

With a climate admitting of open cars the year round, service to every resident portion of the city and all the points of interest, this system becomes a most satisfactory feature to both resident and tourist.

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LAS CASITAS—A CHARMING RETREAT.

IN Southern California, Nature is a mother, not a step-mother, to her children—so this magazine has said. True! And when, physically and mentally weary, they turn to her for rest, what a vast play-ground she spreads out before them! What delightful retreats she throws open to them in the most unexpected places!



Union Eng. Co. Rose, Photo., Pasadena

THE GRAVE OF OWEN BROWN.

Las Casitas is one of the most captivating spots to be found near Pasadena or Los Angeles. Its very name, (Spanish for "little houses") has a musical ring, and its environments afford never-failing interest.

Mount your burro some morning, head him for the second knoll back of the Sanitarium, and wend your way leisurely toward Brown's Peak. You may be tempted to follow the trail that leads to the first knoll, called the "Hundred Mile View;" but the outlook from Brown's Peak is fully as good and the knoll much more romantic.

Here, under the shade of a single pine tree is the resting place of Owen Brown, son of the famous martyr, John Brown. Under a stone may be seen written sentiments of tourists from nearly every State in the Union. John Brown's two sons, Owen and Jason, came to this coast long ago; and back of this peak stands the little cabin, where they lived many years, acting as guides through the mountains. Here Owen died. Jason has recently returned to the East.

Little laughing brooks send out a continuous invitation to the idler to join them in Millard's Cañon, as they spatter and dash in their glee, luring him farther and farther into its depths, until he pauses in astonishment before the beauty of Bridal Fall. This is a sheet of water that tumbles sixty feet, over rocks hollowed and rounded by the constant flow into a deep pool.

There is a curious old trail which leads beyond the second range of mountains, beginning near this place, called Soledad Trail. This is said to be the oldest trail in the Sierra Madres, is twenty miles long, and was built by the Forty-niners. It is lighted up, so to speak, by countless Yuccas—"Our Lord's Candlesticks."

One of the pleasantest hours of the day at Las Casitas is the twilight, when suddenly the "Crown of the Valley" flashes forth her nightly jeweled setting. Diamonds scintillating and sparkling dazzle the eye. Farther away, thousands more blaze out the fact that the "City of the Angels" is displaying her jewels too.

Overhead the steady constellations, looking benignly down from immeasurable heights, add majesty to the scene—ever new—ever wonderful.

Occasionally in the early morning, Nature calls her children to witness a wonderful transformation. She has covered the face of the valleys with a veil of thick, billowy fog; slowly, slowly, she lifts it, revealing the country bathed and freshened by a kind mother's hand.

And thus the days glide by. The busy whirl of life goes on below—but here one basks in the sunshine, drinks in the pure, bracing air, strolls through the cañons, roams over the trails—and life is one long summer dream.

While one rests on the piazza the eye roams over a comprehensive view of mountains, valleys and sea, the soft blue sky bending over all breathing its benediction.



Union Eng. Co. Rose, Photo., Pasadena.

THE CABIN OF JOHN BROWN'S SONS.

The Sanitarium itself, of Swiss architecture, with its white tent-houses, is bright and sunny and home-like. A few weeks spent in such delightful retreats as this, with many hours in "God's open," make a child, weary of the world, thankful he has a Mother Nature, and with refreshed heart and body he is ready to take up the burden of life again.

ELIZABETH A. GRAHAM.

Last season in California was the driest in seventeen years—and within about one inch of the driest in the forty-five years records have been kept on the coast. In the mountains the rainfall was but one-half the lowest minimum recorded in twenty-five years. The orange crop has now reached a point where we can sum up the results for the year. It is the largest and best the southern part of the State has ever produced. Our deciduous fruit crop last year was also the largest and one of the best ever produced. Alfalfa, corn, and everything under the irrigating ditches were as heavy and perfect as ever. On the moist or naturally sub-irrigated lands the crops were all of the finest. On the uplands, depending on rainfall only, the crops were fairly good wherever well put in; large on nearly all the summer-fallowed land—and even where merely scratched in with a brush drag the hay repaid the labor and seed. Investigate these statements and compare results with those of the last two years in the East where they "don't have to irrigate."

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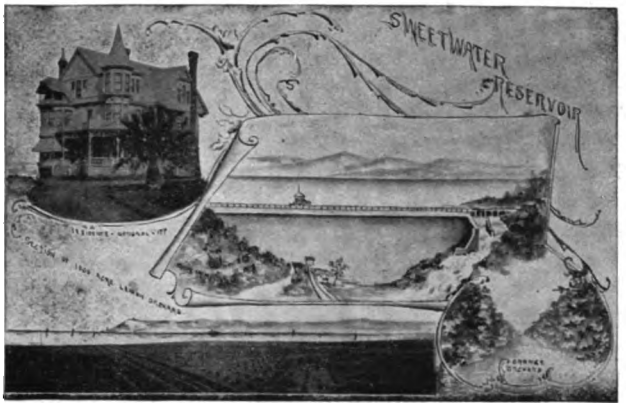
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The most beautiful booth in the citrus fair hall is that occupied by that bright young periodical, the LAND OF SUNSHINE. The draperies of yellow, white and green are most gracefully arranged, and the frieze of magazines is very effective. The ivy lace work appears here again and palm and papyrus leaves droop from the pillars. The delicate borderings of smilax and its arrangement in rays reflect great credit upon the designer; and the brilliant show of incandescent lamps make the dainty little bower sparkle like a jewel.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE is a handsome monthly and is doing much to educate the people of the East as to California's latent wealth. Its booth at the Citrus Fair is as attractive as the journal itself.—*The Herald.*

Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. Thecoast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, comprising numerous mountain ranges, rich in minerals, fertile valleys, and considerable desert, much of which can be reclaimed with water from the mountains. Population about 30,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 40,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 21,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian aud Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.

The Raymond Hotel will remain open until April 22nd. This will give visitors to the coming Fiesta an opportunity that will be appreciated.

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Rates $2.00 per Day and upward.

Special rates by the week or month upon application.

G. N. CHASE,

PROPRIETOR.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE easily surpasses all other publications in this State for beauty of execution as well as in matter descriptive of Southern California. Its illustrations are well chosen and its descriptions of them not overdrawn. The March number gives special attention to San Diego, and graphically shows San Diego harbor and other distinguishing characteristics of that section. Pomona evidently appreciates the LAND OF SUNSHINE; E. E. Armour sold in January 143, and Pillig & Temple 155. It has a bona fide monthly sale of 6,000, which a second edition shows was not sufficient to meet the demand for the March number. F. A. Pattee & Co. are giving Southern California a publication of rare merit.

—*Pomona Weekly Times.*

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Space in this column not for sale.

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The solid character of the Los Angeles banks was well shown during the recent financial panic, which had such disastrous results in some sections of the country. It is true that several of the banks were forced to close their doors for a few days on account of the wild and unreasonable rush which was made upon them by the public, but only one bank succumbed to the flurry, and this was a bank of minor importance which had been known to be shaky for some time past.

The bank clearances have for a year past shown an improvement almost every week, while the figures from a majority of other cities in the United States have frequently shown a decrease.

The Sunny Slope excursion and auction sale, March 30, will furnish participants exceptional pleasure and profit. Further information concerning the excursion to this famous locality can be gathered from the last page of this issue.

Through the kindness of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Co., the city circulation of the LAND OF SUNSHINE contains this month a fine map of Los Angeles. Other copies containing it can be obtained from the city news dealers.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California

Farmers and Merchants Bank

Of Los Angeles, Cal.

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Total - - - $1,320,000 00

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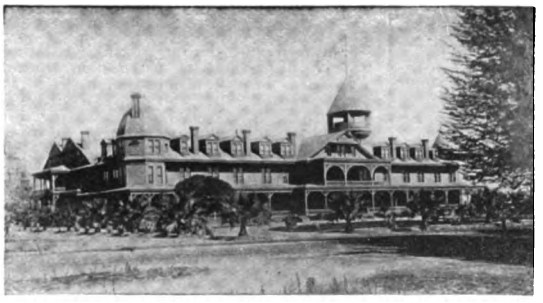
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320 Acres Stock, Fruit and Grain Ranch; general farming.

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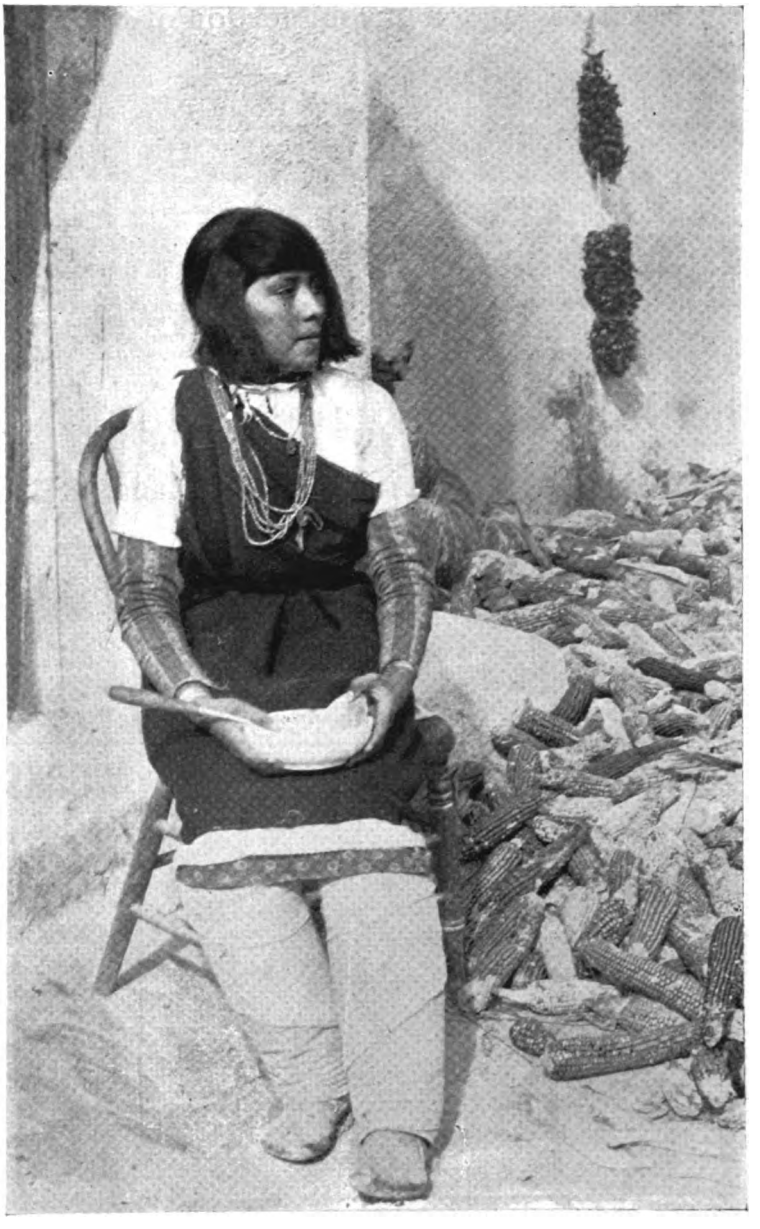
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Finest Indian Baskets of every class.

Finest specimens of the rarer Navajo Blankets, $5 to $50

Pottery,
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and.....
California Wood Novelties

PHOTO BY C. F. LUMMIS.

Refers by permission to the editor of this magazine, an expert who has known Mr. Campbell and his stock for years.

This is so great a stock that it will take three or four months to close it out. It is well selected and contains no trash, and will be worth visiting up to the very end of the sale.

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Grand Auction Sale and Excursion

TO THE FAMOUS

Sunny Slope Ranch

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THE L. J. ROSE COMPANY (Limited), OF LONDON, OWNERS.

We will offer, at Auction, on the Grounds, Saturday, March 30, at 1:00 P. M., 1,000 Choice Selected Acres of the unsold portion of the Ranch.

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FROM LOS ANGELES—Grand Excursion Train will leave the Southern Pacific Arcade Depot only, at 11 a. m., Saturday, March 30, stopping at Alhambra about 11:15, running direct to "Sunny Slope."

FROM PASADENA—Train from Pasadena, only over the Santa Fe, will leave the depot at 11:30 a. m., stopping at Los Robles avenue, and carriages will be found at Lamanda Park to convey our guests free to the portion of the estate where the auction will be held.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50c.—Tickets will be sold at our office, 121 South Broadway, on and after March 21, and on the morning of the Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Arcade Depot, Los Angeles, for the Southern Pacific train; and at the Main Depot in Pasadena, Hotel Green, for the Santa Fe train.

A FREE COLLATION will be served on the ground at noon. The sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

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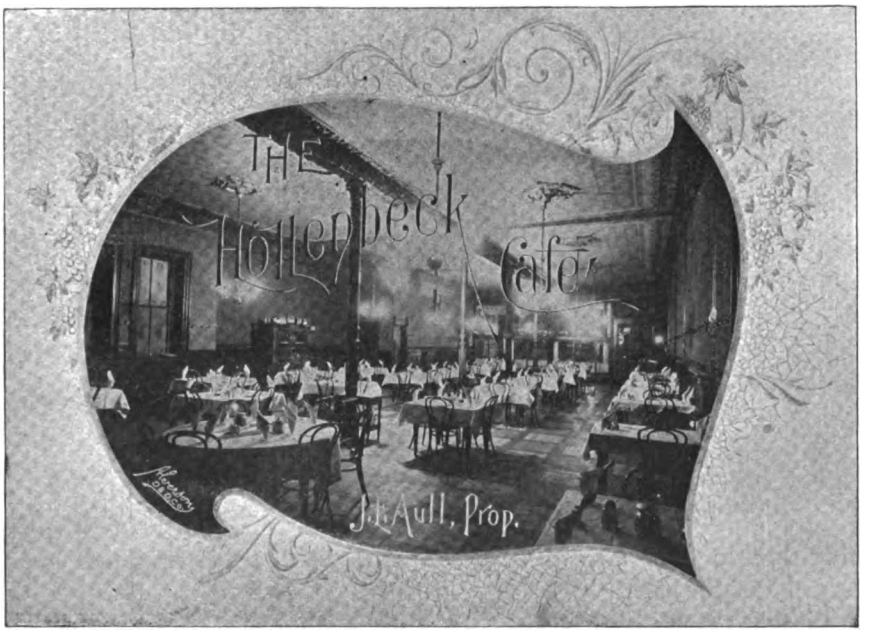
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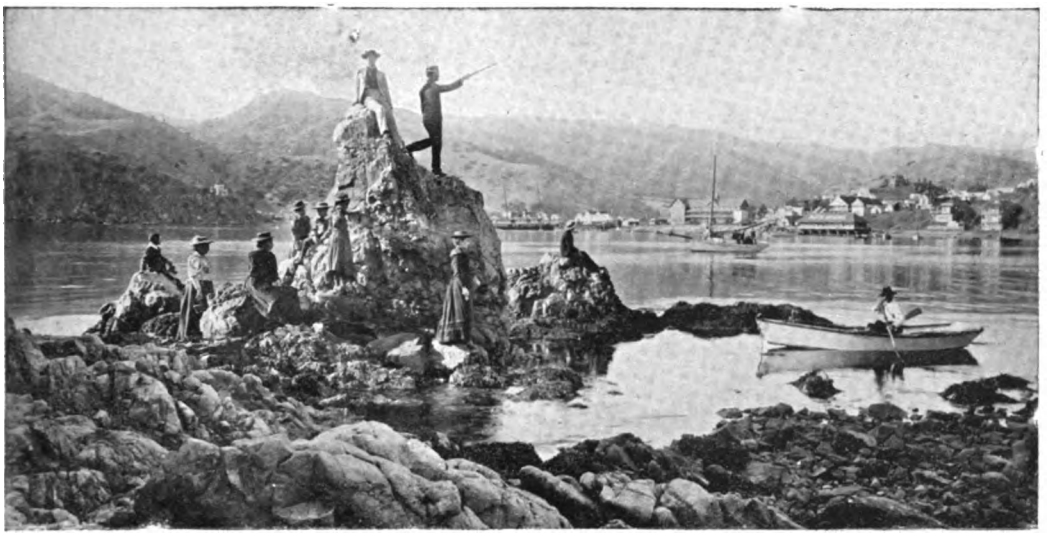
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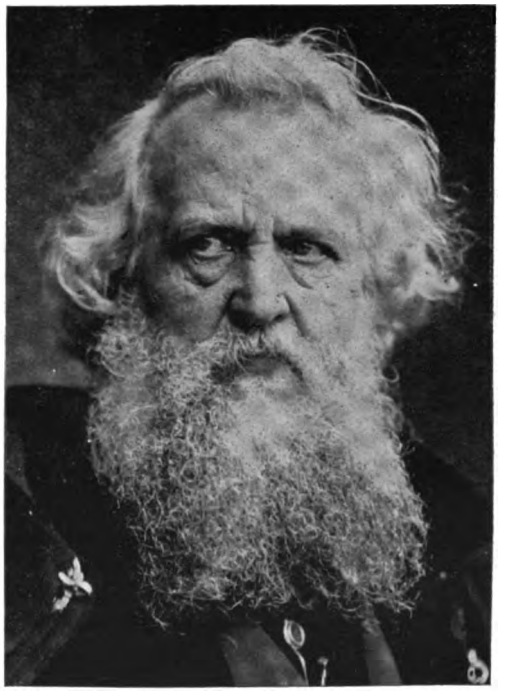
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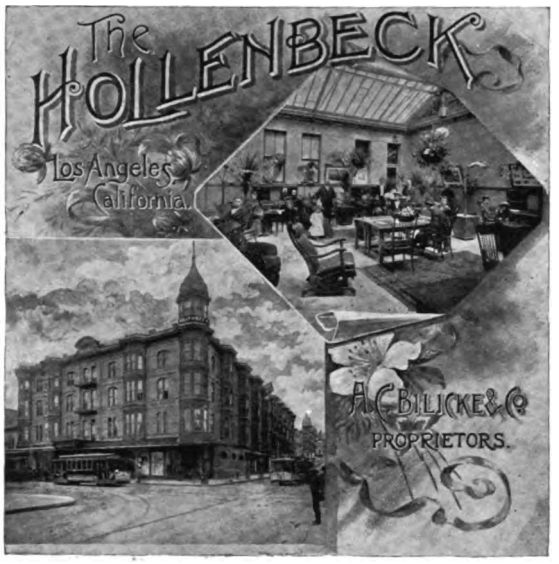
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MAY

1895

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VOL. II.

Price 10 Cents

NO. 6

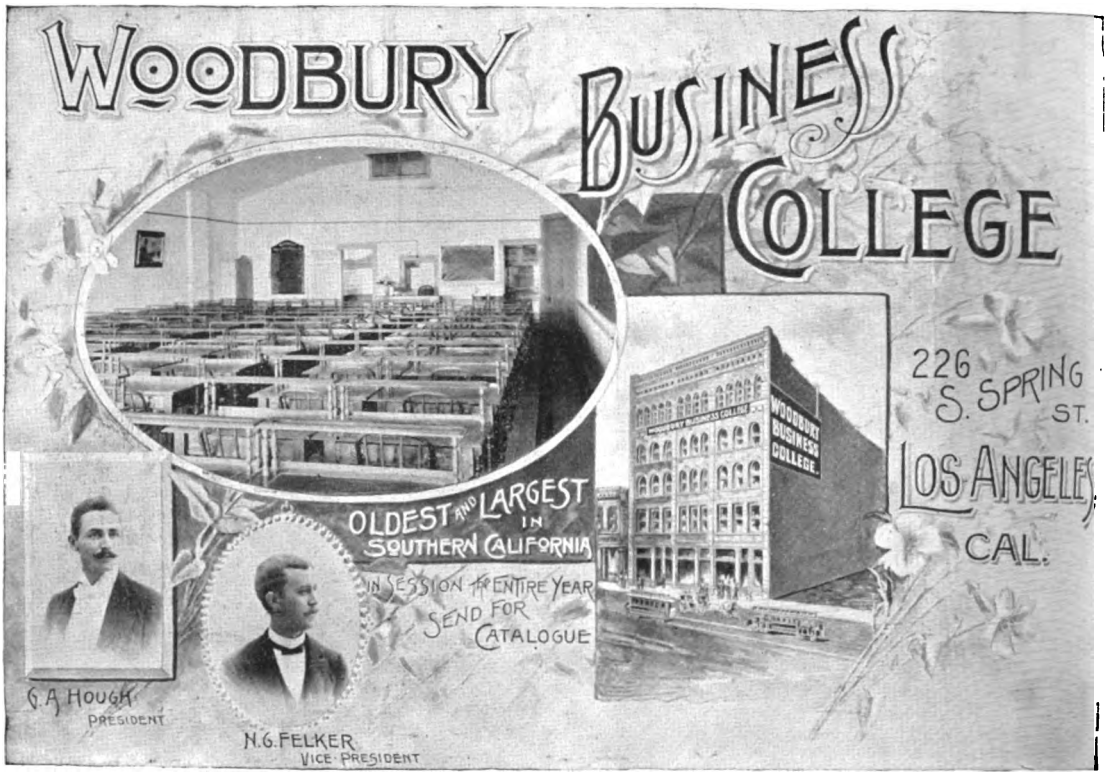
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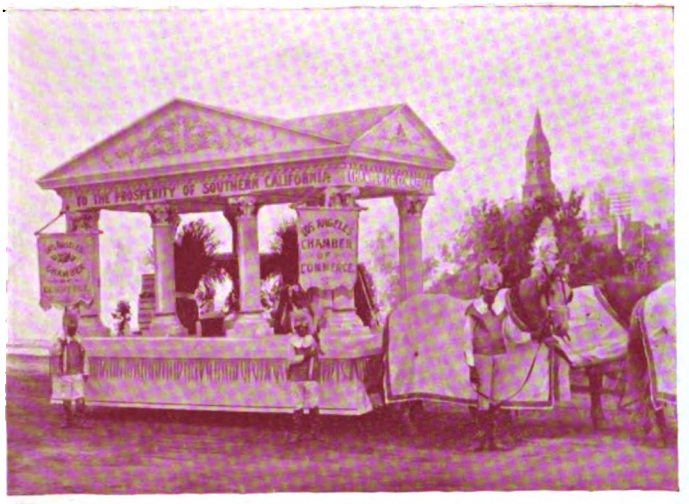
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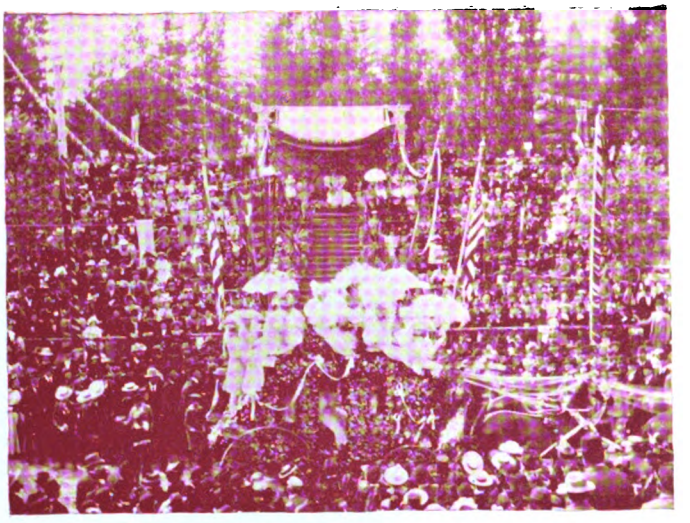
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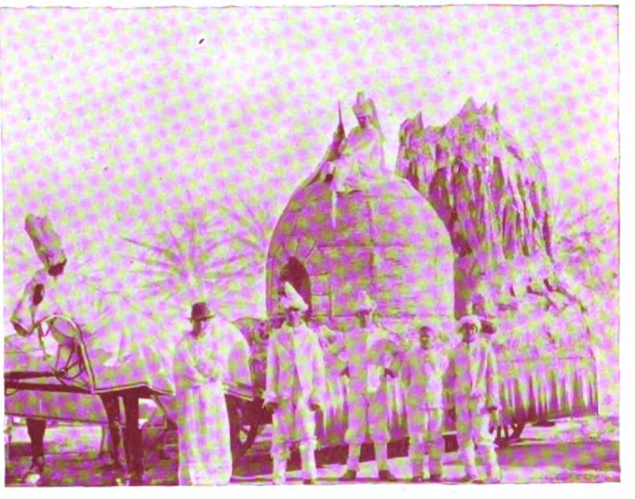
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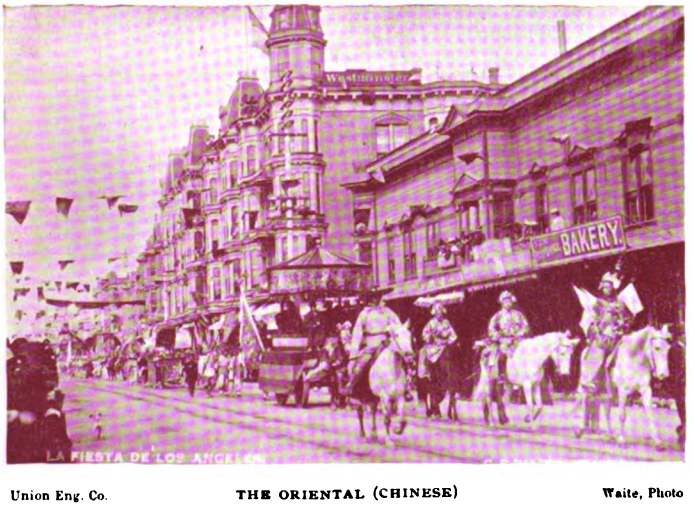
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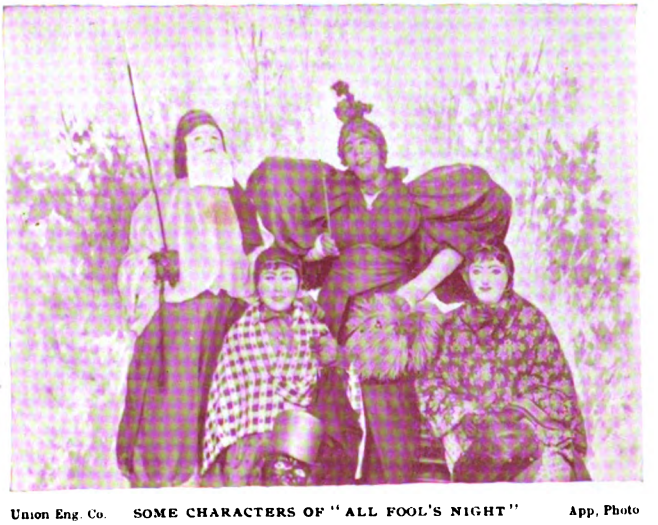
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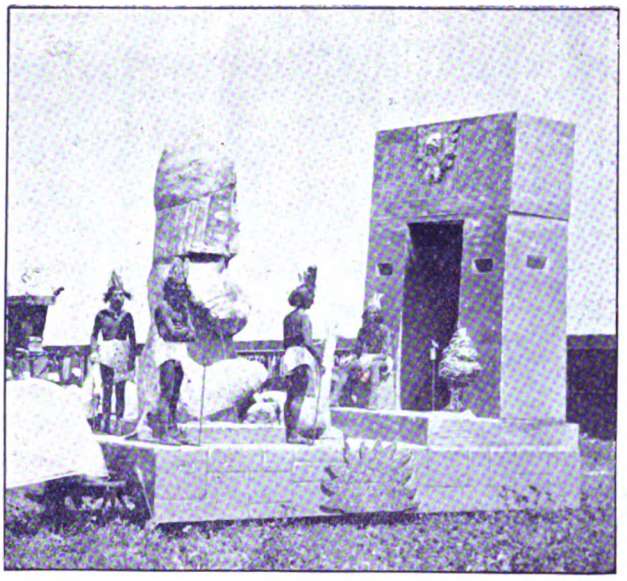


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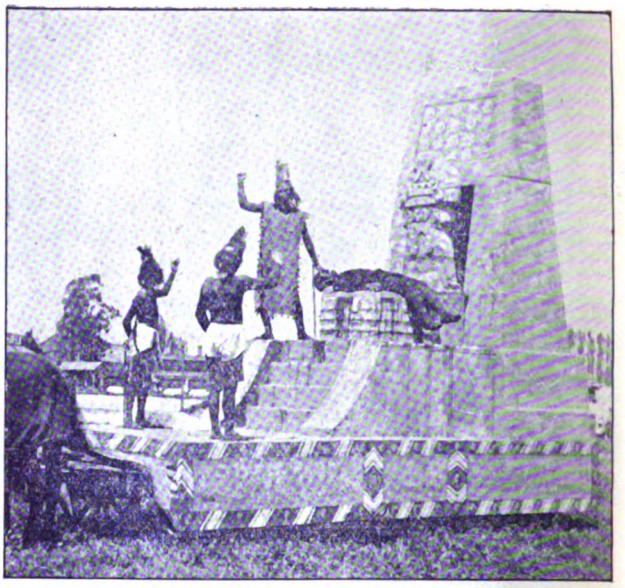


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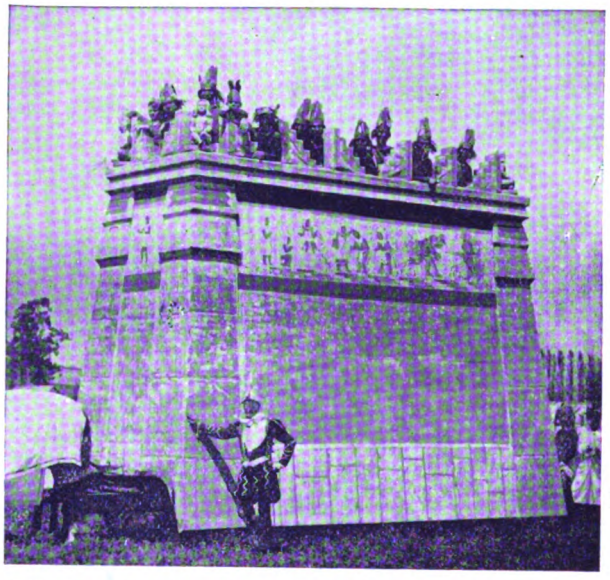
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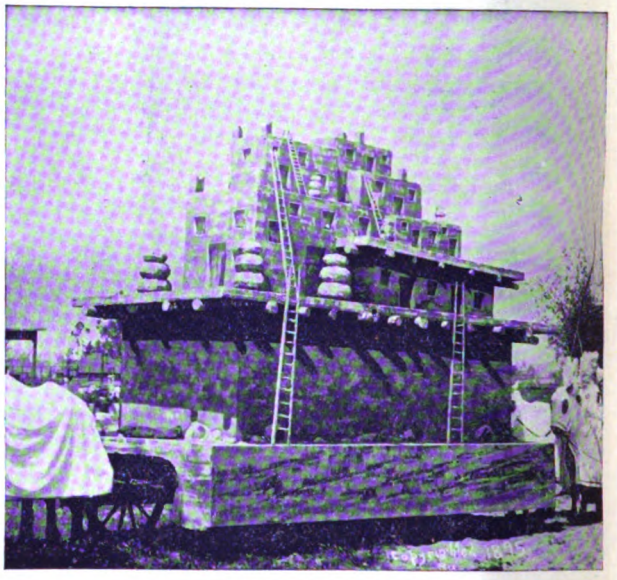
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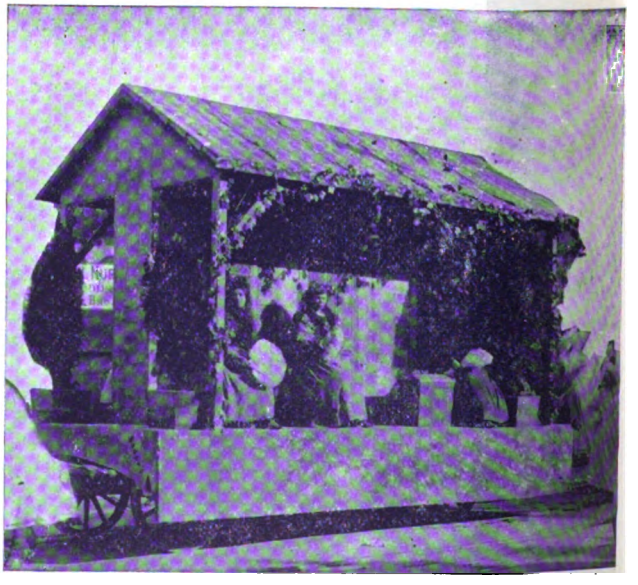
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THE PUEBLO INDIANS, DESCENDANTS OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS

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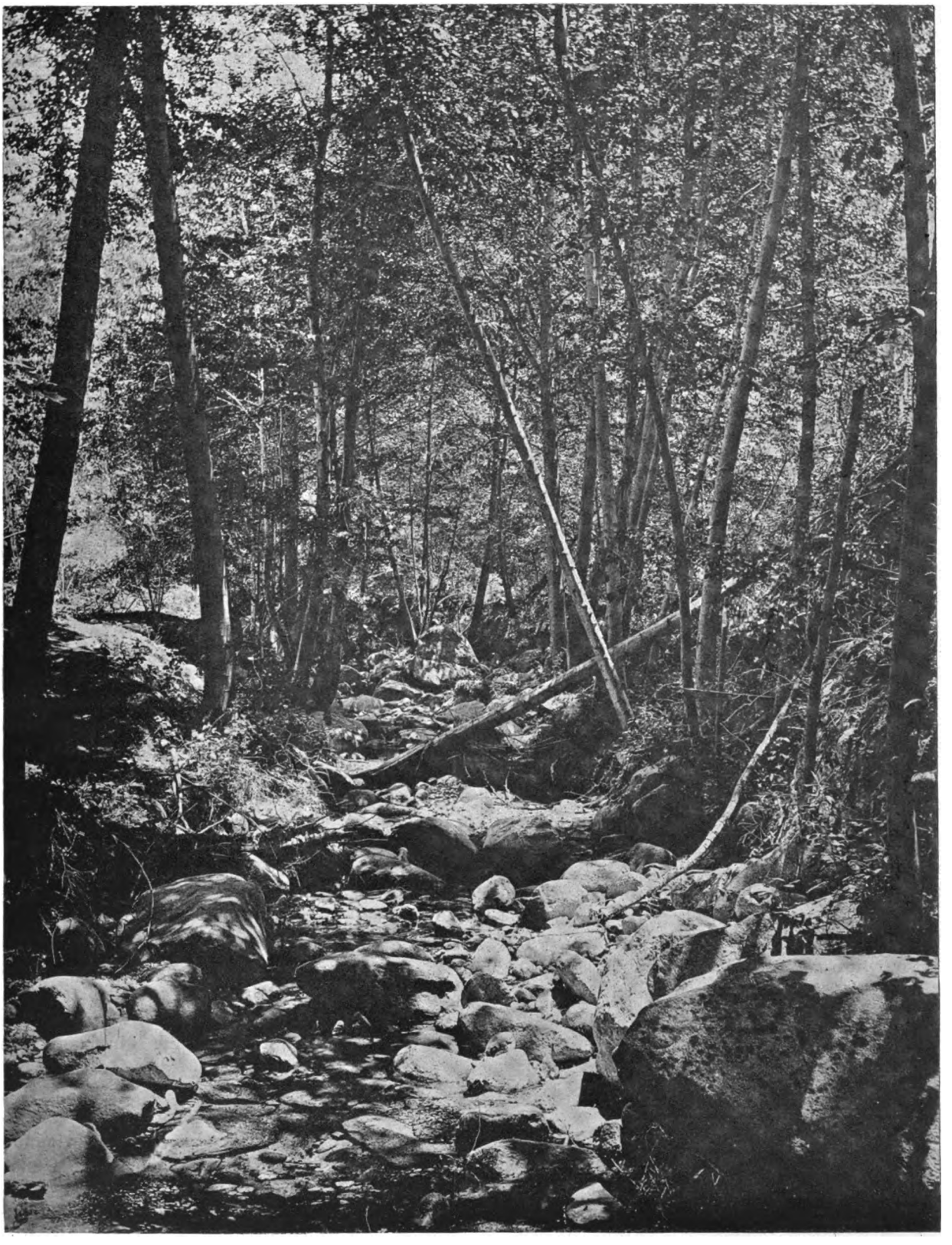
GLIMPSES OF LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES, APRIL, 1895

SUPPLEMENT LAND OF SUNSHINE, MAY, 1895

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LOS ANGELES | SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA | MAY, 1895



Herve Friend, Photo and Eng.

UP THE ARROYO SECO.

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ACROSS THE CHASM.

IT was nearing sunset on a long day in July, and I was riding up the Carrizo Wash in the desert country. My course was slow, for the feet of the mule sank deep into the dry sand at every step.

The breeze from the plain was shut off by high mountains on either side, while the white sands and boulders of the wash threw back the rays of the sun with a glare that seemed each moment more intolerable.

In the cool season the journey across the desert to Clover Springs, over masses of sharp volcanic rocks, through sand and cactus and scraggy underbrush, would hardly be reckoned a pleasure; but in the heat of summertime it was slow torture.

Although the way itself was new to me, I had not undertaken it in ignorance of what discomforts and perils it would present. The incentive was, however, a powerful one. A pack-train that came in the evening before had brought the news that my old partner, Jack Briden, was dying at Clover Springs.

Jack and I had crossed the plains together in '49, and through a long and eventful period he had been part of my life and I of his. Although we now saw one another but seldom, the old spirit was still strong within us both. Had I been ill or in trouble, I would have looked for Jack to come to me, if all the world lay between; and now I was on my way to answer his last call.

As I rode along, I strove to divert my mind from the awful heat by recalling scenes from those wild days in the 'Fifties. There was one picture that rose continually to my memory and would not give place.

It was this:

A sun-baked lava plain. Jack, badly wounded, crouching behind a dead horse. Far away among the dusty rocks, an occasional puff of smoke, and then the *ping* of a bullet just above our heads. I, unhurt, lying by Jack's side waiting for a chance to pick off the red devils when they should appear.

"For God's sake, go, Tom!" Jack says. "They will be on both sides of us in a minute, and then you are done for. Don't waste your last chance, trying to save me."

That was the kind of a man Jack was—never thinking of himself.

A little later, when help had come, Jack was gripping my hand with all the strength he had left, and was saying I had saved his life.

"It is your turn now," said he, "but it shall be mine next. Some day I'll square the account."

I spurred my mule ahead, fearful lest I should fail to see my old friend before his spirit passed.

The sun was fast descending, but there was no change in the temperature except that the dry furnace-like heat of the day was followed by the sultry heat of the night.

Darkness comes quickly on the Colorado Desert; but on this particular afternoon, as the sun sank behind the mountains, a great black shadow seemed to pour like a flood of ink over the landscape.

Then I noticed for the first time a peculiar heaviness in the air and a strange, unusual silence. A vague feeling of uneasiness began to assume more definite shape in my thoughts.

It was not that I had doubts about the way, for the Wash was narrow and was shut in on both sides by a line of impassable cactus, and beyond that were the precipitous sides of the barranca. Neither did I fear the darkness itself, for the worst of the journey was past, and the remainder lay along the even, sandy bed of the wash. What was it, then, that prompted me, as the last rays of light faded from the cañon, to turn my head quickly from side to side and peer into the gloom for an outlet to higher ground, and when I saw there was none, push my animal forward with a frenzy of haste?

A blinding flash overhead, followed by a low rumbling sound like the rolling of heavy boulders down a mountain side, gave the answer. Over yonder, the wind was rolling along a huge mass of saturated cloud, which, if it touched the hills on either side, would burst; and then a wall of dark, muddy water would rush madly down the narrow channel, tearing up trees and cactus, tossing great rocks about like pebbles, and leaving behind it a desolation even more horrible than that which had existed before.

And I to be crushed and buried under a mass of rock and sand!

A second long flash of light followed the first, but my eager glances to right and left fell upon no avenue of possible escape. The cruel line of cactus showed no break; the walls of the cañon grew steeper and more confined. I turned my mule rapidly from one side to the other, in the hope that the animal's instinct might avail where human reason failed; but the frightened creature drew back from the cactus, and stumbled on in the sandy bottom of the wash.

Faster and more vividly the lightning played. The thunder became continuous, like the roll of a thousand drums. And now, far up the cañon, I heard beneath the roaring of the thunder a faint sound as of waves breaking on a pebbly beach, and I knew that the cloudburst was a fact.

In my desperation I was about to spring from the mule and attempt to climb the precipitous cliff, when I thought I heard a voice call down to me from the right side of the cañon.

I stopped to listen; and the thunder and the sound of rushing water seemed to quiet for an instant.

I was not mistaken. It was a human voice, and it called my name.

"Tom, is that you?"

It was Jack, my old partner; and the very sound of his voice gave me new hope and courage.

"Yes, Jack," I cried. "Where are you?"

"Never mind me. Your life is in danger; do you know it?"

"Yes. For God's sake, what shall I do?"

"I came to save you," answered the voice—and for the moment it did not occur to me to question how he could have known that I was there, and have left his sick bed to rescue me from peril.

Again came the lightnings and the long roll of the thunder, and louder and nearer the rushing of the waters; but through it all the strong, clear voice of Jack rang in my ears.

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"Turn toward the left bank — go in there — now straight ahead — to the right a little — to the left again — now push right up the bank and you are out on top."

It seemed as though the mule understood him, for I scarcely guided the animal as we made the turns in and out among the cactus and rocks. Almost as he finished speaking we had gained the summit of the barranca, and the animal stopped for an instant to take breath.

Then came a deafening roar, and a crashing as of a forest borne down by a mighty whirlwind. In the glare of the lightning I could see a mad torrent of black water sweeping down the wash, tearing away huge boulders from the sides, and splashing the sandy foam even to my mule's feet. As I gazed I shuddered — for I knew that my life had been saved by one chance out of ten thousand.

The voice had come from the opposite side of the cañon to where I now stood, and with this wild rush of water between us, I could not hope to make myself intelligible to Jack. When flashes of lightning cut through the gloom I strained my eyes toward the other bank, but no human figure appeared.

"He will know that I am on my way to the Springs," I reflected, "and will return there as soon as he can cross the wash."

By this time the mule had recovered from her terror, and seemed to be searching for a remembered trail. Presently she started forward on a trot. At the first turn in the path lights appeared far ahead, and I knew I was nearing Clover Springs.

At last the road turned away from the cañon and led up to the Springs. There were a number of cabins in the settlement, but only one contained a light. I made my way thither and knocked at the door.

An old man with long gray beard came out, and took me by the hand.

"You are Jack's friend, ain't you? — the one he called Tom."

I noticed that he spoke in a whisper, and a strange chill came over me.

"Yes," I said, and instinctively my voice fell to a whisper too.

"Come in," said the old man. "We were expecting you. He kept saying that you were on the way."

I stepped inside the cabin; but when I saw on the bed the outlines of a human figure under a long white sheet, I stood powerless to move.

"That's Jack," said the old man.

"When did he die?" I asked.

"Just after sundown," answered the old man. "The last words he spoke was your name. 'I must go and save him,' he called out — and started up from the pillow and then dropped back dead."

Slowly the chill and the trembling passed from me. I came nearer to the body, and turned back the sheet from the white, calm face. Then I leaned over and spoke to him in so soft a whisper that no one else might hear:

"You squared the account, old man," I said. "It's all right."

And I fancied I could almost see a smile on the pale lips.

R. HARRIS.

A SEMI-TROPIC CROP.

IF there is anything that will not grow in Southern California, it must be some plant that has escaped the catalogues, for its name is not known. The perfection attained by our fruits and flowers is as notable as the vast variety of them. This genial climate puts new character and ambition into the plant-immigrants which settle here, and they hardly know themselves, thawed out and encouraged to grow their best. Farming here is a pleasure as well as a profit. Released from the tyranny of freezes and drouths and grasshoppers, and all the other things that go to make the lot of the Eastern agriculturist a shiver of apprehension, the farmer here does his work and knows that Nature will not swindle him out of his wages. Climate and irrigation place him on a basis of "science, not chance"—as the truthful epigram of the Irrigation Congress has it. He can choose the crops he would rather raise, secure that here all his harvests will be good ones, and that "whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." But of all these crops the one that most gladdens his heart appears in the foreground, smiling in the midst of plenty.



Union Eng Co. THE PICK OF THE CROP ON A COVINA FARM. Stiffler, Photo

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THE YATES COLLECTIONS.

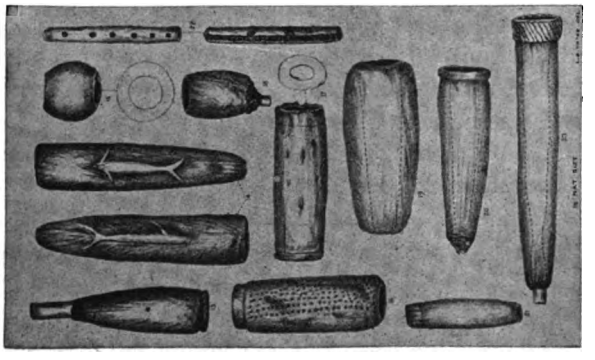


Collier, Eng. DR. YATES IN HIS CONSERVATORY.

DR. LORENZO GORDIN YATES, of Santa Barbara, is one of the longest and most extensive collectors on the Coast. It is nearly half a century since he began to gather specimens; and for much more than half that time he has added the skill of the student to the amateur's zeal. Collections from him are now in Wabash College, Ind., the Smithsonian Institute, and Amherst College; but of late years he has been assembling in his own hands an enormous collection in many departments. His line of work has been that of a general educational museum rather than of the final and unswerving specialist; and his private museum would grace an important institution of learning.

It is impossible in this brief space to cover the wide field of Dr. Yates's collections otherwise than by the following condensed synopsis:

Of American and foreign shells (land, freshwater and marine) there are catalogued 5,455 named species, represented by 46,900 specimens, besides many thousands of duplicates. Compared with the combined contents of the largest public collections of the Pacific Coast (those of the State Mining Bureau, the State University and the California Academy of Sciences) he has 5,455 named species as against 3,501 in the three above museums.

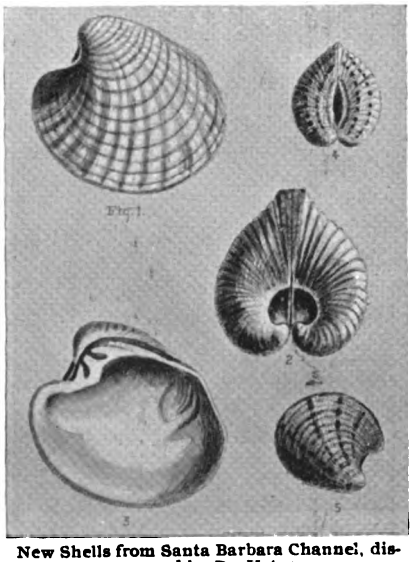


Collier, Eng. ABORIGINAL PIPES. L. G. Yates, Del.

There are about 2,000 specimens of minerals — not a mere collection of "ores," but representing scientific and economic mineralogy.

About 6,000 specimens of American and foreign fossils are included. Of these, 5,611 are now at the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, being used in class work. Some of them are "type specimens," figured, described and named by the owner. There are also some fine and interesting remains of extinct fossil vertebrates of California — as the elephant, mastodon, llama, etc.

The collection of Indian relics, mostly Californian, contains the unique series of "charm stones," some of which were described and illustrated in the Smithsonian Report of 1886. Of the weapons, pipes, ornaments, utensils, etc., drawings have been made, but not published; about 300 drawings of the "weapons" have been prepared for publication; also the text and drawings for separate articles on "Pipes" and what the Doctor is pleased to call Aboriginal Money.



New Shells from Santa Barbara Channel, discovered by Dr. Yates.

The herbarium contains between 2,000 and 3,000 American flowering plants, mounted and named; mostly Californian, some from Central America and India. It includes nearly all the known plants of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and Santa Barbara counties.

There is a very large collection of ferns from all parts of the world — material collected for a book entitled "All Known Ferns," now ready for publication. This is one of the finest collections of ferns in the United States.

The algae, or seaweeds, are mostly American, of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The woodmosses and lichens are all American.

There are also collections of foreign bird skins, including rare and beautiful species from foreign countries; a choice collection of pottery — Roman and Phœnician, ancient Central American, Mexican and Aztec; such curios as walrus tusks, whalebone, elk-horn, crustaceans, etc.

With these collections is a rare and valuable scientific library, especially rich in works on geology, paleontology, conchology, ethnology, botany, ferns, etc.

Dr. Yates is an indefatigable student and invades all the fields of his many specialties; having published numerous papers on botanical, conchological, ethnological and other topics. He is a fellow of the Linnéan Society of London and the Geological Society of America; an associate member of the Victoria Institute, London; a member of the New Zealand Institute, the Society of American Conchologists, etc.; a corresponding member of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, the Anthropological Society of Washington — and several other similar bodies.

The collection of Dr. Yates would make a good nucleus for a Southern California scientific and historical museum, if it could be obtained for that purpose. Covering so many different lines of research and outnumbering in not a few of these the largest collections of the coast, and containing many specimens not to be found anywhere else in this country, it would be a fortunate institution that secured such a storehouse of treasures.

J. B. B.

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TROUTING IN THE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS.

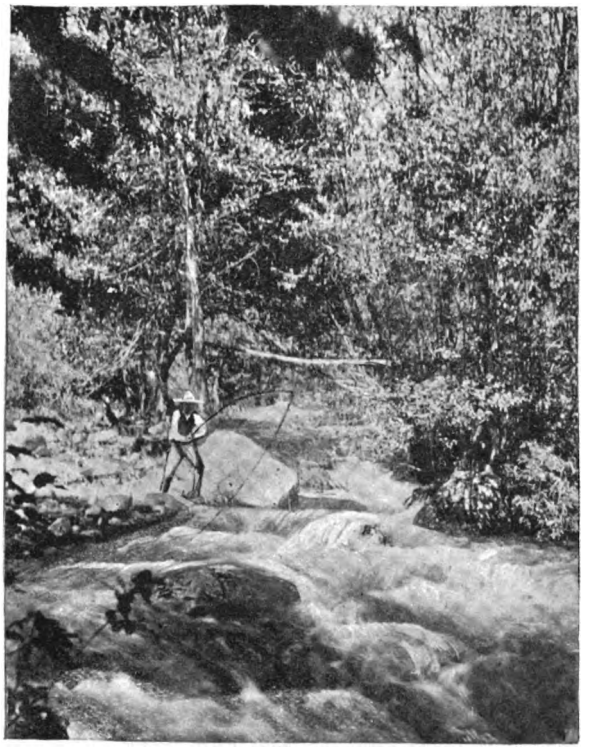


Collier Eng. Co.

HOW well I remember my first trip along the Santa Ana near its source in the San Bernardino mountains! The noisy rush of waters under the leafy tunnel of interlacing branches of silvery alders deafened me; the "wash," covered with winrows of water-worn boulders and beds of white sand was upsetting to my preconceived ideas. It was all beautiful, but I wanted to fish for trout—and in this wild rush of water it seemed to me no fish could live, much less have time to bite. I pushed ahead to reach a stretch where grassy banks would replace the rocks, and quiet pools the racing rapids. But I found it not. Long years after, I followed the river to its source—where the South Fork springs from the rocky breast of Mt. San Gorgonio—but save a few short stretches (as one in "The Narrows," and one near the mouth of Forsee Creek), quiet pools are infrequent; grassy banks are nowhere in evidence. Bear Creek's narrow gorge, choked with immense boulders, is a succession of deep, dark pools; but the terrible roughness of the cañon bars entrance save to the most hardy, so I now speak only of the Santa Ana river.

Trout are akin the world over, but our trout are distinguished from the Eastern brook trout in that, instead of the spots of the latter, they bear upon their sides the hues of the rainbow. Cradled in the pure water from the Sierra snow-drifts, forced to activity by the rushing stream, lithe, graceful, molded in lines of surpassing beauty, our mountain trout honor the land of their birth.

Out of the same stream may be caught rainbow trout of such different shades one doubts they all belong to the same species. Caught from some quiet rapid, your trout is a sturdy, robust fellow with short, straight jaws; with the air of a well-fed athlete, an unmistakable pure Saxon, his sides dyed with tender but brilliant hues. From some dark pool where the waters swirl in never-ending chase, his brother will be a morose, lank, black, pessimistic chap with long, viciously-curved jaws; and with the rainbow upon his sides almost indistinguishable.



Collier Eng. Co. ON THE SANTA ANA.

In swift streams where they are forced to ceaseless activity, the rainbow trout seldom exceed eighteen inches in length, or three pounds in weight; but trout of this species caught from the Santa Ana river, packed over the ridge and placed in the still waters of Bear Valley Lake have attained a length of two to three feet and a weight of eight to twelve pounds. Until they reach a length of twelve to fourteen inches, the flesh is white and firm, with no suspicion of oil. As they attain greater size, the flesh turns a delicate salmon color, and when they grow obese the delicacy of flavor departs, and a faint taste of oil appears.

Out in the clear, pure air of the mountains, worn tissues build up so rapidly that it is difficult to supply material. Some morning supply yourself with a little salt, a frying-pan, bacon, bread and butter—and go trout fishing. From Seven Oaks on the Santa Ana, go up stream away from all signs of human life. Leave your things beneath some tree, and—fish! Do not make work of it, but take time to enjoy the beauty all around. When you tire of fishing, leave basket and rod and climb the steep side of the cañon to look at the wondrous tints in the dense thickets of sturdy buckthorn and prim old-maidish greasewood on the opposite bench. Here and there gleam the shining leaves and twisted red stems of the manzanita. On yonder mountain crest, miles away, but distinct and clear, stand knots of pine trees as if spellbound by the view. Away down the cañon the course of the stream is marked by a serpentine winrow of alders and willows. Hark to the breeze from the ocean, as it touches Nature's harp and blends with the distant voice of the stream.

Wondrously clear is the blue sky! The world fades away; discordant heart strings attune themselves anew; the rough places in life disappear; and finally, when you descend to the stream you are blest with a mind at peace.

As noon draws near, clean your trout (mercifully killed as soon as caught) and wash them thoroughly in the cold water. Do not remove the head, tail or fins if you would preserve the delicate flavor. Then place some flat rocks on which to rest your frying-pan, build between them from dry alder limbs a clear hot fire; fry some bacon crisp, and in the hot grease lay your trout, turning quickly if they begin to curl, and fry rapidly to an artistic tan-and-brown color, being sure they are cooked through. Just before you take them from the fire salt them on both sides. Then with your trout, bacon, bread-and-butter, and deep draughts from the icy stream, the banquet is complete. You will be in a mood then to appreciate that life here is worth living.

ALFRED I. TOWNSEND.

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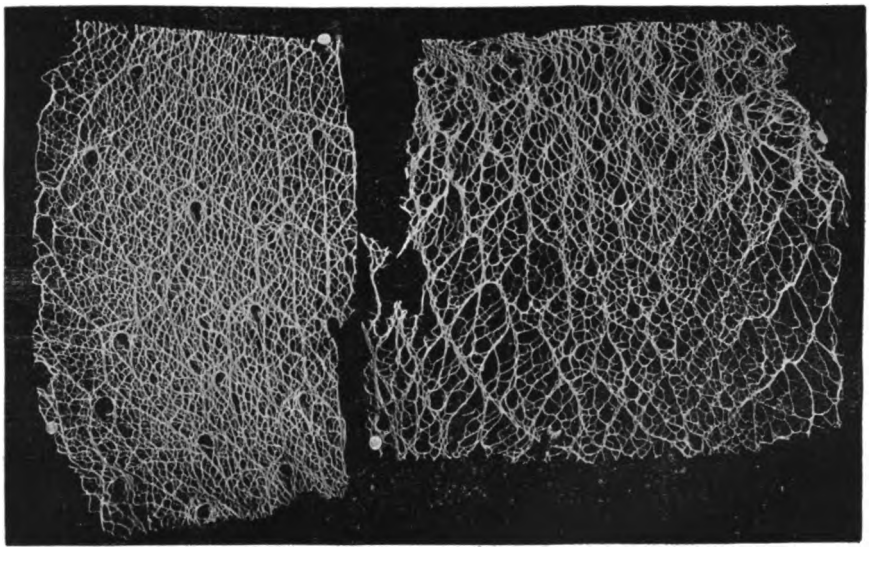
OUT-OF-DOOR STUDIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Paper.—Laceland and Other Paths.

IT is said that Mexican and Indian women, when they used to sit in the adobe courtyards in early days of California, drawing elaborate stitches into embroidery, obtained many of their most beautiful patterns from the natural cactus "laces."

I know a path, where at some time fire has burned, along which the ground is rich in lacework for great distances. It even forms bleached carpets over which one may tread; while its dry fibers, under action of wind and rain and sun, have become so exceedingly light that they blow hither and thither.

It usually is when a tuna (or prickly-pear) becomes entirely dead that its outer coat, which in life bore the spines, drops apart and leaves that skeletonized, compact mass of lace-layers exposed. The eyelet-holes are sockets where the tufts of spines were set; the curled and knotted threads were veins and veinlets. These layers, seemingly endless in variety and so intricate in design, to me bear the stamp of great value; and not infrequently in gathering them I have quite the feeling of a robber at a treasure-chest. Nature may have been a century, or more, perforating these tissues, strengthening these lines, rounding these curves which go to the making of a single matchless section which I part from a prostrate lobe. I have, too, the sense of being a plunderer in more respects than one: for in these gaping cells all sorts of insects find homes, spiders seek spinning-places, and once—lifting the thin partitions of a lobe which had become hollow—I found it the receptacle of a nest. A curious corded affair of webs and string yet was left, where claws or beak had placed it; and doubtless, in some past springtime, frail eggs had nestled in that singular cavity.



Collier, Eng. CACTUS LACE. C. F. L., Photo.

One path which I often travel leads me to two old beauties in wood. They are not natives of our South; their former years were spent on northern heights; and they bear the impress of wide experience and heroism. One has a soft, bronze, nappy look, so like velvet that I feel a sensitive thrill as I press its sawed end. It is very hot in the sun—too hot to hold my palm long upon it; and it has a rich, pungent smell as of gums and spices. Its companion is a deeply ridged, grand section of forest trunk, seamed by scars. I believe I prize it most of all the twenty blocked ends which this attractive lumber-pile reveals; and chiefly because it exhibits such evidence of service. Its rings, which started like evenly laid sweeps of a brush around a tiny central eye, are at their circumference so deeply chiseled that I almost can lay my finger in their hollows; and their geometric pattern is true as a spider's.

Frequently of an idle hour I go down to the shore, and sitting upon the platform of a disused warehouse, in the midday glare study the knots and tracings in its beaten floor. The coal-dust from passing trains has sifted them with a dark powder quite different from the stains of time, through which a silvery filagree shows; and the delicate little patches of shade are beyond penciling. Now and then I find one of the planks as accurately streaked in parallel lines as fine corduroy; again the grain starts out with an infinitely dainty fiber and swells to a hempen coil; and frequently some weather-worn surface is sculptured in such exquisite dimples that the woody veins stand out clear-cut, like whip-cords.

A long-unused trail once brought me to a charming picture unexpectedly; a rotted log in its crude state, like a mummy rolled in a case of bark. It was rich with years and very spongy, and all its lovely heart-wood had crumbled to ashes; while its shell, ripped apart, revealed such fragrant, cinnamon-like inner dust that I dipped my fingers delightedly through its powder. Along its outer crust, which was gray, wrinkled and crannied, were lustrous spool-end puckers; and under that mystery of shadows that played upon it, mites danced continually. The perfumes of the tree, through this decay, were what one might imagine from Araby the Blest. Standing sentinel over it was an enormous tuna trunk, seemingly lifeless, yet thrusting from the tips of a huge arm innumerable clusters of brilliant buds. The trunk-wood and stems were only gray skeletons. But the red rosettes of buds had their bases set in bunches of soft, silken, straw-colored bristles; and the single living lobe which they rimmed was as richly green and full of sap as a mellow apple. A portion of this gray lace, carefully carved out, with its verdigris tip and quaint topping of ruby buds, was a fine study under the glass. Each dry particle appeared incrusted with coral of marvelous whiteness and delicacy, that glistened as the sun struck it; and a lichened growth enveloped it, in the matted web of which the last year's openwork seed-vessel of a megarrhiza vine had become imbedded. Its four cells, still perfectly walled, stood empty; the bean-like seeds were scattered: but the megarrhiza's tenantless case was as dainty as anything in "laceland."

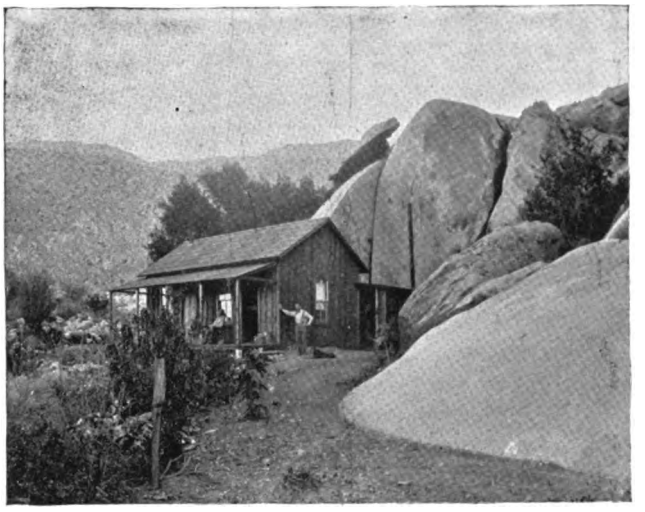
ESTELLE THOMSON.

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ONE MAN AGAINST THE WILDERNESS.

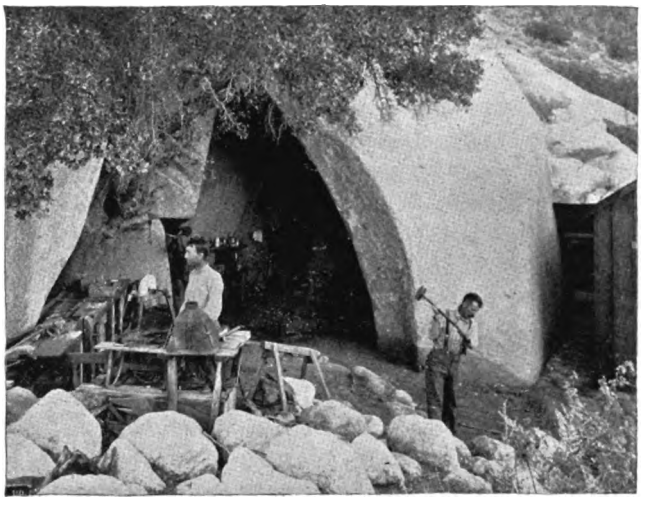
IF there is any one clear-cut test of pluck—or what in less philistine times would have been called heroism—it is where man is pitted against the wilderness. It is foolishly easy to be "brave" with all the swing and current of battle sweeping you on; but the man who alone, unspurred by momentum of the multitude, by martial music or fear of disgrace, can face Nature and tame her—he comes pretty close to being a hero. The frontiersman and the pioneer do it, not—as too many do in old communities—just because they were born to it and haven't the push to break away from habit. They coolly measure strength with Creation—and beat it.

In this benignant climate of Southern California one might fancy pioneering a tapestried job—and so it is in some localities. But in some, there is enough hardship to test the metal of the man. And hard or easy, there is probably no other pleasure of accomplishment on earth quite so pure, clean, warming and perennial as hewing out your own life from Nature's raw material.



Union Eng. Co. MR. MILNER'S HOME, "LA CUEVA." McMillan, Photo, Riverside.

In March, 1893, a young man who had seen more than a little of the frontier started in to whip the desert on the eastern rim of Riverside county. His name was J. W. Milner, and the spot he selected was three and a half miles from Whitewater, a station on the S. P. R. R., some 45 miles east of Colton. It was not the easy point of attack most homemakers would have selected—a little web of land between the granite toes of Mt. San Jacinto. The grey desert crowded the boulders of the foothills. And Mr. Milner was hardly in fighting trim—with both feet broken! But his nerve was sound.



Union Eng. Co. LA CUEVA—THE CAVE ROOM. McMillan, Photo.

Alone, unaided and uncompanioned, he hobbled about on crutches; made himself a shelter in the living granite, blasted out three quarters of a mile of irrigating ditch and dug a mile and a quarter more; planted fruit trees, built a shanty—and, first thing you know, had a *home*. His 640 acres now—two years later—cannot be "bought for a song and sing it yourself." His home is modest but unique; his young orchards of oranges, lemons, peaches, pears, apples, prunes, figs, apricots, are growing thriftily—and so are his grapes and berries. You don't have to wait till you are grey to get results, in this country. Next year his trees will be in fair bearing. In the cañon are two beautiful brooklets—Snow creek and Falls creek—aggregating about 1000 miner's inches of water. On one of them are falls of 1500 feet, with one leap of about 600 feet! These streams he has stocked with rainbow trout from Lake Tahoe, and they are thriving. He has fine hunting all around—mountain quail, rabbits and the like, almost at the door, and deer close by on the mountain. He looks daily upon scenery that would be a fortune in the East—the desert mirage below, snow-peaked Greyback and San Jacinto above, the colossal granitic formation all behind. Huge pines and sturdy cedars whisper on the heights about him. Rosewood up to 16 inches' diameter is abundant on his hills, and so are other precious woods. Some particularly beautiful specimens even the Harvard College Arboretum experts have been unable to identify.



Union Eng. Co. LA CUEVA—FALLS IN THE CAÑON McMillan, Photo

Not half so many people have lost all the juice of human nature as civilized habit would lead us to presume. Probably a majority of us have still the seeds of sanity in us, though they have had little chance to germinate in the dry dust of artificiality. But while the latent instinct may lead others to guess it, only those who have proved the joy by trial can know how deep and wide is the pleasure of being conqueror of your surroundings.

Mr. Milner is of the frontier, and that sort spill themselves little in vain speech. But as he stands in the door of "La Cueva" he has reason to be proud and happy that the young Eden growing about him is the clear creation of one man's pluck. C.

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REMINISCENCES OF THE BOOM.

Third Paper.



IN a former paper I spoke of the "boom" as based on reason, however erratic parts of the superstructure; citing the fact that on many leading streets of Los Angeles property is today worth as much as during the height of the boom. Since that article was printed, property on Broadway has changed hands at more than 50 per cent. above its highest price in 1887.

Excitement was not confined to such property. As city realty began to reach prices then deemed enormous, the boom in outside property started. Great tracts were bought, subdivided and sold in lots. Some of the speculators were men of large capital; some had next to none. They took their chances; and nearly all came out ahead. New life was put into many actual villages; and many fiat towns were launched on virgin land. Some such lands, which a few years before could scarcely have been given away, but which have been shown equal to the best if properly cultivated, were bought at extremely low figures; but eligible acres soon began to rise, in response to the demand. In some cases, lands four miles outside the city, which sold for $1 an acre in 1868, rose to $1,000 an acre.

Some tracts were divided and sold bare, improvement to be made later; some were sold with improvements going on; others were improved and then sold. Water was the great necessity—the first question broached by purchasers. Existing streams were utilized at once, by ditches and branch ditches to the various tracts. Artesian belts were discovered and developed. Some lands were bought and improved by colonists from the East. When a tract was laid out as a townsite, the first thing was to build a hotel. Cement sidewalks, brick blocks, a public hall and a street railroad soon followed. A miniature city appeared—like a scene conjured up by Aladdin's lamp—where a few months ago the jackrabbit had sported and the coyote howled. Such a transformation had never before been witnessed in the world. Old settlers, who had declared land dear at $5 an acre, looked aghast to see people tumbling over one another to secure lots at $500 each. New arrivals were charmed with climate and country; and determined to get a share before the shares gave out.

One of the first towns thus laid out—and one in some respects the most remarkable creation of the boom—was Monrovia. Early in 1886 it was a bare piece of mesa land sloping down from the Sierra Madre. Here a gentleman named Monroe had purchased land and built a house. May 17th, 1886, an excursion was run from Los Angeles to prospective "Monrovia" and a sale of lots and acres was effected. Lots 50 x 150 sold at $100; $30 cash, balance in six months. Five-acre tracts were $250 per acre. Within three months, the lots had nearly all been sold, and prices had advanced to $300. Twelve months from date of sale, lots on Myrtle Avenue actually brought $150 per front foot. For one corner lot, 50 feet front, for which a Los Angeles hotel man paid $600, an offer of $12,000 was refused, in the summer of 1887. A person who should have bought ten lots in the business center of Monrovia at the initial sale, paying down $300 for the ten, could have sold them within six months for $50,000. Many people did clear up large sums in this phenomenal town, but many at once put the money in somewhere else, and—! Even the founder of Monrovia failed to profit permanently. Meantime the town—one of the most pleasantly located in Southern California—has become a solid settlement, with a considerable population of well-to-do citizens.

Up to the spring of 1887 the "boom," while tremendously active, had been largely influenced by reasonable possibility. The buyer had generally acquired some idea of what he was purchasing, and used some judgment in his selections. That summer a swarm of outside speculators settled upon Los Angeles. Many were from Kansas City, then a hotbed of land speculation. They rode a willing horse to death, and crowded what would be a large advance of prices for three years into as many months. Land 30 miles or more from Los Angeles—land worthless for cultivation and with nothing to make it valuable for other purposes—was secured by a small payment down; and by glowing advertisements, brass bands and promise of immense improvements, lots were sold like hot cakes, often to persons who had not seen them, and had no idea of doing more with them than to sell at a high profit before the second payment. This was in summer, when things are usually quiet in Los Angeles. The buyers were largely our people. The speculator's cry was that everyone should buy—to sell to the hordes of land-hungry Easterners who would pour in that winter. Clerks, waiters, car-drivers, servant girls, scrimped and saved to pay "one-third down" on a 50 x 150 lot in Southwest Boomville, East Giacomo, Paradise, or another of the hundred paper cities which sprung up like mushrooms. Few buyers bothered to visit them—and they did look remarkably pretty on the lithographs, with grand old mountains in the rear and a still grander hotel in the foreground. In one case, having no time to get railroad ties to show for a line promised in the prospectus, the projector purchased and laid a carload of fence-posts—later replaced by ties.

About this time numerous towns on the Southern California Railway were laid out. Every few weeks a new town was sprung; but the demand for lots seemed to keep up with the supply. Purchasers sat up all night to obtain a choice lot. The chief of these places were Arcadia, Gladstone, Alosta, San Dimas and Lordsburg. At the latter an immense hotel was erected—since sold (for about one-fifth cost) to the Dunkards, for a college. Several of these places are now flourishing little towns; and the others have such horticultural resources that they will in time become important and prosperous.

On the San Diego division were founded St. James, San Juan Capistrano and Fullerton. The latter is a most flourishing town, but the others must wait awhile to fulfill their destiny—although in time they are sure of it in the natural and actual march of our development.

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK.

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FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA



Union Eng. Co. FREESIAS. Waite, Photo.

IS the most fragrant known flower. It is a bulbous plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope; known for a few years only to the United States. But its mission was to "come, see and conquer," and today it is the favorite of many lovers, at least from February until May. The flowers are easily raised from the bulbs, by the merest amateur, and grown in masses they become a perfect sea of velvety white, with gradations of yellow and pink. They must be warmly housed under glass in the frozen East, but overwhelm with dazzling color and sweetest fragrance in the open field in Southern California, yielding by macerating and distillation large quantities of the most costly of perfumes.

In Los Angeles freesias can be raised from the seed, and the growing of flower bulbs has already become a lucrative industry in the land south of the Tehachepi range. The seed is about the size, color and appearance of onion seed. It is very hard, and three months' time in moist earth is required to start it. The first appearance of the new plant is in rows of spikes resembling blue-grass; then the flower stalks arise, twelve inches long, curved, delicately re-curved at the end, each with six to fifteen buds, which open successively into trumpets three inches long, blotched and tinged with all the shades and gradations of white, yellow and pink. If cut early and placed in water, the blossoms open one after another and for ten days reward you with beautiful colors and loveliest fragrance.

Today there is a field of freesias in bloom, the largest in the world, at Sixteenth and Los Angeles streets, under the care of that great friend of the local florist, Mr. Compere—millions of highly-perfumed blossoms, a rolling, waving mass of wonderful fragrance and velvety color, scenting the air, in the afternoon breeze, as far as Ninth and Main streets.



Union Eng. Co. LARGEST FIELD OF FREESIAS IN THE WORLD. Waite, Photo.

A bunch of freesias in a vase will keep a house perfumed for a week. Freesias are easily grown in pots for window gardens; half a dozen bulbs in each pot producing scores of graceful flowerstems, each with its series of blooms, yielding delight to the fancier for four months, at a season when other flowers cannot be obtained. In the Eastern States and in Europe there is great demand for the bulbs, which there cannot be produced from the seed, the season of active growth being too short. But here in our land of sunshine they grow by millions on a single acre—provided the soil is sandy, light and friable, and an abundance of water, fertilizer and care is bestowed upon this most grateful blossom.

T. WIESENDANGER.



A FOREIGN VISITOR.

Ho! Who is this little
Guatemaltéca
In a gay skirt and a
Rainbow-spun *huepil** —
With a red headkerchief
Added to make a
Very *buena moza*
From topknot to heel?

Bracelets and rosary
Silver and shiny —
And a green parroquet
Perched upon her thumb!
From Guatemala is
Far for a tiny
Barefooted traveler
Alone to have come!

How you must miss them all—
Coffee-trees slender,
Parrots and pineapples,
Rainbow birds at play.
Are you a sprite of the
Tropics so tender?
'No? It's Papa's Comfort?'
Well, now I must say!

C. R. LOHS.

* Pronounced weh-*peel*.

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COMMON SENSE AND CLIMATE.

A CHICAGO business man, with his sick daughter, landed in Pasadena one winter evening in a rainstorm. Next morning he came to Los Angeles to ask a friend as to the best place for her restoration. It was raining when he took the train, but by the time he arrived, thirty minutes later, the sun was shining through a still atmosphere with the glory of spring. "I am satisfied it won't do to keep her in Pasadena," he said. "It's altogether too rainy and damp. I'd better bring her down here." Reminded that perhaps the sun was also shining in Pasadena, he smiled confusedly. He was an example of many who unreflectingly jump to conclusions about the effect of weather on human comfort and health.

There has been no end of exaggeration about the climate of Southern California. One who recovers from pulmonary tuberculosis is excusable for some enthusiasm about the climate; while he who fails to recover will hardly be loud in his praises; and the boomer of land must be forgiven if he heralds one case and forgets the other.

It would be a great gain if we could exactly know the effect on health of residence in this region. An honest foundation for reasoning and action is always profitable, and in this case would be doubly so.

Naturally, since pulmonary tuberculosis is mankind's greatest enemy, it is made a test for climates claimed to be wholesome, and is the test insisted upon for ours. It was said the disease could not originate here — that nobody ever had it unless he brought it from afar. But long ago that ceased to be tenable. This scourge is everywhere, in all communities of any size, and must be. Cases are found arising here exactly as in any other country — only in lower ratio to population. The bacilli of tuberculosis abound wherever people do. In the bodies of half the healthy people, of any city in the United States, their existence could probably be demonstrated, but only when some part is in a condition of reduced resistance do they multiply and set up the destructive process; under all other circumstances the system is able to check or destroy them.

If all the people here could work or play at pleasure, and would live in a hygienic way, doubtless tuberculosis would be known almost solely as an imported disease. But no place has a monopoly of those who struggle for their bread; and in a heaven-on-earth man would find some means of polluting the environment. Lower the vitality of the body, make it live under depressing conditions, and tuberculosis can almost certainly be produced, especially in those with hereditary susceptibility.

The fear that wide distribution of the bacilli will make this section dangerous is unfounded. No bacillus, dislodged from its entanglements and able to float in the air, can long survive in this intense sunshine. But it should surprise no one that many die here of tuberculosis, nor that valetudinarians are seen on our streets; for this is an asylum whither many such come.

Although many who come with consumption are doomed to fail, many recover — so many that there is now a small army of them, to say nothing of the larger army of those who, without recovering, have stopped the progress of the disease for years. Those who have quite recovered boast of that fact, and of how extreme was their case. But of course most of them came with the disease in its incipiency, with fair physical vigor, and healthy digestive and excretory organs, and without strong predisposition to the disease.

What is the medicinal or the beneficial thing in a climate? That question the sanitarian would like answered authoritatively. The benefit must lie mainly in the atmosphere. This can vary in its moisture at different times and places, in its pressure at different altitudes, and possibly in tincturing that it acquires from the land over which it moves. These variations in different parts of the country are not great; but trifles tip the scales when they are evenly balanced. But I believe that any unprejudiced student will incline to agree with the late Dr. Keating of Colorado Springs, that there is nothing of great value remedially in climates *per se*, but that they are chiefly beneficial as they enable invalids to stay much out of doors. Sunshine, mild temperatures, freedom from storms are valuable unspeakably, for the air of houses is always to some extent polluted and unfit to breathe, and life out of doors, other things being equal, is the greatest boon to all invalids, especially those with lung diseases.

Some value there is for consumptives in a dry air, like that of the vast Southwest. It reduces expectoration and cough, and often leads to real or fancied improvement. A lessening of expectoration and cough is always delightful to the invalid, but often is a false indication of betterment; an increase in the amount raised, especially when it is mainly mucus, is frequently not harmful. Mucus costs the system little; while the purulent matter always contains the products of microbic action, and the absorption of it always induces fever. The sick find it hard to learn that the cough is nature's almost sole method of raising morbid substances from the respiratory organs. So they beg for drugs that may stop the cough, and breathe superficially to prevent the cough that deep breathing causes — and thus retain poisons they could easily expel.

High altitudes compel one to breathe more rapidly and deeply, and so expand the air-vesicles of the lungs more fully — a most desirable thing to do; but it is difficult to see how this can be more efficacious than frequent, voluntary, deep inspirations which expand the lungs quite as much, and at lower altitudes carry to them more oxygen.

It is a great pity that invalids, migrating hitherward, cannot have the full benefit of the climate; but as to clothing, heating of rooms, ventilation, foods and other particulars, false teaching before coming is supplemented by some irrational popular notions — which lack of space forbids discussion here — and so many miss half the benefit and pleasure they might have.

Southern California must eventually be famous, not so much as a resort for the sick, but rather as a paradise for children and the aged. Children here have fewer mortal diseases; and the old, freed from the strain of intense weather and consequent long housing-up, set back the hands on the dial of their years.

NORMAN BRIDGE.

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LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

THE second formal celebration of the Festival of the Angeles was held in Los Angeles city during the entire week from the 15th to the 20th of April. The affair was from every point of view a pronounced success, and there is no doubt it will become one of the permanent institutions of Southern California.

The entire city was decorated with Fiesta colors and with flowers and greenery, and along the line of march of the procession and in the park where the formal exercises took place there was a solid mass of harmonious color. Many thousand flags of the Fiesta colors fluttered in the air, the telegraph and telephone posts were covered with garlands, and rows of colored lanterns lined the streets on both sides. It was a brilliant and beautiful sight.

Monday evening the reign of the queen began with the appearance at the City Hall of a troop of her retainers who took possession of the public offices and demanded the keys of the city from the Council. The latter surrendered at discretion, and during the five days that followed up to midnight of Saturday the city was pervaded with the spirit of the carnival.

Tuesday noon the queen arrived and was greeted by an enormous crowd of enthusiastic subjects. At Central Park a magnificent throne had been erected, and here in the presence of 10,000 people the formal ceremonies began. A pageant over a mile in length passed before the queen, and then paraded the city to the delight of one hundred thousand people. The first twenty floats in this procession constituted the Pageant of the Pacific, the plan and purpose of which was outlined in the April number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE. In the supplement of the present issue will be found reproductions of a number of these floats.

Tuesday evening a grand concert was held at the Pavilion, at which the Fiesta chorus of several hundred voices and the Fiesta orchestra appeared.

Among the many thousand visitors to this city from distant points were the Half Million Club from San Francisco and the California Press Association from the Northern sections of the State. Wednesday afternoon a formal reception was tendered these visitors at the Chamber of Commerce, at which W. H. Mills, of San Francisco, and others spoke. Wednesday evening the second grand pageant took place, which contained many floats representing neighboring cities and local trades and enterprises.

Thursday was school children's day, and one of the most impressive parades of the week took place. Several thousand school children wearing Fiesta colors and carrying the American flag, marched through the streets and presented themselves before the queen and her court. It was a sight to stimulate true patriotism and sincere reverence for the greatest of America's institutions—the free public school.

Thursday night the grand ball, the social event of the Fiesta, occurred. The Pavilion was brilliantly decorated for the event, and the dancing floor with its gaily dressed maskers and the galleries filled with a large and enthusiastic crowd of visitors, made a scene which none of those present are likely ever to forget.



Photo Copyrighted MRS. MODINI-WOOD, QUEEN OF LA FIESTA. by Steckel

Friday afternoon the fourth pageant occurred, which consisted chiefly of military. The fire department, various fraternal organizations and floats representing the commercial and horticultural pursuits of Southern California cities completed the parade.

Saturday was "El Dia de los Flores"—the day of flowers—the most picturesque and artistic portion of the entire celebration. The pageant consisted of vehicles of all kinds decorated in flowers. The tribunes at Central Park, which contained seats for eight thousand people, were filled with visitors all provided with baskets of flowers with which they pelted the occupants of the vehicles in the procession. Millions of flowers were used in the decorations of the carriages, one of them using 75,000 of one kind of flower.

The evening of Saturday was "All Fools' Night," when thousands of maskers paraded the business portion of the city.

The Director-General of the Fiesta was Mr. Max Meyberg, a well-known merchant. The details were in the hands of a hundred or more citizens divided in fifteen committees.

The Queen of the Fiesta was Mrs. Modini-Wood, whose portrait is presented herewith. Possessing in a high degree the social, intellectual and physical qualifications necessary for such a position, her reign was decidedly popular. She was supported by a court of ladies-of-honor chosen from the best-known families of the city.

The Fiesta is developing into a decided success, and that of 1896 will well repay a trip clear across the continent to see.

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AN ARTIST'S PARADISE.

By an Associate of the Salon Champ de Mars, Paris.

"WHY do you live here? Health troubling you?" These questions are continually asked by Eastern friends, who find an artist located here.

Is it that he meets such appreciation here as draws and holds him, or is the picture market so active as to remunerate him? Neither.

Some seek the gentler conditions of our coast that they may prolong, possibly, an overworked life. But the robust painter (and not a few such are located here from choice), for what does *he* come?

For the inexhaustible material he finds—for *California*, the country of all for the painter.

Such pure and living color is found in but few parts of the world, and such variety of strange and "paintable" matter does not exist elsewhere.

"Give me California and the necessities, for Europe and the luxuries," said one of our great artists; and I have heard similar expressions from other able painters.

The marvelous has always been associated with this State. The same strange charm still exists that attached to California in the first Spanish exploration. Its history teems with romance and picturesqueness.

Artistic interest was first awakened about the time Frémont's reports were made public; and a few of the then rising "Hudson River School" of scenic painters determined to go to California. Some did go; and the success of Bierstadt gave impetus to the Western movement. Whatever his work lacked, he possessed in a high degree picturesqueness. His coming, and that of others, was the beginning of the school of scenic painting in California.

Then came Tavernier, the Frenchman, a brilliant colorist and abler painter, followed by Nahl, Hill and Keith—and thus this school of scenic painting sprang up, which has for thirty years, at least so far as production is concerned, rivaled the most distinguished of its Eastern contemporaries. And some of its individual productions will rank with the best in landscape painting.

Monterey and its "Point of Pines," the Yosemite, Shasta, the "Big Trees," and a thousand less known places, have been the sketching grounds of these able men; and it is not too much to say that through their united efforts has arisen a school of art whose influence has been felt throughout America. Bad as much of the early mass of art production is, it shows definitely the possibilities of out-of-door painting in California. There is a poetic and ideal tendency in most of it, a strong leaning toward the decorative. These qualities, I believe, are inseparable from our future art.

The ideal has improved. Both artist and public have tired of theatrical effects. The rural districts have grown older and more interesting. The desire to beautify seizes everyone, and even the stern Yankee in this sunny land despite himself becomes enthusiastic, notices effects, perceives color, and even talks of the "tone of things." An easy rustic fancy unconsciously creeps into his idea of home; he feels a want, and builds more beautifully than the cold, fretful East ever permitted him to dream of building. "It's in the air," we say—and very truly. George Innes regretted that he had not come to California early in life. Foxfroft Cole, when crossing Arizona on his way here in '87, dreamed of the "wonders" he expected to see—he had formed his ideas from descriptions and from pictures of our "monstrosities." "Imagine, then," he said, "my surprise, when I stopped at Pasadena, to find a pastoral district more beautiful than France." He had spent twelve or fourteen years in France and Holland—seven of them at Barbazon. He lingered six months in Pasadena, and could not be induced to go sketching beyond walking distance from his rooms. "Why," he exclaimed, "I have already chosen work that would keep me busy for years, here in the neighborhood." When he returned home, all Boston was astir over his California studies.

We have only begun. Our artists are thoroughly in earnest, and as independent of the prevailing eccentricities of Impressionism as if we lived on another planet. In fact in California we *are* quite in another world. The art influence here is so direct and so pure, that Benjamin Constant remarked in 1892 that the young men from California came better prepared for the deeper studies than those from New York.

So far we have witnessed but the first mad rush for painting the extraordinary in nature. Now we are on the eve of a new epoch. With many of the ablest younger painters wedded to California, such results, I believe, will follow as will excite our Eastern friends as much—and hold their interest longer. A few rotting ruins have been well painted; but the Mission—the home of the Franciscan Friar—has not yet been seriously considered by the poet painter. The finer qualities of color, the language of color, have hardly been touched by any, excepting Keith. As for figure painting, we shall need a little more pecuniary independence in the artist, before he can undertake serious work of this order, which always entails great expense. But in this, California is fully as rich and picturesque as in her landscape.

It is gratifying to note a local interest growing, which ere long will support the artist to his best efforts.

JOHN GUTZON BORGLUM.

THE WATER GARDEN.

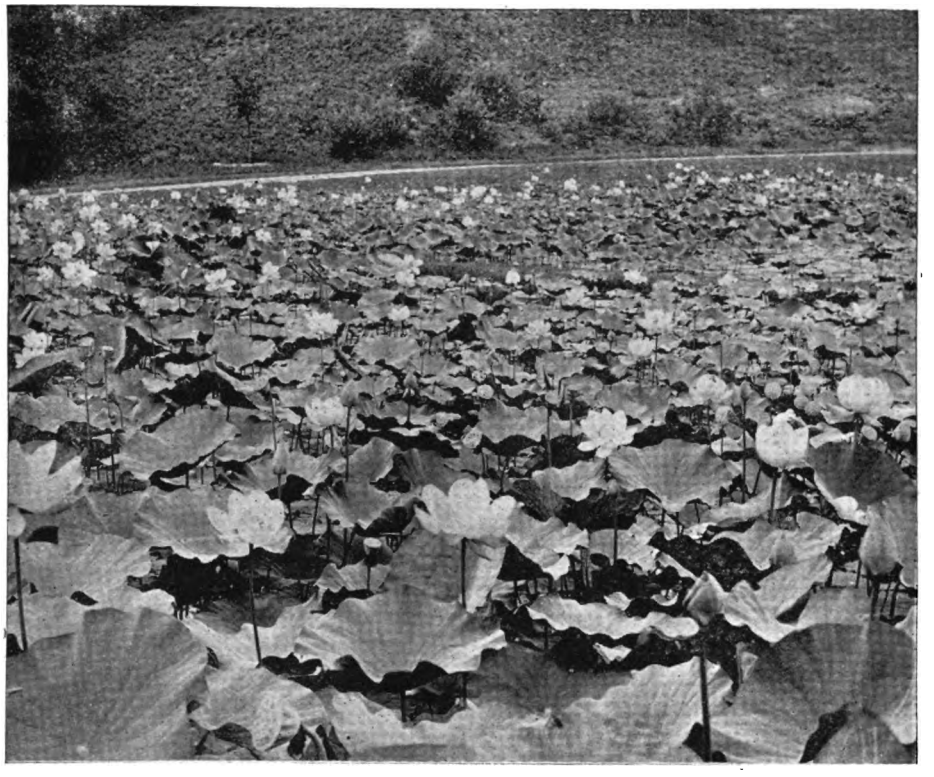
"The water-lily to the light
Her chalice reared, of silver bright."
The Lady of the Lake.

THERE is no lovelier view than an Eastern lake when it is decked with the fresh and fragrant blossoms of the native white water-lily, *Nymphæa odorata*, the queen of North American wild flowers.

During the last fifteen years greatly increased attention has been paid in this country to the culture of aquatics; it having been learned that nearly all plants of this class which are grown under glass in Europe will flourish in the open air here. Now there have been gathered, from many climes and continents, water-lilies of almost every hue—red, pink, purple, blue and yellow—the monster-leaved *Victoria regia*, the venerable Egyptian lotus, and a great

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variety of less important aquatics, which tend to give the water garden almost as great variety as a garden on dry land. Fully fifty varieties of water-lilies are now in cultivation, and at least seven of the lotus. Besides the native species there are many beautiful white ones, varying in size from the little Chinese lily, the diameter of a half dollar, to *Nymphæa dentata* with flowers twelve inches across. This, and *Nymphæa Devoniensis*, with large flowers of brilliant rose-red color, open their flowers at night like the night-blooming cereus, but remain open several hours in the morning. In the Zanzibar lilies we have purple, blue and deep pink; all large-flowered and with a delightful fragrance quite distinct from the common water-lily. Yellow is represented by a richly-colored species from Mexico and a lovely pale-colored variety of European origin.



L. A. Eng. Co. A LOTUS POND.

The lotus, grown in Egypt three thousand years ago, and in India, China and Japan a sacred flower at the present time, is already cultivated considerably in California.

The majority of these plants are gross feeders, and it is well nigh impossible to make the soil too rich for them. Any soil which will grow good vegetables will, if properly enriched, grow aquatics. A compost of two-thirds good soil and one-third well decayed manure, with a liberal sprinkling of bone meal, is what we recommend. If you have a black friable loam which is intermediate between adobe and sandy loam, it would be excellent for the purpose.

The simplest arrangement is a large tub or half hogshead partly filled with soil and located in a sunny position. A much better plan is to make a small pool by excavating the ground about two feet and covering the bottom and sides with concrete and cement. In a basin eight or ten feet across quite a variety of plants may be grown, using wooden boxes or shallow tubs to hold the soil. Fountain basins can be utilized in the same manner. It is not necessary that there should be a continuous flow of water, but during the growing season enough should be run in each day to prevent stagnation and to keep the plants in health.

The beauty of a water garden is greatly enhanced by a setting of taller plants with graceful foliage near it, such as the feathery papyrus, giant grasses, the towering bamboo, and a variety of noble and beautiful palms. In this peculiarly favorable climate it is probable that more and more attention will be given to these fascinating, but now rather neglected, flowers.

EDMUND D. STURTEVANT.

THE LIVE-OAK.

A MOST attractive feature of many valleys and foothills of Southern California is the live-oak, a majestic tree which generally grows in clumps, giving the country the appearance of an English park. It is an evergreen, and differs considerably from oaks in the Eastern States. It is one of the most valuable timber trees of the genus; heavy, close grained and durable. An old tree, with its huge trunk and far-spreading boughs, often clothed with the beard-like "Spanish moss," has a peculiarly venerable aspect. Its acorns were a food-staple with the aborigines of this section.

One of our most extensive groves of live-oaks is in the San Gabriel valley, on the Baldwin ranch. During the boom as much as $500 extra was paid for a lot in Pasadena on which was a particularly fine live-oak. One of the noblest and best-known specimens stands in the middle of



L. A. Eng. Co. Waite, Photo.

THE ORANGE GROVE AVENUE LIVE-OAK, PASADENA.

Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena. There are also fine groves along the foothills of the San Fernando valley and in parts of Ventura county, particularly the Ojai.

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The Land of Sunshine

VOL. 2. MAY, 1895. No. 6.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, EDITOR.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE. Enclose stamp with letter.

A WORD IN SEASON.

AT just about the present stage of the calendar our Eastern friends find themselves face to face with a bifurcated problem. It is high time to be deciding whether this summer they shall stay at home and be sunstruck or go to beach or mountains and be bankrupted. There are advantages about either plan. It does not cost so much to gasp in your fiery furnace of a room, heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated; or to drop like flies along the curbs when you venture out. On the other hand, it is rather pleasanter to be where you can breathe by day and sleep by night; even if it does absorb the last shekel in your bank account. The two horns of the dilemma are so evenly joyous that it is hard to choose. There you are, halting between the devil and the deep-blue hotel bill.

There will be just quibblers enough to say, "Well, but everyone who stays East is not sunstruck in summer." True for you. Neither is every man slain who mixes himself with battlefields—or the pension-list is in error. A great many more survive in either case than have earned continuity by prudence. For neither war nor East-staying is a safe occupation. When the mercury beats 80° in the saturated atmospheres of the East, it means danger—and that is every summer. For every added notch on the thermometer there is a definite increase in the mortality by sunstrokes. People begin to lie down in the street without much care to choose a clean spot. Not everybody, not a majority; but here one and there one. Next morning the papers have a pretty list. Forty people are not many in the million and a half of New York. They are not missed. But if one of the forty had been You, eh? Then there *would* have been a hitch in the procession of the universe! Of course it is unlikely that Providence could so far forget itself as to sunstrike You; but such impertinences sometimes happen. You take your chance—why? Because you were born in it. But you know perfectly well that you would not take half the risk of smallpox, which you are *not* used to, for any money. Yet as a matter of fact, a man dead of smallpox isn't a particle deader than if he had died of sunstroke.

But mortal peril is an extreme case. If you enjoy it, there is no law against it. It may be a brave man who wills to stand his chances with danger. But it is neither a brave man nor a wise one who sticks to the daily-misery habit just because he was born that way.

Here in God's Country the sun isn't a summer footpad, strolling around with a club to crack casual crowns. It is not particularly strange that the Easterner, reckoning from home experience, should presume that where you don't freeze to death in winter you must roast to death in summer. So we might, if we had here what passes for air in the East; but we haven't. There is as much difference between a humid and an arid atmosphere as between wet clothing and dry clothing. It would take some people several generations to think of drying their garments, if their fathers had gone wet; but it is generally conceded now that dampness is not comfortable to put on.

It is the dryness of our atmosphere which makes the Californian summer a joy forever, and simply a revelation to the man who never dreamed what a comfortable summer means until he came here. The mercury sometimes aspires; but in vain. There are no prostrations and there is no feeling of prostration. Even on the blistered desert, where 130° is not unheard of, there is no sunstroke. In habitable Southern California there is hardly even discomfort. When two or three days of that dry heat come, you bask in it as a cat before the fire. It does not exhaust nor enervate. The hottest day ever seen here is not so hot as 80° in New York. The thermometer may say it is, but you will know the thermometer is—another. You are pursuing your business or your pleasure without interruption and without discomfort. Or, if you wish to "resort," an hour takes you to mountains or sea, both endowed with all the pleasures that belong to summer outing.

Summer as a whole in Southern California is a season of delight. Every day of it you can be active. Every night of it you will sleep under an honest all-wool blanket, if not two. And "sleep," out here, doesn't mean kick and toss and sweat and wish you were dead and on ice.

* *

Among the contributors to the June number are "that prince of Nimrods" T. S. Van Dyke, author of "Rod and Gun in Southern California," "The Still-Hunter," and other books particularly graphic in style and full of the flavor of this country; Charles Dwight Willard, for several years the principal short-story writer of that highest-grade weekly on this Coast, the *Argonaut;* Norman Bridge, M. D., a specialist of national reputation in pulmonary diseases, who handles topics of vital interest here with a clear and taking readableness of which few even among experts are capable; Auguste Wey, a Pasadena contributor to *Harper's Weekly;* Estelle Thomson, of Coronado, a writer for *St. Nicholas* and *The Outlook;* Chas. F. Lummis, and other Southern Californians.

The illustration will be specially lavish and attractive—including a great number of unusually beautiful photo-engravings, and drawings by Wachtel, Cambensy and Traver. The number will be—as its predecessors have been—purely a magazine of and by Southern California, and for everyone here or elsewhere who wishes good reading.

* *

With its next issue (June) the LAND OF SUNSHINE will become a magazine full-fledged though not full-grown. The new cover-design is here reproduced in miniature, that our

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readers may be getting acquainted with it. In its new form this will be far and away the handsomest periodical ever issued in Southern California, as it intends to be the most readable. In artistic and literary quality it will be something we shall not have to smuggle out of sight when we hear the footsteps of an Easterner. It will also give him more varied and more valuable information about this country than any monthly publication has ever given. And it will not make him think he would better fetch along a schoolmaster when he comes to visit us.

The new cover will speak for itself as well to the artistic as to the general eye. Simple and strong, original but not eccentric, significant and appropriate yet highly decorative, it proves itself no journeyman job. Most magazines are limited, by the very breadth of their field, to the purely conventional symbols. The most expressive hallmark they can find to typify their locale, their character, their scope, is a rococo tidy, a pair of Corinthian gateposts, or a Wenzell young lady who changes her dress once a month.

But our more definite if narrower field is more generous of artistic suggestions. The peculiar fitness of the California lion—the most perfect of the animate creation in the New World, the highest type of physical grace and sinewy strength, the most typical sun-lover—as the fetich of Southern California was outlined in the April number. He is a symbol worth having, as Mr. Borglum has drawn him basking Sphinx-like in the setting sun.

The rose is as perfectly typical, not only of fertility but of refinement. As the king of beasts stands for physical, so does the queen of flowers for mental, grace. There are no roses where man is uncultivated; and while California is not the only country where roses grow, it is the one where they reach their highest perfection.



Union Eng. Co. Copyrighted 1895 by Land of Sunshine Publishing Co. J. G. Borglum, del.

SKETCH OF THE NEW COVER FOR JUNE.

The legend—that apt old Spanish proverb: "the lands of the sun expand the soul"—was kindly suggested for the magazine by W. C. Brownell, the well-known New York critic and literary adviser to the Scribners.

John Gutzon Borglum, who has interpreted the design with so firm a hand, adds another little touch to its aptness. The editor of this magazine was among the first to see and predict a large future for the crude boy who ten years ago was making in this city his first art beginnings, with all things against him except one. Since then, by no adventitious circumstance but by sheer talent, he has conquered honor not only in his own country but in several others; and today it is not an unknown lad but an associate of the Salon Champ de Mars, Paris, who draws the cover of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

There is no such thing as "South California." There is a State of California; the more genial and more prosperous end of which is known as Southern California—just as the region of Fall River would be spoken of as Southern Massachusetts. "South California" would mean, to those who know the English language from a premature persimmon, that there were two States of California, as of Carolina.

There are not; and there never will be. We Californians glory in our State, whichever end we inhabit. Now and then there is skin-deep talk of splitting it; but that has no backing of public opinion. Nobody had ever thought of such a thing, but for the fact that this end of the State had always been despitefully entreated by the northern end. It is not pleasant to be unable to get justice. But the West as a whole is not going to secede from the Union because it is thus far impossible to beat into the skull of Washington a geography more than 500 miles wide. People who think, need hardly be reminded that until we outvote Northern California we cannot get ourselves amputated; that when we outvote them, we can make our own justice and shall no longer have the shadow of a wish to part with that enormous and superb area which is the proper complement to ours. The old name, California, means something; it suggests a story that every one knows. We cannot afford to part with it and its associations.

* *

This side of Bret Harte, no book of California stories ranks with Margaret Collier Graham's *Stories of the Foothills*, recently issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. More romantic "local color" has been put forth from this romantic State; but in literary art and human interest Mrs. Graham so easily distances the field that comparison would be uncomfortable; and in calm truth, she has as little to be ashamed in the best Eastern company as among California writers. The average of them that "rabbit the literary warren" reckon it quite superfluous to know whereof they write, and still wonder why the rivers refuse to kindle for them. In reading Mrs. Graham, one is as conscious of her grasp of the subject as of her self-control with it, and as of her swift, sinewy, clean-cut style, which would successfully carry a much inferior art. But while Mrs. Graham knows how to say it, she still more has something to say. The object of a story is not so much to pass muster with the critic as to interest the reader; and the reader who is not carried along by "The Withrow Water-Right" is not healthfully portable, that is all. Mrs. Graham is a long-time resident of Pasadena, western in the best and fullest sense, and as interesting as her stories.

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THE LOQUAT.

A FRUIT pretty certain to be unknown to Eastern visitors is seen by them on the fruit-stands of this city in the month of May. It is of a bright lemon color, and about the size and shape of a large damson plum. This is the loquat—*Photinia Japonica*, or Japan medlar, or nispero, as it is called in Spanish-America. It is a native of the Orient, its name being taken from the Chinese *lukwat;* and like most other fruits which come from the countries of the dawn is largely composed of "stone"—much of its bulk being filled with from one to three handsome, polished brown kernels. The flavor is one of the most delicious acids known—clear, nonestringent, and unlike any other thing. It is deemed very wholesome, and particularly advantageous in cases of indigestion or other stomach troubles. It yields, also, an especially fine and characteristic jelly, unexcelled unless by that of the yellow guava.



Coming in that gap of the season when there is very little other fruit in the market—when the citrus crop is past and before the deciduous crops have ripened—the loquat is particularly acceptable.

The tree is a beautiful evergreen, with a straight, slender, graceful trunk which attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. The leaves are a rich, dark green, silvery underneath; and at about Christmas time the tree is covered with fragrant flowers.

The loquat bears early and very heavily. It has not yet been planted to any extent in Southern California on the orchard basis, but is frequently found as an ornamental tree in yards and gardens. The demand for the fruit is increasing, as its decided merits become better known; and more extensive planting will probably follow soon.

The loquat is an interesting example of fruit evolution. When its cultivation first began it was little else than seed covered by skin, with a few drops of juice and a thin layer of pulp between. Under the favoring conditions which it meets in California its improvement is likely to be rapid, and at the end of a few generations of trees the loquat will undoubtedly rank as a commercial fruit of special excellence. H. E.

NEW POTATOES IN MARCH.

REFERENCE was made in the LAND OF SUNSHINE a few months ago to the growing importance of the winter vegetable industry in Southern California. Already large quantities of vegetables are shipped North and East during the winter months, and the trade is constantly increasing.

In the article referred to reference was chiefly made to such delicate winter vegetables as green peas, string beans, tomatoes, etc. The more hardy potato is also a very profitable crop to raise in this section when it can be placed on the market at a time when the Eastern States are entirely bare of new potatoes, except those which are imported from Bermuda.

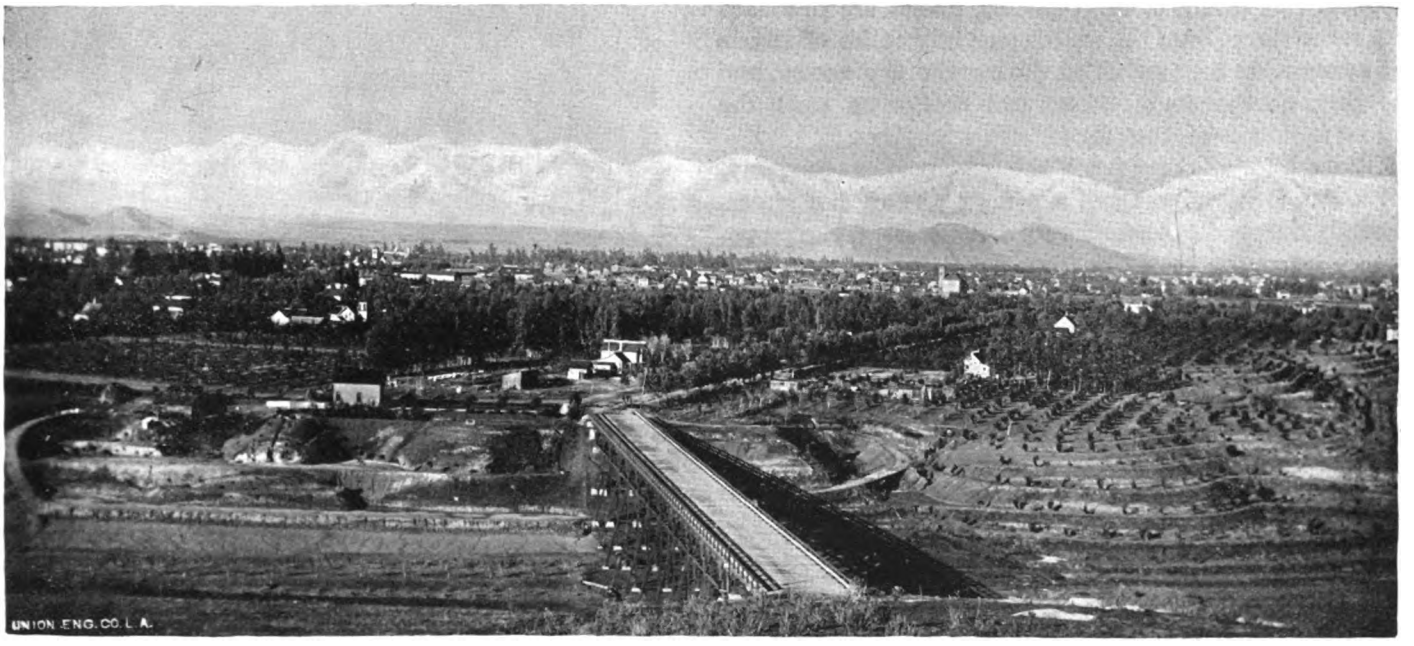
Potatoes can be planted in those sections of Southern California which are comparatively frostless, after the first good rain in winter, or say early in December, and if of an early variety should be ready for market early in March, at which time they are generally worth from two to three cents a pound. One of the chief points to be studied by the Southern California farmer who wishes to make a success of raising potatoes is the getting of a good variety of seed. It has been found that local potatoes "run out" and consequently to achieve good results it is necessary to purchase seed from the northern part of the State.

The business of raising potatoes in this section has been left altogether too much in the hands of Chinamen, who have made much money in the industry. There is no reason why this should be the case, as potatoes are a very profitable crop if brought into market at the right time. Some remarkable returns have been had from potatoes in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Some time ago a grower at Burbank reported a yield of 900 sacks of potatoes as the product of five acres, grown without irrigation. The variety was the White Burbank. The crop was sold for $900, more than two-thirds of which was clear profit. This is about as good as fruit-growing. Forty of these potatoes went to the bushel.

There is no reason why Southern California should not supply the Eastern States with new potatoes during the late winter and early spring months.

This would give a valuable addition to the agricultural resources of Southern California. Outsiders complain sometimes that we depend too much on a few crops—that our agriculture is not varied enough. To any one who is thoroughly acquainted with the agricultural and horticultural resources of this section such a statement will not appear well founded, but still it is true that there is room for much more diversity in the crops of a region where almost every product that is cultivated from the Arctic to the equator can be successfully raised. In addition to the large number of fruits, both citrus and deciduous, which are now shipped from Southern California, there is no reason why, within a few years, this section should not be doing an equally important business in the shipment of vegetables of all descriptions. Thus, before long there will not be one month out of the twelve in which train loads of produce are not sent across the mountains to supply the less fortunate residents of the Eastern and Northern States. G. H. W.

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McMillen, Photo, Riverside.

RIVERSIDE—THE CITY OF ORANGE GROVES.

A PARTY of gentlemen were talking in a Riverside hotel some years ago, when one remarked it seemed strange to him that Riverside did not advertise itself more. "Why," said he, "I never heard of it until I was half way across the continent."

"Well, that is queer," replied another, "for I heard of it when I was in India—and made up my mind then that I would come and see it."

He is one of thousands; and it seems that nowadays hardly any intelligent person can have missed hearing of Riverside. Thousands of others have come to view it for themselves. Thousands, too, have come to see it, and yet have not seen it—those who come in great excursion parties, hasten from the trains to carriages in waiting, are driven through the town, down the famous Magnolia Avenue and taking the cars again are off to "do" some other place in like manner. Such "travelers"—heaven save the mark!—see very little of Riverside or of any place they visit thus.

The writer has been asked "on what street are your fine residences here?" They are on no particular street but scattered over a territory nearly ten miles in length and two miles in breadth, with 150 miles of streets and avenues extending in all directions, bordered with the evergreen palm, cedar, grevilla, eucalyptus and pepper trees, with occasional elms and weeping willows (reminding one of Eastern homes). Riverside could hardly mass its fine residences in any one locality; and no hurried visit will give opportunity to see much besides the miles of orange groves that lie on either hand. When upon the avenue or in the grove, the residence is found, with its lawns, its fountains, flowers and shrubbery, then expressions of surprise and pleasure are enthusiastic.



L. A. Eng. Co. The two original Washington Navel Orange Trees, parents of their race. McMillan, Photo.

Riverside is located in the upper Santa Ana valley, and includes a territory some sixteen miles in length and varying from two to three miles in width. From the natural trend of the land, it seems designed by Nature to illustrate the perfection to which irrigation may be carried.

The irrigating system consists of two canals covering a distance of forty-two miles, with lateral ditches and pipes covering 139 miles more, under the control of the Riverside Water Company; and the Gage Canal, twenty miles in length, with fifty miles more of laterals, under control of the Riverside Trust Co., Limited. Altogether, the systems cover an area of 25,000 acres, of which 12,000 acres are planted to oranges and lemons.

The upper canal of the Riverside Water Company carries the entire flow of a creek which comes down from the San Bernardino mountains, and is carried across the Santa Ana river by a flume a mile and a quarter in length, and then through a tunnel nearly two-thirds of a mile before striking the level of the plains on which it performs its magic.

In addition to this, artesian water for domestic and fire purposes is furnished by a pipe-line extending over fifty miles of territory, from twenty-three wells (300 to 600 feet in depth) located nine miles above the city in an artesian belt, from which the Gage canal is also

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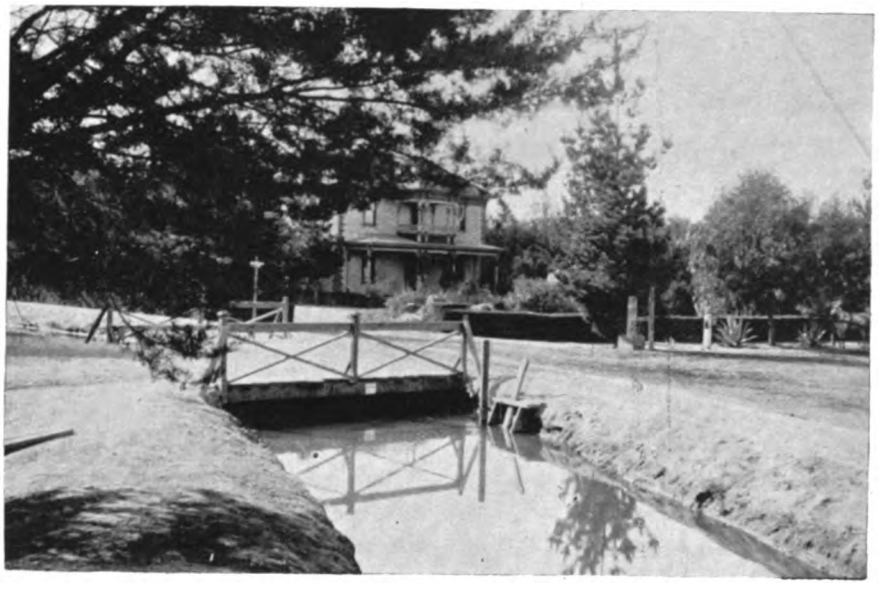
supplied. By means of this pipe-line, homes are furnished with water direct from the wells, some fifty miles of streets and avenues are kept sprinkled during the dry season, and two three-quarter inch streams can be thrown upon the highest buildings without the aid of fire engines.

Although light is now furnished by a local gas company, and a San Bernardino electric company, and the streets generally are good (except in very wet weather), the proposition is before the people to issue bonds to the amount of $125,000 for the erection of an electric light and power plant and for paving the principal streets.

Fourteen churches bespeak the moral sentiment of the community, and fine school buildings, with their army of scholars, tell of its educational advantages. With an elegant opera house, a fine public library of 10,000 volumes, a Y. M. C. A. building, a number of halls belonging to different fraternities, three banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, and several fine hotels, Riverside is at least on a par with cities of its size wherever located.



Union Eng. Co. A BIT OF THE PARK. McMillen. Photo.



Herve Friend, Eng. A CORNER IN BROCKTON SQUARE. McMillen, Photo.

The cultivation of the orange is the principal industry of Riverside. Raisins were also extensively cultivated until within a few years, when much of the acreage devoted to them was turned into orange groves, as producing better results with less labor. The first oranges of Southern California were of the class introduced by the priests from Mexico and planted around the old Missions; Florida trees being later brought in. But it remained for the early settlers of Riverside to introduce to the world the far-famed, prize-winning Washington Navel.

There are two varieties of navel orange. The Australian has a coarse, corrugated, thick skin; but, in this climate, with cultivation, fertilization and care, improves both in flavor and appearance. The Washington navel has a bright, smooth skin, is handsome to the eye and luscious to the taste.



Union Eng. Co. RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL. McMillen, Photo.

In December, 1873, two trees were received from the Agricultural Department at Washington by Mrs. L. C. Tibbetts, who had formerly been in the Department. The trees were from Bahia, Brazil, and were sent out as an experiment. They were planted by Mr. Tibbetts; and in May, 1875, buds were taken from them and used in two neighboring orchards. From these two trees have come all the Washington navel oranges on this Coast. The shipment of oranges from Riverside has grown from 5,000 boxes in 1880-81, and fifty carloads in 1882, to the present time, when the shipments for the season will amount to between 2,500 and 3,000 carloads, which, counting 300 boxes to the car, will give an idea of the extent of the orange industry.

It was through a display of Riverside oranges, made at the International Exposition at New Orleans in 1884, that the attention of the people of the United States was called to the superiority of the Southern California orange. This display received three gold medals for quality in competition with Florida and all the world. In consequence of this decision many thousand acres were straightway planted to citrus fruit in Riverside and in other sections of Southern California. At the Southern California citrus fairs held under State authority, Riverside has been similarly honored. No locality participating in the citrus fairs has won half as many prizes for individual displays as Riverside. However, as about one-half of the total crop of Southern California comes from Riverside, it is reasonable to suppose that it must grow an immense amount of very fine fruit.

Of lemons there are over 200 acres set out, about one-fifth being in bearing. The lemon is growing in favor, and is deemed as remunerative as the orange, if not more so.

Riverside is a unique and a beautiful city, which may well look with pride and pleasure to celebrating (on the 13th of September next) the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth.

W. W. WILSON.

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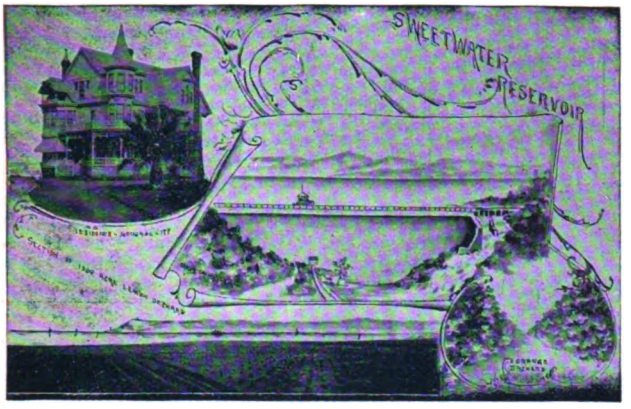
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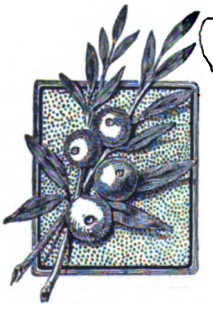
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Rates $2 to $4 per day.
Special by week.
Large Sample Room free.

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A UNIQUE SECTION

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and southeast a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulure is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall. and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, comprising numerous mountain ranges, rich in minerals, fertile valleys, and considerable desert, much of which can be reclaimed with water from the mountains. Population about 30,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 40,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

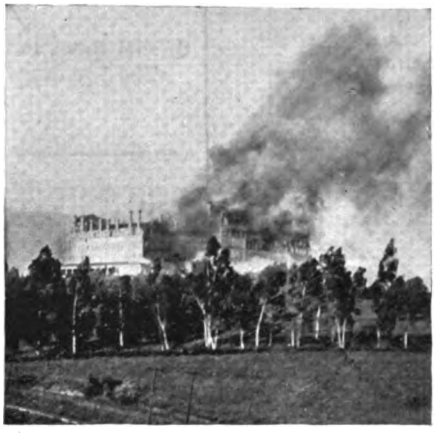
San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 21,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian aud Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpenteria and Santa Maria.



Glassccock & Vroman, Photo, Pasadena

VALE, RAYMOND!

During the afternoon of April 14th the Raymond, one of the largest and best-known hotels in Southern California, burned to the ground. Owing to the time of day and the noble efforts of its manager. Genl. M. C. Wentworth, and others, no lives were lost and comparatively little property belonging to guests was destroyed.

As the building cost over $500,000, and was insured for about one-third that amouut, a heavy net loss falls upon its owner, Mr. W. Raymond, of Boston, one of the best friends Southern California has ever had.

Though it is not definitely known, the hotel will undoubtedly be rebuilt; but if it should not, the sightly eminence upon which it stood for nine years will long remind tourists and residents of its enterprising owner, and the famous carvansary which graced it.

Fortunately for Pasadena, as well as for many tourists who desired to remain longer in that section, the magnificent Green Hotel was completed during the past twelve months. This not only enabled Manager Homes to provide for the roofless guests of the Raymond, but still classes Pasadena as one of the first towns in Southern California for hotel accommodations.

The destruction of the Raymond will therefore not fall so heavily upon Pasadena as upon the section generally, and renders all the more apparent the necessity of a tourists' hotel in Los Angeles which will attract, accommodate and retain the most desirable class of people.

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Space in this column not for sale.

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Hotel Metropole—American plan.

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Hotel del Coronado—Largest in the world; $3 per day; $17.50 per week upward.

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A PROSPEROUS CITY.

There is probably no section of the United States where business is in a more solid and flourishing condition than it is in Los Angeles to-day. The ill effects which followed the bursting of the real estate boom of nine years ago have entirely disappeared, and the past year has been one of steady and healthy growth. The real estate sales for the past year amounted to $15,000,000, and most of this property was sold for the purpose of improvement. Buildings have been going up for months past at the rate of five and six a day. The average for February having been six and a half per day.

The solid character of the Los Angeles banks was well shown during the recent financial panic, which had such disastrous results in some sections of the country. It is true that several of the banks were forced to close their doors for a few days on account of the wild and unreasonable rush which was made upon them by the public, but only one bank succumbed to the flurry, and this was a bank of minor importance which had been known to be shaky for some time past.

The bank clearances have for a year past shown an improvement almost every week, while the figures from a majority of other cities in the United States have frequently shown a decrease.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California

Farmers and Merchants Bank

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Capital (Paid up) - - - - $500,000.00
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Total - - - $1,320,000 00

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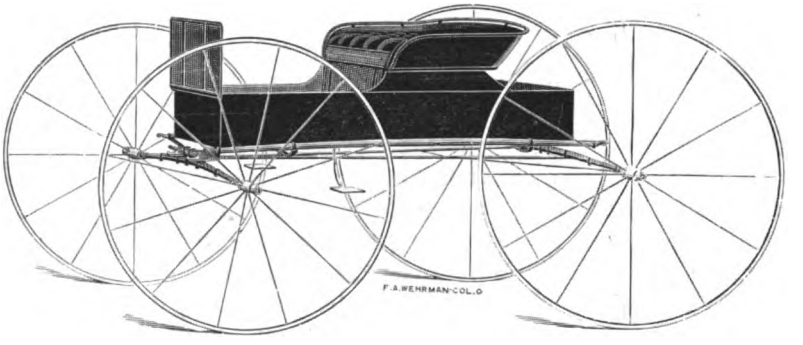
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Don't fail to see this beautiful tract, the finest in the city, four 80-foot streets, one street 100 feet wide; all the streets graded, graveled, cement walks and curbs; streets sprinkled; shade trees on all streets; lots 50 and 60 feet front; city water piped on all streets; rich sandy loam soil. Tract is fifteen to eighteen feet higher than Grand avenue and Figueroa street. 2 electric cars; 15 minutes' ride to the business center; one block nearer than Adams and Figueroa streets; building clause in each deed, no cheap houses allowed; buy and build your home where you will have all modern improvements and be assured that the class of homes will cause the value to double inside of 12 months; 5000 feet on Adams street. We ask you to see this tract now; if out for a drive, go through this tract; go out Adams street to Central avenue; or take the Central or Maple avenue cars to Adams street, and see the class of improvements; lots offered for sale for a short time for $200, $250, $300 to $600 on the most favorable terms. Office corner of Central avenue and Adams street. Free carriages from our office at all times.

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I will sell 39 acres near Burbank, 9 miles from Los Angeles, on R. R., for $2,200; 12 acres in fruit trees, 6 in grapes, 7 years old, fine well, etc.

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THE LAND AND ITS PRODUCTS.

IN Southern California one can buy land at $5 to $500 an acre, unimproved; the former for grazing land in the mountains, and the latter for choicest citrus land, with ample water supply, close to town. Lands for grain, root crops, alfalfa, and deciduous fruits without irrigation cost $30 to $100 per acre. Land, with water for irrigation, adapted to all deciduous fruits, $100 to $200; and first-class citrus land, with ample water, $250 to $400. If these prices seem high to the new-comer, he should remember that land which will pay a net profit of $100 per acre and up is worth rather more than land which yields a profit of $8 or $10 in wheat. There is land in Southern California to suit every pocket.

Farming in Southern California is not wholly by irrigation. Grains and winter crops are not irrigated at all. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is grown in many places without irrigation. On irrigated land two or three crops a year are frequently raised by alternating crops. Where water from rivers is used, the sediment renews the fertility of the soil. Sandy lands about Los Angeles, cropped for 75 years, show no diminution of fertility. Water is used in orchards and vineyards, on uplands and about the foot-hills. Citrus fruits, berries, and summer vegetables must be irrigated. Large tracts near the ocean are kept moist in summer by night sea fogs and a day breeze. Here dairying is especially successful, and corn, apples, pears, apricots, etc., do well without irrigation. Farther inland are thousands of acres of desert-like land, apparently worthless, upon which water works a magic—changing the desert to a garden.

The cost of trees fluctuates. A few years ago orange and lemon trees cost $1 to $1.50 each; nowadays 15 cents to 25 cents for 2-year old buds on 3 or 4-year old roots. Deciduous trees per hundred cost about: apples $8, pears $10, prunes $10, plums $12.50, apricots $12, peaches $12.50.

The cost of planting and cultivation also varies, and it is difficult to give cast-iron figures. Citrus trees cost more, on account of irrigation, than deciduous trees; $10 to $15 per acre per year is a fair average cost of cultivation, where let by contract.

Citrus fruits begin to pay expenses about three years from setting out. Trees planted at two years old should yield a fair crop in five years; deciduous fruits, three years after planting.

We tend nowadays to plant wider apart. Oranges and lemons are generally set about 90 trees to the acre; stone fruit, 25 feet apart.

As to profits it is difficult to give specific information of practical value. Many loose and exaggerated statements have been printed. It has been said a profit of $1000 per acre can be made from orange groves. This *has been done in exceptional cases*, where the trees were old and carefully attended to, but such cases are no guide. One-third of that money is good enough, and may be counted upon with full-bearing orange groves in a favorable season. Deciduous trees in full-bearing (five years or more from planting) may be reckoned upon for a net income of $100 to $200 per acre in ordinary years. Larger returns have been recorded, but it is not safe to figure on exceptions.

The market for Southern California fruit is good and growing. Buyers from all over the country purchase them, dried and fresh. The orange-growers have organized to market their fruit on the coöperative plan, and have met with success. A large proportion of the deciduous fruits (peaches, apricots, prunes, etc.) are dried, so that growers can wait until they can get a fair price. There are several canneries, and in Los Angeles a crystallizing factory.

Many are not in a position to wait for an income until their trees comes into bearing. In such cases a revenue can be obtained from crops planted between the trees, such as potatoes, peanuts, corn, berries, etc.; also by the raising of poultry.

The orange is the most attractive crop of Southern California to new arrivals. It is profitable, but also expensive. High-priced land, irrigation, and waiting for several years, needs capital. The sections where orange-growing is safe are comparatively limited. To purchase ten acres of land, plant a thousand trees, and care for the grove for three years, until the trees are in bearing, will cost about $4000.

The lemon grows under similar conditions to the orange, bearing somewhat earlier and yielding heavy crops. It is picked while green and cured. The profits are large. Other citrus fruits raised on a limited scale are the lime, citron and pomelo.

The grape is largely raised in Southern California for wine, raisins and table use.

Other popular fruits raised here on a large scale are: the olive, which is used for pickles as well as for oil; the prune, which is rapidly replacing the imported article in the East; the fig, which is dried, but not yet in sufficient quantity to supply the home market; and the apricot, which is a specialty of Southern California, bearing early and heavy crops. Fine peaches are also raised and are gathered during six months of the year, the trees often yielding a considerable crop the second year after setting out. Nectarines and pears are grown, but not in sufficient quantity for export. Apples do well in the mountains and near the sea-coast. The soft-shell varieties of the English walnut are largely grown and very profitable, hundreds of carloads being shipped East yearly. The almond and chestnut have been raised so far only on a small scale. Cherries do well in the elevated valleys, and sell at high prices.

Berries bear heavy crops and are in the market nearly all the year round, hundreds of tons of strawberries being shipped East in the early spring months. Watermelons and muskmelons yield enormous crops.

The guava, a delicious fruit growing on a bush, is largely raised, being utilized both fresh and in the shape of jelly.

Among tropical and semi-tropical fruits raised, on an experimental scale, are the banana, Japanese persimmon, loquat, date, pine-apple, pomegranate and chirimoya or custard apple.

A profitable industry is the raising of winter vegetables for shipment North and East.

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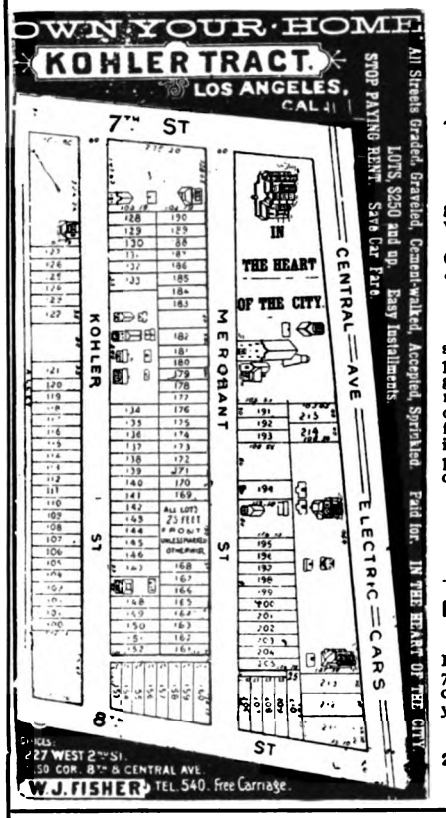
ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. A. D. Barney, at present night clerk at the Natick House, Los Angeles, for some time chief clerk at Baker House, Redlands, was married on the 6th of March, to Miss Ella Wallace, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Robert Stoughten is now occupying the position of clerk at Baker House, vacated by Mr. Barney.

If asked for the names of the most genial, public-spirited and wide awake men of Riverside, few of those versed in the affairs of that charming city would hesitate to commence such a list with the name of Frank A. Miller. Not only is Mr. Miller alive to the interests of his own town, but of the entire section as well. Mr. Miller unhesitatingly greeted the first issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE with encouragement and praise. The practical encouragement he has now given to the last number of its first year unmistakably shows that Mr. Miller is satisfied that his early faith in the periodical was not misplaced. This fortunate trait of knowing a good thing when he sees it, combined with a sincere and ever ready interest in the welfare of others, has made Mr. Miller and the Glenwood Tavern, of which he is proprietor, by-words to all who visit Riverside. The latter is known throughout the commercial world as the greatest orange shipping city on the continent, and the Glenwood is barely less unique and famous as a resting place where hospitality and home-like cheer "welcomes the coming and speeds the departing guest."

The Windsor Hotel at Redlands has recently undergone numerous improvements. Considering the recent loss of the Terracina by fire, Redlands is fortunate in still possessing so good an hotel as the Windsor, under the management of so wide-awake and able a proprietor as Mrs. H. L. Squires has amply proven herself to be.

Mr. A. C. Bilicke, the par excelence hotel man of Los Angeles, is in San Francisco on business and pleasure. During the Fiesta week Mr. Bilicke's hotel, the Hollenbeck, capped the climax of a well deserved successful winter's season by a veritable jam, which though not altogether unwelcome to hotel men, is calculated to leave a tired feeling that nothing short of a trip and the sight of the sufferings of other hotel men can aleviate.



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The Land of Sunshine

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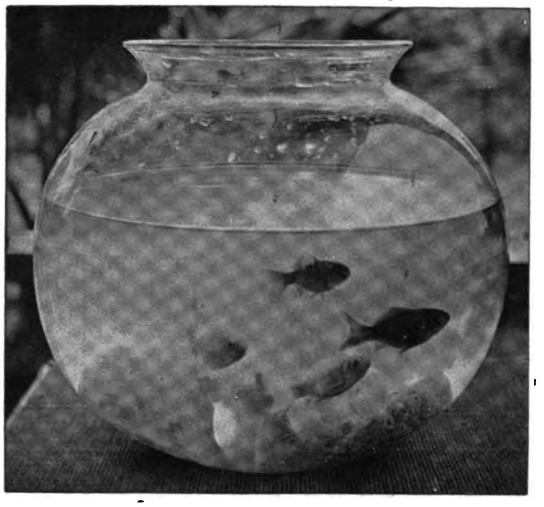
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COMPETENT OPINIONS.

"FULL OF THE FLAVOR OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA."

The February LAND OF SUNSHINE is full of flavor of Southern California and the southwest. Its editor is Charles F. Lummis, whose accurate, graphic and always interesting writings of the west and of Spanish-America have won a wide audience. He promises to make his little magazine—already handsome in typography and illustration—characteristically southwestern. It will not try to trespass upon the field of the great magazines, but to fill its own, which is unique and romantic. The current number has a sepia frontispiece of a notable Mexican type; a sympathetic out-door study by Estelle Thomson; a Spanish-American love story; a description, by the expert Theodosia B. Shepherd, of a night-blooming cereus, sixty feet tall; reminiscences of the great "Boom;" articles on the desert, adobe architecture, silk culture in Southern California, strawberries every week in the year, and other interesting matter. There are thirty handsome illustrations. Monthly; $1.00 a year. F. A. Pattee & Co., Los Angeles.—*The Argus, Albany, N. Y.*

"MAINTAINS ITS PROMISE."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Henry Watterson's famous paper, says (March 23):

The March LAND OF SUNSHINE, edited by Charles F. Lummis, maintains its promise of growth. Its profuse illustration and fine typography fitly set of the interesting contents—a variety of good reading about Southern California. It is not a "boom" publication, but a small magazine devoted to all the interests of its field, intellectual as well as material. Among the March contents are a sketch by T. S. VanDyke, a story by C. D. Willard, an out-door study by Estelle Thomson, an expert plant article by Theodosia B. Shepherd, a poem, "When Juan Goes By," by L. W. Green, articles by Charles F. Lummis, Horace Edwards and others, and an amusing editorial on "Tenderfoot College." Published at Los Angeles, Cal.

"A GOOD INDEX OF CULTURE AND ENTERPRISE."

The chief quality of the April number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE is its readableness. Charles F. Lummis has a number of articles in prose and verse, all pithy and to the point; Frank VanVleck writes of the coming fiesta, and Professor C. F. Holder has an appreciative article on Pasadena, written with so much feeling and so much fairness that it is very attractive. The illustrations are all good, and they show the editorial instinct in their great variety, appealing to all tastes. Mr. Lummis announces that with the next number his paper will be issued in regular magazine form. He deserves all the success he has won, for he is making a magazine which is a good index of the culture and enterprise of Southern California.

—*San Francisco Chronicle, March 31*

"A SPICY, READABLE MAGAZINE."

The Chicago *Advance*, the leading paper of Congregationalism west of New York, says in its issue of March 21:

The LAND OF SUNSHINE is a bright new monthly edited by Charles F. Lummis, the popular writer on the Spanish southwest. It is located at Los Angeles, and is devoted, with a thoroughly heartfelt and enthusiastic devotion to the glories, the achievements and the promise of this section of our country. It is a spicy, readable magazine, and seems calculated to be of great service to the land to which it has dedicated itself. ($1 a year.)

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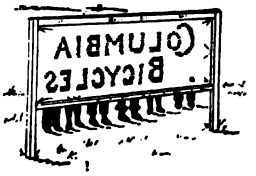
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—Pomona Weekly Times, March 20.

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"IF CALIFORNIANS KNOW * * "

The March number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE is illustrated with California pictures that will make readers in more northern latitudes long for the coming of summer. If Californians know anything about the value of advertising they will support this publication unstintedly. Published at Los Angeles.

—Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Mar. 8, '95.

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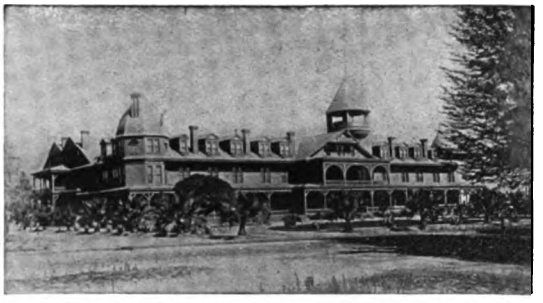
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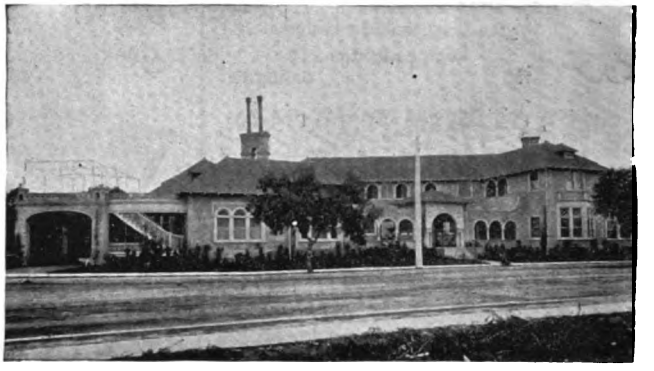
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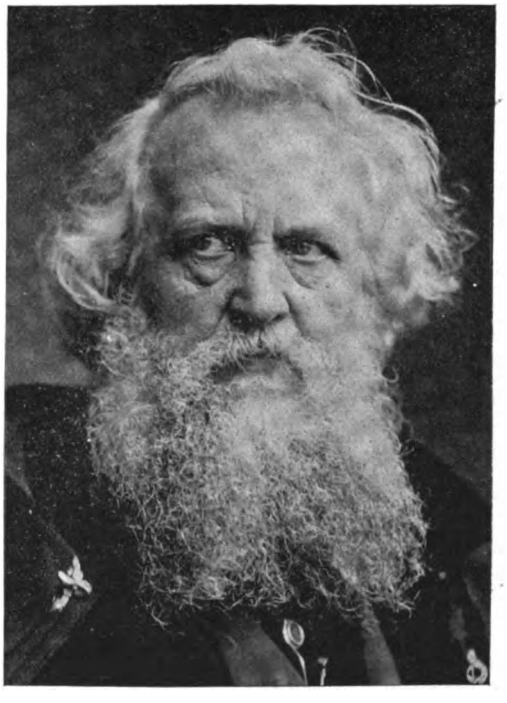
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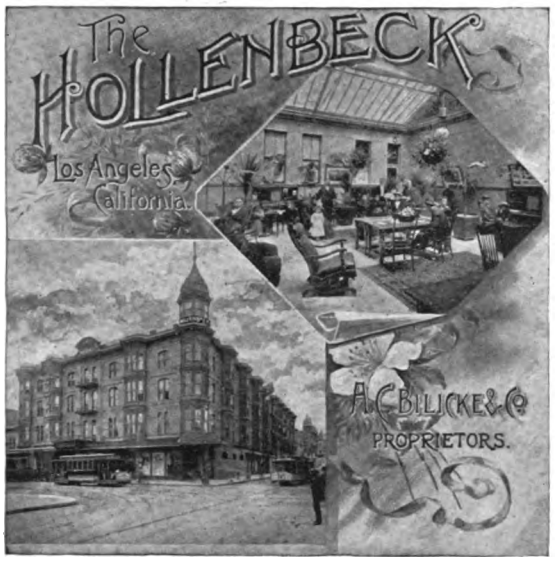
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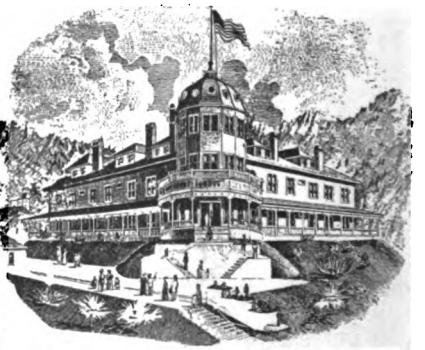
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